FLORA INDICA.
The sons of my deceased friend Dr. Roxburgh being anxious that the Flora Indica, on which he bestowed so many years of unremitting labour, should be presented without any farther delay to the scientific world, requested me to superintend the progress of these Volumes through the press, a request with which I cheerfully complied. The first Volume formerly published being out of print, it became necessary to reprint it in order to complete the undertaking; that volume was enriched by the invaluable notes and additions of Dr. Wallich; but as Captains Roxburgh did not consider themselves at liberty to make use of those additions without the permission of that eminent Botanist, they have been omitted in reprinting the Volume; the present edition of the Flora, to be completed in four Volumes, will therefore consist of the MSS. left with me by the late Dr. Roxburgh, without any addition.

W. CAREY.

Serampore, [Dec. 24th, 1831.]
## CONTENTS

### CLASS I.

| Monandria Monogynia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

### CLASS II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diandria Monogynia</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>86</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trigynia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLASS III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Triandria Monogynia</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>163</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digynia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigynia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLASS IV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tetrandria Monogynia</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>361</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digynia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetracygnia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLASS V.

| Pentandria Monogynia| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 454 |
FLORA INDICA.

CLASS I.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

CANNA. Schreb. gen. No. 1.

Anther single, attached to the edge of the petal-like filament. Style spatulate, growing to the tube of the corolla. Stigma linear. Capsule three-celled. Seeds several, naked.

C. indica. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 3.
Leaves ovate-lanceolate. Segments of the inner border of the corolla lanceolate, and bidentate.
Sans. Vuna-kelee, Surva-juya.
Beng. Lal Surva-juya, the red variety, and Shweta Sur-juya, the yellow.
Teling. Kristma-tamara.
Cannacorus. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 177. t. 17. fig. 2.
Common over India, and in flower and seed most part of the year.
Observation. The parts of the corolla are exactly alike in both varieties. C. lutea of Roscoe, must therefore be different, as in that, the inner limb of the corolla is bifid.

PHRYNIUM. Willd.

Anther single, terminal on a short erect filament. Style growing to the tube of the corolla. Stigma infundibuliform.
Capsule three-celled, three-valved. Seeds solitary, arilled at the base. Embryo uncinate, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. **P. dichotomum.** R.  
Shrubby, dichotomous. Leaves cordate.  
Thalia cannaformis. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 16.  

**Donax Arundastrum.** Louier. Cochin Ch. 15.  
Beng. Moolcta-patee, Pattee-patee,* or Madar-patee.

This elegant shrub, is a native of Bengal, as well as of various other parts of India, &c. Flowering time the hot season; seeds ripen in the rains.

Root ramous, woody, perennial. Stems straight, tapering and simple to the branches, about as thick as a man's thumb, and from three to five, or six feet high, of a beautiful, highly polished green colour. Branches numerous, dichotomous, spreading in every direction, smooth like the stem, but jointed at every division. Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate-cordate, smooth, entire, acute, from four to eight inches long; veins numerous, very fine and parallel. Petioles sheathing, except a small portion, one-tenth, or less, at the apex, which is round, and may be called the proper petiole. Racemes terminal, generally solitary, jointed, a little flexuous. Bractes glumaceous, in pairs on the joints of the raceme, each pair

* "Mats made of the split stems of this plant, being smooth, and particularly cool, and refreshing, are termed in Hindi Sital-pati, which signifies a cool mat, whence the plant itself is said to bear the same name. Suspecting, however, this to be a misapropriation of the term, I have enquired of natives of the eastern parts of Bengal, who assure me, that the plant is named Moolcta-pata, or Patti-pata, and the mat only is called Sital-pati."—Cole-brooke.
Phrynium. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

embracing between them a two-flowered pedicel. Flowers paired, on a common pedicel, from the alternate joints of the rachis, large, pure white. Pedicels clavate, thick, white, and fleshy, near the apex two-parted; divisions unequal, with two glands at their ends like the rudiments of flowers. Calyx above, three-leaved; leaflets oblong-conic, tapering to an acute point, and much shorter than the tube of the corol. Corol one-petalled, irregular. Tube funnel-shaped. Border double; exterior of three, equal, linear-oblong, recurved segments. Inner elevated far above the exterior on a continuation of the tube, and consists of five very unequal portions: the exterior two are larger, obcordate, with waved, expanding margins; the third or middle one stands opposite to the first two, is broad, obcordate, deeply emarginate, and of a middling size between the two exterior, and two interior segments; on the inside near the base a semilunar body which projects inward between the anther and stigma; the inner two small, and crown the mouth of the tube, closely embracing the stigma and anther. Filament short, attached to the margin of the smallest segment of the interior border of the corol. Anther erect, simple, ovate-oblong. In this species, as well as in P. capitatum, the pollen consists of remarkably large round grains. Germ inferior, villous, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. Style growing to the inside of the tube of the corol, and does not appear until above its mouth, when it enlarges into an infundibuliform, hooked stigma, surrounded with a lobate, callous margin, and directed in an oblique manner toward the face of the anther, as if in search of it, though separated by a callous projection from the base of the middle division of the inner border of the corol. Capsule broad, turbinate, size of a cherry, rugose, somewhat three-lobed, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. Seed solitary, round, resting on a small, partial, scaly aril. Integuments two; exterior soft and spongy, inner nuciform. Perisperm conform to the seed, horny, tinged blue; a fissure
penetrates from the base pretty far up, separating the two extremities of the embryo. *Vitellus*; none has been discovered in any of the simple-anthered scitamineae which have been examined by me. *Embryo* pure white, hooked, with the convexity upward, which corresponds with the periphery of the seed.

2. *P. virgatum*. R.


A native of Malabar, from thence sent to the late Dr. Anderson of Madras for the *Cardamom* plant, and by him presented to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the rainy season.

*Root* a stout, crooked, tough, fibrous, horizontal main body, with numerous, thick, strong fibres therefrom; every part void of odour. *Stems* numerous, erect, six to eight feet high, jointed, lower joint or two much swelled; invested in the sheaths of the leaves, fistulous; the largest are about as thick as a slender walking cane near the base, and at the top as thick as a common quill. *Leaves* bifarious, short-petioled on their sheaths, lanceolate, polished; from six to eighteen inches long. *Sheaths* and *petioles* smooth and even, except the inside of the petioles, where there are a few long, soft hairs. *Spikes* terminal, two or three together, and they are very generally two, or three cleft, very slender, and often near a foot long, jointed, with a two-flowered pedicel at each joint. *Flowers* pure white, inodorous. *Bractes* two or three at each division; and also embracing the two-flowered pedicels, size very various, but the shape ensiform, and channelled. *Calyx* of three, small, distinct, acute, conic, leaflets. *Corol* with a very short tube; *exterior* border of three, nearly equal, oblong; reflexed segments; within are two which are unequal and much larger; they form the conspicuous portion of the flower, one is obcordate, the other is obovate; *inner* segments three, and smaller, the two longest of them
Phrynium. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

form yellow margined hoods for the anther and stigma. Filament inserted between two of the inner segments of the corol, erect. Anther one-celled, ovate. Germ inferior, hairy, base of three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the axis. Style growing to the short tube of the corol, above free, and uncinate. Stigma funnel-form. Capsule oblong-obovate, size of a field bean, rugose, when ripe pale yellow, three-celled, three-valved. Partitions opposed. Seeds solitary, oblong; a small lobate aril round the umbilicus at the base of the seed. Integuments two; exterior brown and glossy, interior membranaceous. Perisperm conform to the seed, and as in P. capitatum, &c. a brown substance runs up from the base, into the arch of the embryo. Embryo simple, hooked, with the convexity upwards.

Obs. It is almost needless to observe that this plant has no relation to that which furnished the Cardamom of Malabar, viz. my Alpinia Cardamomum.

3. P. spicatum, R.

Stemless. Leaves radical, bifarious, oblong. Spikes radical, shorter than the petioles, subcylindric, bifariusly imbricated.

Plants of this small species, were sent by Mr. Felix Carey from Pegu, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they blossom in April and May.

Root perennial, flexuose, creeping horizontally deep in the earth, thick as a ratan; fibres numerous from the main body, and spread in all directions. Stem none, the sheathing petioles unite from six to twelve inches in extent, and resemble one, as in the Curcumas. Leaves in little radical tufts, of three or four each, sub-bifarious, petioled, linear-oblong; base broad and rounded; apex tapering, and sharp, both surfaces quite smooth; position nearly horizontal; six to ten inches long, by two to three broad. Petioles, the most exterior of the tuft sheathing, with their upper part round and smooth, those in the centre (one or two) have no sheath, and
are from apex to base round and smooth; general length of the whole from six to twelve inches, which is nearly the height of the whole plant, the position of the leaves being nearly horizontal. *Spikes* solitary in the centre of the petioles, or lateral from their base, short peduncled, sub-cylindric, acute, apex elevated but little above the soil, imbricated on opposite sides, with four to eight, alternate, bifarious bractes, or sheaths; each embraces a small spikelet of four or five pairs of sessile, small, nearly white flowers on the back, or interior side of the spikelet, which expand in succession, beginning with the lower pair. *Rachis* flexuose, smooth. *Bractes*; *exterior*, or *common*, one at each joint of the spike, sub-cylindric, sheathing, smooth, and rather obtuse; *interior*, or *proper* one to each pair of flowers. *Calyx* three-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, smooth. *Corol* with a long, very slender, smooth tube. *Border*; *exterior* of three reflexed, oblong, obtuse segments; within these are two larger, round-obovate, erect, curled portions; *interior*, or *nectarium* small, and like the other species unequally three-lobed. *Anther* one-celled, attached to the inner border of the corol. *Germ* inferior, three-celled, with one ovulura in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* blended with the tube of the corol, as in the other species described by me. *Stigma* uncinate, thick, and fleshy. *Seed vessel* (not seen.)

4. *P. imbricatum*. R.


*Pittuli-pata*, the vernacular name in Chittagong, where it is common in its wild state. Flowers in March and April and the seeds ripen in August.

*Root* tuberous, &c. as in other *scitamineous* plants. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, long-petioled, from oblong; to broad lanceolar, tapering nearly as much at the base as at the apex, smooth, entire, finely acuminate; twelve to twenty-four inches
long, by four to eight broad. Petioles longer than the leaves, cylindric, smooth, the flowerbearing ones have a hairy joint near the middle, and from the joint up, a slit of between two and three inches in length opens on one side for the spike, its margins thin and hairy. Spike solitary, short-peduncled, simple, linear-oblong, three to four inches long, imbricated. Bractes; exterior oval, truncate, with the transverse apex many-toothed, smooth, each embracing several small, pale, pink flowers, which expand in succession. Inner bractes small, and membranaceous. Calyx, corol, and stamen, as in P. parviflorum. Germ three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. Style, as in the other species, it grows to, and is blended with the tube of the corol, its apex free, thick and hooked. Stigma gaping, obliquely toward the anther. Capsule oblong, size of a large field bean, rugose, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. Seeds solitary, sitting on a partial aril, and attached to the bottom of the cell; external tunic hard, brown, and polished. Perisperm conform to the seed. Embryo erect, simple, the apex hooked. Radicle inferior, close to the umbilicus of the seed.

Obs. The simple, short-peduncled, imbricated, linear-oblong spike, bursting from the middle of the petiole, readily points it out.

5. P. parviflorum. R.

Stemless. Leaves radical. Heads of flowers petiolar; bractes acute.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal. With P. capitatum, it blossoms about the beginning of the rains.

Root tuberous, horizontal, hairy, in other respects as in P. capitatum, &c. Leaves long-petioled, elliptically-oval, polished, entire, short, acute, pointed. Heads of flowers sub-globular, sessile, always bursting from the inner side of the petioles, near, or above their middle, composed of many, imbricated sessile, distichous, compact, simple, or compound spikes.
\textit{Bractes}; the \textit{exterior} two are broad-ovate, and common to the whole head; the rest within smaller; all are smooth, and end in a small, rigid, acute point. \textit{Flowers} in pairs, small, nearly inconspicuous, yellow. \textit{Calyx}, \textit{corol}, and \textit{stamen}, as in \textit{capitatum}. \textit{Germ} short-pedicelled, smooth, but hairy round the insertion of the calyx, three-celled, and in this species I have only found one of the cells fertile, in it is one ovulum, attached to the bottom of the cell. In \textit{capitatum} all the three cells are fertile. \textit{Style} as in the other species, it grows to the tube of the corol, its apex free and hooked. \textit{Stigma} infundibuliform.


Kudali. \textit{Beng}, which also signifies a \textit{Plantain}.

A native of Chittagong, and of various other parts of India. From the former place it was sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, by Dr. Buchanan in 1797. Flowering time the rainy season, the seeds ripen in the cool season.

\textit{Root} perennial, tuberous like ginger, with long, fleshy fibres from the crown, and various other parts. \textit{Stem} none. \textit{Leaves} radical, long-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides; from six to eighteen inches long, and broad in proportion. \textit{Veins} numerous, fine and parallel. \textit{Petioles} longer than the leaves, slender, round, smooth, taper a little from the base, and are there expanded into a sheath for those immediately within; such as are destined to bear the flowers have a joint a little above the middle; immediately above this joint there is a swelling, which in due time is forced open on the inside by the growing flowers exactly as in our Indian species of \textit{Pontederia}. It however sometimes appears, and even in the same plant, that some of the petioles, now scapes, extend no
Phrynium. MONANDRIA MONOGYNYA. 9

Further than the flowers. Flowers numerous, collected into a pretty large, sessile head, which bursts from the anterior margin of the jointed petioles, small, and nearly hid among the large bractes; when they first expand in the morning rose-coloured, gradually becoming purple by the evening. Bractes, calyx of Louiriéro's Phyllodes, several, collecting the small sessile flowers into several fasciculi of two, three, or four pair, each of which expand in succession. The exterior one of each fascicle is large, subcylindric, of a firm texture, and reddish colour; apices truncate, with scariose, incurved margin; the rest are smaller, and more or less pointed. Calyx superior, three-leaved; leaflets ensiform, length of the tube of the corol, hairy about the points. Corol one-petalled. Tube funnel-shaped, scarcely perforated. Border double; exterior of three, equal, purple, spatulate, recurvate segments; interior more elevated on a continuation of the tube, and consists of five, very unequal segments; the exterior two larger, round, curled, and of a pale rose colour; the innermost one small, and running down the side of the filament like a wing. Filament solitary, short, inserted on the mouth of the tube close by the free, curved end of the style. Anther simple; grains of the pollen white, large, and spherical. Germ inferior, oblong, very short pedicelled, hairy, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. Style growing to, or blended with the tube of the corol. Stigma large, funnel-shaped, obliquely-incurved or hooked towards the anther. Capsule short, turbinate, three-sided, pretty smooth, size of a gooseberry, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. Seed solitary, nearly round, smooth, dark grey, resting on a small, squamiform aril, which is attached to and surrounds the short umbilical cord which unites the seed to the bottom of the partition. Integument double; exterior spongy, inner thin and rather hard, adhering to the exterior, and to the perisperm. Perisperm conform to the seed, horny, tinged with pale blue; a fissure replete with a brown substance penetrates from the
base to a considerable distance upwards. *Embryo* pure white, hooked, with the convexity upwards, which corresponds with the periphery of the seed.

**HEDYCHIUM. König.**


*Leaves* lanceolate. *Spikes* compactly imbricated; *segments* of the cleft lip of the corol semi-lunar.

Gandsulium. *Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 69. f. 3.*

Goruk-natha of the Bengalees, also by them called Doolal-champa.

A native of various parts of Bengal and the neighbouring provinces. Flowers during the rains; and the seeds ripen in the early part of the cool season.

*Root* horizontal, perennial, round, fleshy, marked with annular cicatrices, about as thick as a man's thumb, fleshy, with fibrous ramifications issuing from the cicatrices; taste simply herbaceous. *Stems* erect, from three to four feet high, round, every where covered with the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* sessile, alternate, bifarious, lanceolate, tapering to an evanescent point; above, a deep smooth green; below, striated, pale, and slightly covered with depressed, soft, white hairs; from nine to twelve inches long, and about two broad. *Sheaths* smooth on both sides, striated, terminating in a ligulated process, (as in many of the grasses) which is often two-parted. *Spike* terminal, solitary, erect, linear-oblong, about the size of the thumb, compactly imbricated with many large, oval, concave; green, common, permanent
bractes. *Flowers* large, pure white,* very fragrant, from two to four to each common bracte, but seldom more than one or two expand at the same time. *Bractes*; besides the common exterior ones, already mentioned, there are as many interior as there are flowers in the fascicle; the largest of which is about half the length of the common bracte, and envelopes not only the most forward (exterior) flower, but all those of the same fascicle, gradually diminishing in size; all have a sheathing base, are membranous, and striated. *Calyx* superior, one-leafed, a little inflated, contracted at the mouth, a little hairy, striated, half the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* long and slender, from the apex of the exterior bractes recurved. *Border* flat, double. *Exterior* three-parted; *divisions* equal, lanceolate, acute, membranaceous, striated. *Interior* resupinate, three-parted; *lower* two divisions obliquely oval, short-clawed; *upper* division broad, obcordate, banner-like, with the fissure deep, and the lobes roundish; margins waved; towards the base tinged yellow. *Nectary* (of König and Retzius) two short, fleshy, subulate bodies embracing the base of the style. *Filament* from the lower margin of the mouth of the tube, between the insertions of the inner border of the corol, ascending; upper side channelled for the style, and inserted into the anther a little above its base. *Anther* linear, sub-erect, two-lobed. *Germ* obsoletely three-sided, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* slender, in length sufficient to elevate the large, hairy, perforated, glandular, green *stigma* just about the apex of the anther. *Capsule* oblong, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex; inside orange coloured. *Seeds* many in each cell, invested in their proper, multifid, crimson aril. *Integuments* two. *Perisperm* and *vitellus*,

*A variety deeply tinged with yellow, is found in some of the interior provinces; and another of a pale yellow: all are equally fragrant.*
together conform to the seed; the former occupies the lower and exterior portion; and the latter the upper and interior portion, and is in immediate contact with the embryo. *Embryo* simple, subcylindric, nearly as long as the seed.

*Obs.* This, to me, is the most charming of all the plants of this natural order that I have yet met with; the great length of time it continues to throw out a profusion of large, beautiful, fragrant blossoms, makes it particularly desirable.

2. *H. flavum* R.

*Leaves* broad-lanceolar. *Spikes* terminal, imbricated. *Bractes* about four-flowered; *interior* two segments of the corol linear; *lip* obcordate, with apex deeply retuse.

A native of the vallies amongst the hills near Silhet, where it is called Kattia-irtyam by the natives. *Flowering* time the rainy season.

*Root* tuberous, like that of most other *Scitamineae*. *Stems* erect, two or three feet high, and rather stout. *Leaves* lanceolar, very fine pointed, smooth on both sides. *Sheaths* smooth, with a very large, smooth membranaceous stipula rising far above the mouth. *Spike* terminal, solitary, erect, oblong, imbricated; from six to eight inches long. *Flowers* numerous, large, yellow, resembling those of *H. coronarium*, fragrant. *Bractes*; *exterior* between oval and oblong, rather obtuse, smooth, finely nerves, three or four-flowered, about two or two and half inches long and nearly one and a half broad. *Interior*, one to each flower, and much smaller. *Calyx* superior, nearly as long as the tube of the corol, membranaceous, inflated, obliquely two or three-toothed. *Corol*; *tube* slender, length of the exterior bracte, all the five *proper* segments of the border linear, the inner two more deeply coloured and obtuse. *Lip* or sixth segment, obcordate, deeply retuse, placed on the interior or upper side opposite to the filament. *Filament* linear, and together with the two-lobed *anther* about as long as the lip. *Germ* hairy, three-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to the inner
Hedychium, *Monandria monogynia.*

13

angle. *Style* length of the corol. *Stigma* large, and villous *Capsule* turbinate, size of an olive, smooth, when ripe yellow, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* a few, smooth, bright deep red, with a partial ragged aril of the same colour. *Embryo* simple, sub-lanceolate, furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.*

3. *H, angustifolium.* R.

*Leaves* linear-lanceolate. *Spikes* open; *fascicles* of flowers subtern, segments of the cleft lip oblong; the other five segments of the corol linear.

*Beng.* Bhoo-ada.

Native of Chittagong, Silhet, and the eastern parts of Bengal, where it flowers about the beginning of the rains, in June.

*Root* tuberous, horizontal, jointed, &c. as in the other scitamineous plants. *Stems* erect, from three to six feet high, entirely invested in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile on their smooth sheaths, narrow-lanceolate, very fine, I may say filiform, pointed, smooth on both sides; from ten to fourteen inches long, by one to two broad. *Spike* terminal, erect, rigid, from six to eighteen inches long, smooth. *Fascicles* of flowers generally three-fold, and spreading out considerably from the rachis. *Bractes; exterior* of the fascicle cylindrical, linear; *interior,* one to each flower, and smaller. *Flowers* rather small, dull red (*lateritius,* ) generally about

*In January 1816 I received roots of this most charming species from Mr. Smith at Silhet, which produced blossoms in the Botanic garden in October the following year. It differs from *H. coronarium,* in regard to its flowers, which are about one third smaller, having the inner segments of the corol linear clavate, the fissure of the lip narrow with straight sides, and its base contract- into a linear claw. They partake not only of the yellow colour of those of *Michelia champaca,* but possess even the peculiar fragrance of the latter, only in a less powerful and therefore more grateful degree. In stature and leaves both species are alike.
four in the fascicle, and expanding in succession. *Calyx* superior, cylindric, length of the tube of the corol; mouth equally three-toothed. *Corol*; tube slender, cylindric, about an inch long; five segments of the border linear (sub-filiform,) variously revolute. *Lip* lateral, with linear, channelled and two-parted *lamina*; the segments thereof semi-oval. *Filament* opposite to the lip, and twice its length, nearly straight, filiform, grooved for the style. *Anther* two-lobed, naked. *Germ* oval, a little hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* filiform, its base embraced by the usual two subulate bodies. *Stigma* funnel-form, projecting from the apex of the anther.

Notwithstanding the opinion which the distinguished Botanist Edwards (in his *Bot. Regist.*) has expressed, I am led to suspect that *H. coccineum* of Sir J. Smith (*Rees's new Cyclopaedia*, in loco) is a distinct species, of which I have examined the original drawing, left by my inestimable friend and predecessor, Dr. F. Buchanan at the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

4. *H. gracile*.* R.*

Leaves lanceolar. *Spikes* terminal, open; *flowers* solitary scattered; segments of the bifid, sessile lip, semi-lanceolar, the other five segments of the corol linear.

Khasee name, *Kattia Laphya*.

*Obs.* This is a slender species, about three feet in height, a native of the mountains on the North-East border of Bengal. Like the preceding two species it flowers in the rainy season. Its solitary-flowered spike of white corols with their scarlet filament, and its lanceolar leaves, distinguish it from *H. angustifolium*. 
Kämpferia. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 15

KÄMPFERIA. Linn. gen. pl. ed. Schreb. No. 9.

Corolla with a long, slender tube, and both borders three-parted. Anther double, with a two-lobed crest. Capsule three-celled, many-seeded.

1. K. Galanga. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 15.

Soncorus. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 173. t. 69. f. 2.
Sans. Chundra-moolika.

A native of various parts of India, and common in gardens also. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root biennial, tuberous, with fleshy fibres from the tubes. Stem none. Leaves radical, petioled, spreading flat on the surface of the earth, round-ovate-cordate, between acute and obtuse; margins membranaceous, and waved; upper surface smooth, deep green; below taper and somewhat woolly; streaked lengthways with ten or twelve slender lines. Petioles hid in the earth; in short they are only cylindrical sheaths embracing those within, and the fascicle of flowers, their mouths being crowned with a membranaceous process. Flowers collected in small fascicles, from six to twelve, within the sheaths of the leaves, expanding in succession; pure, pellucid white, except a purple spot on the centre of each of the divisions of the inner border, or lip. Bractes three to each flower; a larger exterior; and two within at the sides; all are linear, acute, membranaceous, and half the length of the tube of the corolla. Calyx length of the bractes. Corol; tube long, filiform; border double, both three-parted. Exterior divisions linear, acute; interior, upper two divisions ovate, erect; under one expanding, two-parted, with lobes bifid. Filament short, apex two-parted, and recurved. Anther replete with white pollen, crowned with a bidentate
crest, or continuation of the filament above the anther. *Stigma* funnel-shaped. *Nectarial* filaments of König two, filiform, erect, pretty long, embracing the lower part of the style. *Pericarp*; I never saw it ripen.

*Obs*. The roots possess an agreeable, fragrant smell, and somewhat warm, bitterish, aromatic taste; the Hindoos use them not only as a perfume, but also medicinally. They are unknown to our best judges in London.


*Leaves* oblong, coloured. *Spike* radical, appearing before the leaves. *Upper segment* of the inner border of the corolla lanceolar, and acute.


Beng. and Hind. Bhooi-champa or Bhoo-champa.

This elegant plant is very generally found cultivated in gardens on account of the beauty and fragrance of its flowers, and though no doubt a native of various parts of India, yet I cannot say where it is indigenous. Flowering time in our gardens March and April, at which period the plant is totally destitute of leaves.

*Root* biennial, tuberous. *Stem* none. *Leaves* radical, petiolated, oblong, waved, smooth, generally coloured underneath; about a foot long in a good soil, and from four to six inches broad. *Petioles* sheathing, united into a short stem, as in *Curcuma*. *Scapes* just sufficient to elevate the flowers above the earth, embraced by a few common sheaths, of a greenish purple colour. *Flowers* sessile, from four to six to the scape, or spike, very large, fragrant; colour of various shades of purple, and white. *Bractes* two to each flower, surrounding the base of the germ; the inner one has its apex two-parted; the exterior, or longest is here only about half the length of the calyx. *Calyx* above, one-leaved, as long as the tube of the corolla, somewhat gibbous; apex generally two-toothed, and of a dotted, purplish colour. *Corol*; *tube*
long, slender, cylindric, nearly erect, obliquely funnel-shaped towards the mouth; border double, both three-parted. Exterior divisions drooping, linear, with margins involute, pure white. Interior border, the two uppermost divisions erect, lanceolar, acute; colour also white, with the margins slightly tinged with purple; the remaining inferior one is divided into two broad, obcordate, deflected lobes, of a deep purple colour, particularly towards the centre, and base. Nectarial filaments of König as in K. Galanga. Filament short, erect, broad, inserted on the base of the uppermost two interior divisions of the corol. Anther linear, and enlarged with an ovate, two-forked, coloured, somewhat recurved crest. Germ ovate. Style filiform. Stigma funnel-shaped.

Obs. Woodville observes, at page 362 of his Medical Botany, that the roots of Zedoaria longa, and rotunda are both produced by the same species of plant, and are indiscriminately used in the shops: the former, he says, are brought to us in oblong pieces, about the thickness of the little finger; two or three inches in length, bent, rough, and angular; the latter are roundish, about an inch in diameter, of an ash colour on the outside, and white within. I have never met with any of the roots of this plant that agree with his description of the long sort, and they are too small for the round; so that I must conclude they are the produce of some other plant: at the same time Dr. Woodville's observations on the same page, give me reason to think my Curcuma Zedoaria may be the plant, which yields this round sort of Zedoaria.

3. K. angustifolia, R.

Leaves radical, linear-lanceolate, waved. Spikes hid in the centre of the leaves. Upper two segments of the inner border of the corol linear, oblong, obtuse.

Hind. Kanjan-boora, also Madu-nîrbisha.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.
Root biennial, tuberous, with numerous ramous fibres from every part. Stems none. Leaves radical, numerous, sessile, linear-lanceolate, keeled; margins entire, and much waved; striated lengthways, with darker and lighter coloured green, smooth in every part; from six to eight inches long, and about one broad. Spikes hid in the centre of the leaves, bearing, from four to six large, beautiful flowers in succession. Bractes two or three to each flower; one or two interior embrace the germ laterally, the exterior one is larger, all much pointed, and of nearly the same length. Calyx superior, one-leaved, half the length of the tube of the corol, opening obliquely, (spathe-like,) near the apex, which is a single acute point. Corol; tube very long, and slender, elevating the border about two inches above the earth; border double, &c. as in K. rotunda. Nectarial filaments of König, stamens, and pistil as in the last quoted species.

Obs. The root is used as a medicine for cattle, by the people of Bengal.

4. K. pandurata. R.

Leaves petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth. Spike central. Corol, with the upper segments of the inner border obovate, the inferior one much larger, and panduriform.

Zerumbet clavicularum. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 172. t. 69. f. 1; and I could almost wish to quote Manja-kua, Rheed. Mal. 11. p. 19. t. ii, although referred to already by Linnaeus for Curcuma rotunda, a plant I have never met with, if this be not it.

From Sumatra, this beautiful plant was sent by Dr. Charles Campbell to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the rains, chiefly in August.

Root perennial, tuberous like ginger, but of a tolerably bright yellow colour; from this, straight, slender, fusiform, paler coloured portions descend deep into the soil. Stems scarcely any; height of the plant about a foot and a half. Leaves bifarious, petioled, oblong, acute, smooth; deeper
green on the upper surface; veins parallel, and pretty conspicuous, from six to twelve inches long. Petioles above the bifid ligula, deeply channelled, and from two to six or eight inches long; the lower portion sheathing, and forming something like a stem. Spike hid in the centre of the sheaths of the leaves, unilateral, being imbricated on one side, (say the anterior,) with many, sessile, slender, lanceolate, colourless, one-flowered pairs of (exterior and interior) scales or bractes. Flowers pretty large, expanding in succession, and rarely more than one at a time. Calyx superior, membranaceous; irregularly three-toothed. Corol; tube long, and slender. Border double; exterior of three, slender, lanceolate, nearly equal, straight, pale pink-coloured segments; inner of three unequal portions; the two superior, or lateral, obovate, the colour and length of the exterior three: the lower, or lip, somewhat panduriform, much broader and longer than the former, and of a much deeper colour. Filament very slender. Anther two-lobed, and crowned with an emarginate, recurved helmet. Germ three-celled, each cell containing many ovula, attached to the axis. Stigma large, with a semilunate opening, which has the straight portion of its margin three-toothed, and the semi-circular one even. Nectarial scales long and slender.


Leaves oval. Spikes central, crest of anthers laciniate.

A native of the peninsula of Malacca, and from thence sent, by Major Farquhar, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in July. It is an intermediate species, both with respect to size and habit, between K. Galanga and rotunda, and ought to be placed between them in the system.

Root tuberous, as in the other species, and about biennial. Stems very short; I may say scarcely any. Leaves few, bifarious, patent, oval, with a short acute point, smooth on both sides, about six inches long, by four broad. Spikes central, hid by the short sheaths of the leaves, few-flowered; the flow-
ers expand in succession, all pure white except the purple lip. *Corol* nearly as in *rotunda* and *angustifolia*, the upper two segments of the inner border are obtusely lanceolate, as in the latter: the *lip* or *nectarium* of a deep variegated purple colour, the shape cuneate-obcordate, and divided from the apex nearly half the length into two long emarginate lobes. *Filament* short. *Anther* two-lobed, and crowned with a large, laciniate, erect, white crest. *Germ* three-celled, &c. as in the genus.

**Curcuma. Linn. gen. pl. ed. Schreb. No. 6.**

*Corolla* with both borders three-parted. *Anther* double, base bicalcarate. *Capsule* three-celled; *seed* numerous, arilled. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

**SECT. I. Spikes lateral.**


*Bulbs* and *palmate tubers* pale straw-coloured throughout. *Leaves* green, petioled, broad-lanceolar, a dark purple cloud down the middle. *Flowers* shorter than their bractes.

*Sans.* Shutee, Gandha-moollee, Shud-grunthhika, Kurvoora, Kurchoora, and Pulasha.

*Hind.* and *Teling.* Kuchoora.

*Beng.* Shutee, Kuchoora.

*Pers.* Zerumbad.


Zerumbet. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 168. t. 68.

Amomum Zerumbeth. Kon. in Retz. Obs. 3. 55.

Zerumbet, or Cachora of Garcia.

The plants from which the following description was taken, were sent by Dr. F. Buchanan, from Chittagong, where they are indigenous, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1798, where they grow freely, and blossom in the month of April.
Others have since been procured from thence under the Bengalee name Kucoora. From that place the native drug-gists in Calcutta, are chiefly supplied with the root or drug. 

*Root* consists, as in all the other species of this genus, of ovate bulbs, giving support to the parts above ground; from their opposite sides spring the palmate tubers; these two sorts are inwardly of a pale yellow, or straw colour, and possess an agreeable camphoraceous smell, and warm bitterish, spicy taste. From the bulbs chiefly, the proper fibrous roots issue; some of these are thicker than others, penetrate deeper into the soil, and end in an oblong, pearl-coloured, solid tuber; which is more spongy and less fragrant when cut, than the bulbs and palmate tubers. *Stems* no other than the united sheaths of the leaves, surrounded by two or three obtuse, smooth, green, faintly striated, appressed scales. Height of the whole plant about three feet, or three and a half. *Leaves* from four to six together, sub-bifarious; in general a pretty long, somewhat winged petiole intervenes between each and its stem-forming base. The leaf itself is broad-lanceolar, fine-pointed, and smooth on both sides; constantly a dark purple cloud runs down the centre; *veins* numerous, fine and parallel; from one to two feet long. *Scape* rises distinct from the leafy stems, and rather before or with them, stout, from five to six inches long, and surrounded with a few, obtuse, lax, green sheaths, of various length. *Spike* tufted, from four to five inches long, (so that its apex is elevated nearly a foot above the surface of the earth;) covered with imbricated, oblong, concave bractes, connected by the lower half of their inner margins to the backs of those immediately above, forming as many sacks, or pouches as there are bractes; the lower half of these are broad, shorter; scarcely tinged with red, containing each about three or four beautiful, yellow, sessile flowers, which expand in succession, and are embraced laterally by their own proper, smaller, short, colourless bractes. The superior half of the large coloured ones, which form the tufts, are ge-
nerally sterile, and of a deeper crimson, or purple colour, than those which contain flowers. Calyx superior; scarcely one-third the length of the corol, irregularly three-toothed, pellucid. Corol funnel-shaped. Tube a little curved. Border double; exterior three-parted, the two lateral segments equal; the third or upper one vaulted and crowned with a subulate point; colour a very faint yellow. Interior three-parted; lower segment, or lip, broad, deep yellow, projecting, recurved, bifid; upper or lateral segments obvate, equal, pale yellow, nearly as long as the lip. Filament short. Anther double, the lower end of each lobe terminating in a long, sharp, subulate spur. Germ beneath, hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle of the cell. Style slender at the base, embraced by the two nectarial filaments. Stigma two-lobed, crowning the anther. Capsule oval, smooth, of a pale straw-colour, thin and nearly pellucid; three-celled, but without any regular division into valves: when the seeds are ripe the elasticity of the segments of the arils bursts the vertex into various portions, from whence the seeds are soon expelled. Seeds several in each cell, arilled; shape various, but the most prevailing is oblong. Aril cut to the very base into several slender, unequal, white, fleshy segments, which are united to the seed round the umbilicus. Integuments two; exterior spongy, with highly polished slippery, light brown surface; interior membranaceous. Perisperm pure white, hard but friable, and occupies the lower half of the seed. Vitellus clearer, but less white and of a tougher consistence than the albumen; it forms or occupies the upper half of the seed. Embryo nearly as long as the seed, tending to be clavate, both ends truncate, the upper half lodged in the vitellus, and the lower in the albumen, or perisperm.

Obs. The dry root powdered and mixed with the powdered wood of the Cæsalpinia Sappan makes the red powder called Abeer by the Hindoos, and Phag by the Bengalees. It is copiously thrown about by the natives during the Hooli,
or Hindoo holidays in the month of March. The root is also used medicinally amongst the natives.

In 1805, I gave some of the sliced and dried bulbous, and plamate tuberous roots of this plant to Sir Joseph Banks, which he gave to Dr. Comb, who found that it was the real Zedoaria of our Materia Medica, and by the same means ascertained that the root of my Curcuma Zedoaria, is Zedoaria rotunda of the shops.

2. C. Zedoaria. R.

_Bulbs_ small, and, with the long palmate tubers, inwardly yellow. _Leaves_ broad-lanceolar, sessile on their sheaths, cericeous underneath; the whole plant of a uniform green.

_Amomum Zedoaria, Linn. sp. plant. ed. Willd._ i. p. 7.

_Sans._ Vuna-haridra, Sholee, Vunarista, Sholika.

_Beng._ Junglee, or Bun Huldi, (wild turmeric.)

_Arab._ Jedwar, or Zadwar.

This beautiful species is a native, not only of Bengal, (and common in gardens about Calcutta,) but is also a native of China, and various other parts of Asia, and the Asiatic islands. Flowering time the hot season, the leaves appear about the same period, or rather after; for it is not uncommon to find the beautiful, large, rosy, tufted spikes rising from the naked earth before a single leaf is to be seen.

_Root_ biennial, tuberous, &c. as in the last, and inwardly of a pretty deep yellow colour, approaching to that of turmeric. _Stem_ no other than the sheaths of the leaves. _Leaves_ petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, underneath covered with soft cericeous down, which is particularly conspicuous when the leaves are dry. The _scape_ rises distinct from the leaves during the dry season, and often not only at some distance, but also sometime before them; it is round, as thick as a man's fore finger; a few inches long, and embraced by its own short, proper, green sheaths. _Spike_ from six to twelve inches long, &c. exactly as in the last species. _Bractes_ and _calyx_ as in the before-mentioned species. _Corol_ one-
petalled; at the base tubular. *Tube* short, widening a little; its mouth shut with fine yellow pubescent glands; *throat* ample. *Border* double; *exterior* of three pale pink-coloured, erect, oblong divisions; the upper one more pointed, and incumbent over the anther and part of the two upper divisions of the inner border. *Interior* somewhat ringent, three-parted, fleshy, yellow; the lower lobe or lip longest, obovate, entire, projecting with a crown and erect margin, while a broad elevation of a deep yellow colour runs along its middle; upper two divisions obovate, and with the upper segment of the exterior border, forming a complete covering or dome over the anther. *Filament* short, inserted between the two upper divisions of the inner border of the corol. *Anther* two-lobed, each ending in a long, sharp spur at the base. *Germ* inferior, &c. as in the last. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* three-lobed, with a perforation in the centre.

*Obs.* The plant when in flower is highly ornamental, few surpassing it in beauty; at the same time it possesses a considerable degree of delicate aromatic fragrance.

Dr. Woodville's observation and quotations, at page 362 of his *Medical Botany*, induce me to think that the roots of this plant are not only the longer species of the *Zedoaria* found in the shops; but also the shorter or roundish, their form and size depending on the manner in which they may have been cut for drying: and I have lately learned from Sir J. Banks, that the dried root of this species agrees well with *Zedoaria rotunda*.

The Hindoos use the roots as a perfume, and also medicinally; they are sold in their shops, under the Arabic name *Judwar*, or the Bengalee one of *Bun Huldi*. When fresh as well as when dry, they are of a pale yellow colour; and possess at all times an agreeable fragrant smell, and warm, bitterish, aromatic taste; whereas the roots of *Kämpferia rotunda* possess little or nothing of these sensible qualities, and are withal too rare in every part of India, where I have been, to
allow me to think, any quantity of them can ever be collected for exportation.

3. C. zanthorrhiza. R.

_Bulbs_ ovate, with both plamate and pendulous tubers deep yellow. _Leaves_ sessile on their green sheaths, broad lanceolar, a permanent purple cloud down the middle.

From Amboyna, this remarkable species was brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in the year 1798, and only flowered for the first time in April and May, 1810. It is the only kind I have yet met with, which has its pendulous tubers inwardly of a deep yellow colour, like that of the bulb and palamate tubers. The _sheaths_ of the scapes and leaves are green. The _coma_ large, and of a deep purple, or crimson colour. _Exterior border_ of the corol red. _Leaves_ broad-lanceolar and oblong; there is a narrow purple cloud down the middle of them, which penetrates to the underside; the whole height about four feet.

4. C. elata, R.

_Bulbs_ oblong, obovate, and with the numerous, large, incurvate, palmate tubers, inwardly of a pale yellow. _Leaves_ sessile on their sheaths, oblong, villous underneath; the whole of an uniform green.

A native of Burma, and from thence introduced by Dr. W. Carey, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers in March and April.

A full description of this species is unnecessary, as it resembles the other species already described, in every respect, except, in such as are pointed out in the definition, viz. its immensely large and numerous _bulbs_ and _tubers_, which are inwardly of a pale yellow colour; the latter run very near the surface of the ground, and are much incurved. The _pendulous tubers_, as in every other species, except C. _zanthorrhiza_, are inwardly pearl-coloured; every part above ground is of a uniform green, the spikes excepted. The _leaves_ ap-
pear when the flowers begin to decay, and are larger than in any other species I have yet seen; being from two to three, or even four feet long, by one broad, and villous underneath; the whole height is about six feet. The spikes are large, with a deep rosy, or even crimson coma. Its external appearance resembles most C. Zedoaria, the roots however differ much, independent of their size. This plant is altogether a larger species than that.

5. C. caesia. R.

Bulbs ovate, and with the palmate tubers inwardly bluish. Leaves lanceolar, petioled; a deep ferruginous purple cloud down the middle, which penetrates to the under surface; every other part green.

Beng. Neel-kunt'ha, or Kala Huldi.


This elegant, strongly marked species is a native of Bengal, where it blossoms in May, while the greatest heat prevails, just before the periodical rains begin; about the same time the leaves begin to appear. In the deep ferruginous purple cloud down the middle of the leaves, it resembles C. Zerumbet, but differs widely in the colour of the root.

Bulbs ovate. Palmate tubers many, and generally simple; these and the bulbs are inwardly pale blue, verging towards grey, (caesius of Willdenow's scale,) in some the blue is pretty deep. Pendulous tubers ovate, oblong, inwardly of a pale watery pearl-colour, and less fragrant than in the former two species. This indeed is the case with all the other species I have examined. Leaves bifarious, petioled, lanceolar, smooth on both sides, a deep ferruginous cloud runs the whole length of the rib, and penetrates through to the underside; every other part, petioles, and their sheaths, of a clear deep green colour; about eighteen inches long, by five broad. Petioles and their sheaths together, about as long as the leaves, making the whole height of the plant about four feet. Spikes lateral, appearing with, or rather
before the leaves, about as long as their scapes, together about a foot long. *Scales*, lower fertile; *bractes* green, with a ferruginous tinge. *Coma* deep bright red, tending to crimson. *Corol*; *exterior* border red; *inner* yellow.

6. *C. æruginosa*. R.

*Bulbs* ovate, and with the numerous *palmate* tubers, inwardly æruginous. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolar, smooth, above the middle a faint ferruginous, evanescent cloud on the upper surface only; every other part green.

A very stately species, introduced from Burma by the Rev. Dr. W. Carey, into Bengal, where it blossoms in May, immediately after which the leaves begin to appear. It is distinguished from all our other *Curcumas* by the internal æruginous, or verdigrease-like colour of its ovate *bulbs*, and its short thick *palmate* tubers; while the oval pendulous tubers, with which it abounds, are inwardly of a clear pale pearl colour. The *comose lateral* spike is in this, as it is in the other species. The *exterior* border of the *corol* is rose-coloured; the *interior* deep yellow. The *leaves* are broad-lanceolar, of a firm texture, and smooth on both sides; from two to three feet long, and from six to nine inches broad. *Petioles* and their sheathing portions together from two to three feet long; which gives to the whole plant a height of from four to six feet.

7. *C. ferruginea*. R.

*Bulbs* and *palmate* tubers copious, inwardly pale yellow. *Sheaths* of the scapes, and leaves ferruginous-red, with a faint mark of the same colour on the middle of the upper surface of the leaves.

A native of Bengal. Flowers in April and May. By attending to the pale yellow very fragrant roots, and to the rusty reddish sheaths of the scapes and leaves, this species will be readily known. The *leaves*, as in most of the others, are broad-lanceolar, (that is, they taper equally toward each
end,) including the sheaths and petioles, they are four feet high, or more; a very faint ferruginous tinge runs down the middle, which is very conspicuous in those that appear first in the season; whereas it is scarcely to be observed in the latter. The flowers are large, few in number, with the exterior border red, and the interior deep yellow. The bractes to the fertile part of the spike ferruginous, those of the coma few, and of a pretty bright crimson colour.

8. C. rubescens. R.

Bulbs ovate-lanceolate, and with the palmate tubers inwardly pearl-coloured. Leaves broad lanceolate, on red winged petioles, above the sheaths; rib red. Scape and scales red. Flowers longer than their bractes.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the months of April and May, soon after which the leaves appear; and decay about the beginning of the cool season, in November. Every part has a strong, but pleasant aromatic smell when bruised, particularly the root.

Root of several, erect, solid, conical, pale straw or pearl-coloured, powerfully aromatic bulbs, which gave support to the former years foliage, and are strongly marked with the circular scars thereof; from their opposite sides, the scapes and stems of the succeeding year spring, which form similar new bulbs when those of the former year decay; but during their existence, there issues round their lower half, a number of strong fleshy fibers, many of which end in ovate or sub-cylindrical, pale white, slightly aromatic tubers, which also perish with the original parent bulb. Stems, as in the other species, no other than the united sheaths of the leaves, which like them, decay annually about the month of October, and appear again when the flowers begin to perish in April. Leaves bifarious, (six or eight of them forming the above-mentioned stems, of about three or four feet in height, leaves included,) petioled on their sheathing base, broad-lanceolate, cuspidate, smooth, strongly marked with
parallel veins; of an uniform dark-green, with the nerves or ribs red, from twelve to twenty-four inches long, by five or six broad. *Petioles* and *sheaths* channelled, smooth, and of a deep red colour; a projecting process on the inside marks, in all this natural order, the limit of the sheath, and the beginning of the petiole. *Scape* radical, lateral, cylindric, about six inches long, invested in several, dark reddish sheaths. *Spike* tufted, five or six inches long, erect. *Coma* less deeply coloured than in Zerumbet. *Bractes*, or *scales* of the spike exactly as in the other species, each embracing four or five flowers, which expand in succession. *Flowers* small, bright yellow, rather longer than their bractes, fragrant. *Tube* of the corol slender, its mouth completely shut with three villous, yellow glands. *Fruit* not seen in a ripe state.

**Obs.** The ovate oblong, pendulous tubers of several species of *Curcuma*, yield a very beautiful, pure starch, like the *Arrow-root*, produced from *Maranta arundinacea* and *Tacca pinnatifida*, which the natives of the countries where the plants grow, prepare and eat. In Travancore, where some of these species abound, this flour, or starch, forms, I am told, a large part of the diet of the inhabitants. My *C. angustifolia* is another species which yields the same substance; and I have no doubt but the pendulous tubers of this species yield it also, and equally good.

Since writing the above, I have received from Chittagong, Bhagulpore, and Mirzapore, plants of three other sorts, all employed for the same purpose.

9. *C. comosa*. *R.*

*Bulbs* large, oval, inwardly pale ochraceous. *Spires* clavate; *fertile bractes* of a pale pink colour; *coma* copious and rosy. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar; a faint ferruginous cloud above the middle of the earliest ones; every other part green.

A native of Burma. From Rangoon Mr. Felix Carey sent plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they thrive.
well, and blossom in May, at which time it is by far the most beautiful, and the largest of the genus, I have yet seen.

Bulbs very large, oval, inwardly of a pale ochraceous colour. Palmate tubers scarcely any. Pendulous tubers lanceolar, and connected to the bulb by uncommonly long, thick, fibrous cords. Leaves bifarious, petioled on their sheaths, lanceolar, smooth, and green in every part, except in those which appear first in the season, which have a faint ferruginous cloud on the centre of the upper surface beyond the middle; from two to three feet long; the petioles with their sheathing bases measuring about as much more, making the whole height of the plant five or six feet. Spikes lateral, appearing rather before the leaves, short-sca ped, large, clavate. Fertile bractes of a beautiful pale pink. Barren ones of the coma a deep, lively, rosy red; on account of the beauty and size of this part, I have given it the trivial name comosa. Corol with the exterior border pink; inner pale yellow.

10. C. leucorrhiza. R.

Bulbs ovate; plamate tubers long and far-spreading, like the former they are inwardly of a pale straw colour. Leaves petioled, broad-lanceolar, smooth, of an uniform green in every part. Spikes few-flowered, with a coma as long as the fertile portion.

A native of the forests of Bahar. From Bhagulpore Mr. John Glass, the surgeon of that station, sent roots to this garden, under the name Tikor; and observed that the plant is not cultivated, but grows in the jungles, to the southward of that place. The process, he says, for obtaining the starchy substance called Tikor, is as follows: "The root is dug up, and rubbed on a stone, or beat in a mortar, and afterwards rubbed in water with the hand, and strained through a cloth; the fecula having subsided, the water is poured off, and the Tikor, (fecula,) dried for use."

This plant grows freely in the Botanic garden, and flowers in May. Here the palmate, or horizontal tubers, are particu-
larly straight, and often near a foot long: they run deep in the earth, and far. Their inward colour, as well as that of the bulbs, is a very pale ochraceous yellow, almost pure white. Pendulous tubers numerous, oblong, inwardly pearl white. Leaves broad-lanceolar, uniformly green, about two feet long; whole height of the plant from three to four feet. Spikes lateral, the inferior fertile portion not longer than the rosy coma. Flowers the length of the bractes: exterior border slightly tinged with pink; inner yellow. In the structure of the fruit it agrees perfectly with that of C. Zerumbet.

11. C. angustifolia. R.

Bulb oblong, with pale, oblong, pendulous tubers only. Leaves petioled, narrow-lanceolar. Flowers longer than the bractes.

Tikor of the Hindoos.

Found by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. in the forests from the banks of the Sona to Nagpore, and by him introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in July. The leaves make their appearance at the same time with those of the other species, and decay about the beginning of the cool season, in November.

Root, from a fusiform biennial crown issue many fleshy fibres, which end in smooth, oval, succulent tubers. Stem, consisting of a few pale-coloured, leafless, surrounding sheaths. Leaves petioled, narrow-lanceolar, most acute, striated with fine parallel veins, smooth on both sides; from one to three feet long, (petiole and sheath included,) which is in fact the whole height of the plant. Petioles from six to twelve inches long, the lower half or more of which, expands into a sheath to embrace those within; the upper half or proper petioles slender, and channelled. Spike radical; from four to six inches long, separate from the leaves, crowned with a tuft of oval, lively purple, neuter bractes. Bractes common below the coloured neuter ones, ovate-cordate, obtuse, expanding recurvedly, each embracing three or four flowers, which open in
succession. *Bractes proper* boat-shaped, embracing the proper perianth, and germ of each flower. *Flowers* large, longer than their bractes, bright yellow, expanding at sunrise, and decaying at sunset of the same day. *Calyx* above, three-toothed, somewhat inflated. *Corol; tube* somewhat gibbous, contracted at the mouth, and there shut with short hairs; *throat* campanulate; *exterior* border pale-yellow, consisting of one large, vaulted, upper segment, and two lower, oblong, smaller, concave ones; *inner* border three-parted; *lower segment or lip* with its exterior part sub-orbicular emarginate, or bifid; *upper segments* obovate, cuneate, with the filament, or short antheriferous segment, between them. *Anther* as in the genus, double, with a spur from the lower end of each lobe. *Germ* beneath, villous, three-celled, with many seeds in each. *Style* slender, at its insertion are the usual two nectarial bodies. *Stigma* globular, gaping on the anterior side.

*Obs.* From the oval pendulous tubers, Mr. Colebrooke observes, a sort of *starch* or *Arrow-root-like jecula* is prepared, which is sold in the markets of Benares, and is eaten by the natives.

**SECT. II. Spikes central.**


*Bulbs* small, and with the numerous, long, *palmate tubers*, inwardly of a deep orange yellow. *Leaves* long-petioled, broad-lanceolar, of an uniform green.

*Amomum Curcuma. Gmelin. and Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. t. 4.*


*Curcuma domestica major. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 162. t. 37.*

*Carcumaa of Avicenna.*

*Dar-zard of Garcias.*

*Sans. Huridra, Haldee, Peeta, Kanchunee, Nisha, Vuruvurninee, Krimighna, Yoshitpriya, Hurivilasinee.*

*Hind. and Beng. Haldee, Huludee, Pit-ras.*

*Heb. Kurkum.*
Curcuma. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 33

Arab. Urukus-sufr, Urukus-saboghin.
Telirig. Pampee.
Pers. Zerd-chob.
Hulud, or Huludee. Mahrat.
Is much cultivated about Calcutta, and in all parts of Bengal. König’s description published by Retzius, is so very exact and complete, that there is nothing left for me to add.

Cultivation.

The ground must be rich, friable, and so high as not to be overflowed during the rainy season, such as the Bengalees about Calcutta call Danga. It is often planted on land where sugar-cane grew the preceding year, and is deemed a meliorating crop. The soil must be well ploughed and cleared of weeds, &c. It is then raised in April and May, according as the rains begin to fall, into ridges, nine or ten inches high, and eighteen or twenty broad, with intervening trenches nine or ten inches broad. The cuttings or sets, viz. small portions of the fresh root, are planted on the tops of the ridges, at about eighteen inches, or two feet asunder. One acre requires about from nine hundred such sets, and yields in December and January, about two thousand pounds weight of the fresh root.

13. C. Amada. R.

Bulbs conic, and with the palmate tubers, inwardly pale-yellow. Leaves long-petioled, broad lanceolate, smooth. Spikes scanty, few-flowered. The whole plant uniformly green.

Amada of the Bengalees, which means mango-ginger, the fresh root possessing the peculiar smell of a green mango. It is used medicinally by the natives. It is a native of Bengal. Flowering time the latter part of the rains.

Root consisting of horizontal, palmate, sessile tubers united to the sides of an ovate-conic bulb of the same colour, which
gives existence and support to the leaves, and spike; from its sides and base long fleshy fibres issue, which penetrate deep into the soil; some of which end in oblong, paler (pendulous) tubers. **Stems** no other than the united sheaths of the leaves. **Leaves** radical, bifarious, petioled above their sheaths, ventricose, lanceolar, cuspidate, smooth on both sides; from six to eighteen inches long, by three to six broad; they decay about the end of October, and appear again with the first showers of April or May. The **petioles** I divide into two portions: the lower or sheathing part from six to twelve inches long; and the upper or proper petioles, from three to nine; the whole measuring in general, from one to two feet. **Scape** central, about six inches long, invested in several alternate sheaths. **Spike** shorter than the scape, cylindric, crowned with a tuft of loose, coloured, pale rosy, abortive bractes. **Bractes** oblong, imbricated, the lower half of their margins united to the backs of the two next above, forming a pouch, for a fascicle of four or five, rather small, yellow flowers, which expand in succession; these have each a proper bracte, which embraces the tube of the flower only, and may be called an inferior calyx. **Calyx** superior, unequally three-toothed. **Corol** with a slender **tube**; its mouth shut with three yellow hairy glands; **faux** sub-campanulate. **Border** double, both three-cleft, &c. as in the other species. **Germ** oval, hairy, three-celled, with several seeds in each attached to their central receptacles.

14. **C. viridiflora. R.**

**Bulbs** oblong, and with the **palmate tubers** inwardly of a deep yellow. **Leaves** long-petioled, broad-lanceolar. The whole plant, (even the spike and coma,) uniformly green.

Tammon Giring seu Giri. **Rumph. Amb. 5. 169.**

A native of Sumatra, and the other eastern islands; from Bencoolen Dr. Charles Campbell sent plants to this garden, where they grow luxuriantly, and blossom in July and August.
**Curcuma.** MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 35

*Root* consisting, like that of the other species, of *bulbs*, and palmate, pendulous *tubers*; aromatic, and bitter, and employed by the Malays of Sumatra to dye with. *Leaves* petioled, broad-lanceolar, smooth; from one to three feet long; the petioles, and sheaths thereof about as long. *Spike* central, large. *Bractes*, even those of the *coma*, uniformly green; the latter only paler. *Flowers* small, very pale yellow.


*Bulbs* conic, with pale-yellow *palmate tubers*. *Leaves* short, petioled, oblong. The whole plant uniformly green, except the rosy *coma* of the spike.

It grows in moist places, amongst the Circar mountains. Flowering time the rainy season.

*Root* perennial, consisting of conical bulbs enveloped in the remaining sheaths of the leaves, and also of horizontal tubers, as in ginger, &c. with large fleshy fibres from their base. *Leaves* radical, three or four-petioled, their petioles from eight to twelve inches long, enveloped in a few sheaths, forming something like a stem; the leaves themselves are oval, pointed, beautifully veined, smooth, from eight to twelve inches long, and from five to six broad. *Spikes* rise from the centre of the petioles; their peduncle is of their length, and involved in its proper sheaths. *Bractes* numerous; the inferior roundish, the superior oblong; the lower half of the base of the two inner are united to the margins of the next without, forming a sack, which contains from two to four flowers, each of which has a smaller wedge-formed membranaceous proper bracte. The *coma* or *superior bractes* large, waved, rose-coloured, and (generally) without flowers. *Calyx* as in the two former species. *Tube* of the corol widening, somewhat campanulate; *border* double. *Exterior* three-parted; *divisions* equal, entire. *Interior* two-lipped; *upper lip* erect, three-cleft; *under lip* entire, roundish, border waved, and a little notched. *Filament* no other than the middle segment of the upper lip of the interior border of the
corol; anther two-lobed, linear, the under point of each lobe ending in a long sharp spur. Germ below. Base of the style embraced with the usual two nectarial bodies, which in this species are larger; stigma large, globular, two-lipped, somewhat marked.

16. C. reclinata. R.

Bulbs fusiform, with scarcely any palmate tubers, but many straw-coloured, oval, pendulous ones. Leaves petiolated, oblong, reclinate.

Discovered by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. in the interior parts of India, where it blossoms during the rains.

Root a bulbous head, from which descend many fleshy fibres, ending in large, smooth, oval tubers. Stem—none, but the height of the whole plant (viz. the spike) is about six inches; the leaves, being reclined, add nothing to its height. Leaves radical (in the only plant at present in my possession, from which this description is taken); four in number, two on each side of the spike, embracing it closely, with the lower sheathing part of their petioles reclined, oblong, acute; margins slightly waved; smooth on both sides; length, exclusive of the petiole, about nine inches, and about four or five broad. Petioles, including the sheathing base, from three to four inches long, deeply channelled, and smooth. Spike from the centre of the leaves, its short scape entirely hid by their sheaths, the rest loosely imbricated, with large, ovate, obtuse, expanded coloured bractes: the superior sterile, and more deeply coloured as in the other species of this family; but here, and in no other that I have yet seen, are the whole deeply coloured. Flowers small, of a dull dark pink colour, except the lower segment of the inner border, which is tinged with yellow. Calyx inflated, obscurnely three-toothed; scarcely half the length of the tube of the corol. Tube of the corol sub-cylindric; throat campanulate. The border, stamen, and pistil, as well as the nectarial scales of König, as in the other species, already described.
17. C. petiolata, R.

Bulbs and palmate tubers few and small; inward colour pale yellow; tubers numerous, pendulous, on short fusiform fibres. Leaves long-petioled, oblong, ovate with the base rounded, (this is the only species known to me, in which they have this form.) The whole plant uniformly green, except the lilac-coloured coma of the spike.

A native of Pegu, and from thence sent by Mr. F. Carey to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in August.

Obs. This species differs conspicuously from all my other curcumae in the cordate shape of the leaves. The spike is central, as in the other late flowering species, its coma small, and of a lilac colour; the bractes very perfectly united almost to the broad, reniform apex, forming uncommonly deep pouches for the small yellow flowers.

AMOMUM. Schreb. gen. plant. N. 3.

Corolla with the interior border unilabiate. Anther double, surmounted with an entire, or lobate crest. Capsule three-celled, three-valved. Seeds many, arilled. Embryo simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.


Leaves short-petioled, lanceolar. Spikes half immersed in the earth, loosely imbricated with villous, lanceolate, acute, one-flowered bractes. Lip with the anterior margin three-lobed. Crest three-lobed.


A native of Sumatra, and other islands to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal, and sent by Dr. Charles Campbell from Bencoolen to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in April.

Root perennial, creeping under the surface of the soil, like that of ginger, but smaller, less fleshy, more ligneous, and
white; from which descend, and spread, many fleshy fibres. *Stems* about biennial, several rising obliquely to the height of from two to four feet, about as thick as a stout ratan, invested in the smooth, deep green sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled on their smooth stem-clasping sheaths; from broad-lanceolate below, to narrow-lanceolate at top, entire and smooth on both sides; point long, and very fine; from six to twelve inches long. *Spikes* radical, sessile, oblong, appearing amongst the stems, half immersed in the earth, loosely imbricated with one-flowered, lanceolate, acute, villous, nervous, scariose, ash-coloured bractes; when old their brittle tops are often broken off. *Bractes*; besides the exterior one-flowered ones, just mentioned, there is an inner, striated, downy, scariose, two-toothed, tubular one, (which I have sometimes considered an exterior and inferior *calyx*, and which König sometimes called an involucre,) inserted round the base of the germ. *Flowers* opening in succession, and not very conspicuous. *Calyx* clavate, tubular, downy, three-toothed, length of the tube of the corol. *Tube* of the corol, slender, and slightly incurved. *Exterior border* of three subequal pellucid divisions. *Lip*, or inner border, rather longer than the exterior great border, somewhat three-lobed, with a crenate, curled margin; middle lobe yellow, with two rosy lines leading up to it from the mouth of the tube. *Filament* scarcely half so long as the border of the corol, incurved over the mouth of the tube. There is a slender subulate horn on each side of the base of the filament, and nearly its length. *Anther* double, large, fleshy, with a large, three-lobed, concave crest; infundibuliform stigma rising through a deep groove between the two polleniferous lobes. *Germ* beneath, downy, and crowned with the two nectarial scales, within the base of the tube of the corol; in this species they are short, and truncated.

*Obs.* The seeds are to the taste agreeably aromatic, and are used by the Malays as a substitute for the true *Cardamomum* of Malabar.
Amomum.  MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  


Amomum angustifolium. Sonnerat. it. 2. f. 137.

A native of Madagascar.  From the island of Mauritius Captain Tennant brought plants thereof to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1802, where they grow freely, and blossom at various times of the year.  Every part of the plant, when bruised, or wounded, diffuses a strong, but pleasant aromatic smell.

Root perennial, tuberous, horizontal; strong fleshy fibres, together with runners, issue from the crown, or bulb; by these runners the plant soon spreads, and by these it is easily multiplied.  Stems numerous, straight, round, smooth, rising to the height of from six to ten feet.  Leaves alternate, bifarious, sub-sessile on their sheaths, broad-lanceolate, fine-pointed, smooth on both sides; from twelve to eighteen inches long, and from about four to six broad.  Sheaths embrace about three quarters of the stem, are smooth, and rise in an obtuse process, (ligula,) above the insertion of the leaves.  Scapes from the bulb, or base of the stem, where it unites with the root, rather slender, from six to twelve inches long, and closely imbricated with many, mucronate, smooth, sheathing scales.  Spikes linear-oblong, about the size of a man's thumb, imbricated with similar, but larger scales than those of the scape; the inner more deeply coloured.  Flowers few, pretty large, and possessed of a strong spicy fragrance.  Bractes; proper two to each flower, linear-oblong, inserted round the base of the germ, like an inferior perianth.  Calyx superior, deep blood red, smooth on both sides, slit two-thirds on the outside, apex obscurely three-toothed.  Corol; tube clavate, about as long as the bractes.  Exterior border red, consisting of one large, erect, oblong, concave segment, which protects the anther and stigma; and of two inferior, very narrow segments.  Lip obovate-cuneate, entire, or slight-
ly three-lobed, yellow, and about as long as the exterior border. *Filament* broad, particularly toward the base, where it has a small coloured hornlet on each side. *Anther* double, surmounted with a large, three-toothed coronet. *Germ* clavate, obscurely three-sided, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the partitions. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, somewhat bilabiate. *Nectarial bodies of König* are here larger, and longer than in the other species.

3. *A. aculeatum.* R.


A native of the Malay Archipelago. It was raised from seed sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Mr. W. Roxburgh, in 1802, where the plants blossom in April and May, and ripen their seed in October and November.

*Root* perennial, tuberous like ginger, with many, thick, fleshy fibres. *Stems* a little recurvate, the thickness of a walking cane, slightly pubescent; from five to ten feet high. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, very short-petioled, cordate-lanceolate, mucronate, smooth, dark green; generally from twelve to eighteen inches long, and from three to four inches broad. *Sheaths* half stem-clasping, villous on the outside. *Ligula* short, and of a semi-lunar shape. *Scapes* issuing from the base of the stem, under the surface of the ground, where it joins the root, diverging a little way under the surface of the earth, invested in oval, fleshy scales; those next to the spike longer, and more pointed. *Spikes* obovate, rising obliquely among, or near the stems, just so much as to elevate its flower-bearing apex above the surface of the earth. *Flowers* numerous, and expand in succession; prevailing colour deep orange. *Bractes; exterior* one-flowered, linear-oblong, length of the tube of the corol; *inner* tubula with two-toothed margin, and inserted round the base of the germ, like an inferior perianth. *Calyx* above, tubular, two or three-toothed. *Corol,
tube slightly incurved. *Exterior border* three-parted; *segments* unequal, erect, oblong, obtuse, the middle one larger, concave, and incumbent over the fissure of the inner border, together forming a campanulate tube. *Lip* sub-rotund, with crenulate, curled margin, and marked with beautiful crimson spots down the middle, on the inside. *Filament* erect, with a hornlet on each side of its base. *Anther* two-lobed; *lobes* linear-oblong; and surmounted with a broad, three-lobed crest. *Germ* inferior, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle. *Stigma* funnel-shaped. *Capsule* the size of a large nutmeg, oval, (not sulcate as in König’s *Amomum* or *Globba crispa*, Retz. 3. p. 50.) but thickly beset with numerous, stout prickles, three-celled, three-valved; *valves* fleshy (not nuciform as in *Globba crispa*, Rump. Amb. 6. p. 137). *Partitions* membranaceous. *Seeds* many in each cell, oval, smooth, brown; surrounded with a pale, gelatinous, sweetish-acid pulp or aril, intermixed with fine woolly filaments, and attached to a central receptacle by very slender cords, which are enveloped in the same gelatinous pulp which surrounded the seed. *Perisperm* white, cartilaginous. *Vitellus* nearly spherical, lodged about the middle of the perisperm, and of a clearer colour, and harder texture. *Embryo* sub-cylindric, the inner end, or cotyledon, lodged in the vitellus, which in some seeds it passes entirely through. *Radicle* pointing directly to the umbilicus.

4. *A. maximum*. R.


This plant is now growing in the Company’s Botanic garden near Calcutta; it was introduced from the Malay islands by the late Colonel Kyd. Flowering time the hot season; the seeds ripen three or four months afterwards.
Root tuberous, as in ginger, but much larger, and with large, conical bulb-like bases to the oldest stems. Stems nearly erect, round, and smooth; from six to eight or more feet high, invested in the smooth, long sheaths of the leaves. Leaves alternate, petioled, lanceolar, and linear-lanceolar, acute, smooth above; villous underneath, with many large parallel veins; from two to three feet long, and about six inches broad; when dry the under side appears to be more closely covered, with most beautiful, soft, sericeous down, than while fresh. Petioles, the sheathing part long, between each petiole and its leaf there is a short, somewhat triangular portion, with a stipulary process, or ligula at the inside of its base. Spikes radical, short, their flower-bearing apex being only just above the earth; below the flowers it is covered, with large, oval, concave scales. Bractes solitary, one-flowered, lanceolate, membranaceous, rather longer than the tubes of the flowers. Calyx tubular, a little gibbous, length of the tube of the corol; mouth three-toothed. Corol; tube funnel-shaped. Exterior border three-parted, as usual; but here they all converge upward into one helmet over the anther and stigma, as in the Orchideæ. Lip entire, expanding, oblong, marked with a yellow stripe down the middle; margins waved, and crenulate. Filament short, from the mouth of the tube of the corol, opposite to its interior border, on each side of its insertion, is a small hornlet. Anther double, or two-lobed, and crowned with a beautiful, broad, semilunar crest. Nectarial bodies of König linear, fluted, and truncate. Germ short-pedicelled, striated, three-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to the inner angle, (axis.) Style slender. Stigma funnel-shaped, but shut transversely, except during anthesis. Capsule almost globular, size of a gooseberry, three-celled, three-valved, ornamented with nine, firm, short, ragged (when old and dry), membranaceous wings.

Obs. The seeds possess a warm, pungent, aromatic taste, not unlike that of Cardamoms, but by no means so grateful.
5. A. dealbatum. R.


A stately species, a native of Chittagong, and other countries which form the eastern frontier of Bengal: from the former it has been introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it grows luxuriantly, and flowers freely during the months of March and April; and the seeds ripen in September and October.

Roots perennial, tuberous, crooked, jointed, creeping, like common ginger, with strong, fleshy fibres; inward colour of the tubers pale dull yellow, and when newly cut considerably aromatic. Stems numerous, erect in the centre, and oblique in the circumference of the clump, from three to five feet high. Leaves sub-bifarious, the lower sessile on their sheaths and oblong, the superior short-petioled and lanceolar; all are very villous, and paler underneath, length from six to twenty-four inches, breadth from three to six. Sheaths smooth, rising in a bifid ligula above the mouth. Spikes radical, roundish-obovate. Scape short and imbricated with scales, &c. Bractes from ovate to lanceolate, obtuse, very perishable, pale, one-flowered. In this species there is no inner bracte, like an interior calyx attached to the base of the germ, so general in this natural order. Flowers numerous, large, white. Calyx superior, rather longer than the tube of the corol, three-cleft, and the bractes very perishable. Corol; tube short, the three exterior segments of the border form a vault over the anther, they are linear-oblong, and nearly equal. Lip broad-oval, emarginate; margins curled, white, with a little yellow in the centre. Filament short. Anther linear, crowned with an entire, broad, truncate, pure white crest. Germ short pedicelled, three-celled, &c. as in the genus. Capsules ovate-oblong, size of a nutmeg, nine-winged, three-celled, but I have not observed them separate into valves. Seeds many, shape various,
but oval and ovate are most common. *Integuments*, besides
the aril, or its dried remains, a single, very hard, dark colour-
ed, brittle one. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white and
cartilaginous. *Vitellus* lodged in the upper part of the peris-
perm, of a roundish shape, hard, sub-hyaline. *Embryo* sub-
cylindric, its apex immersed in the vitellus, and its base at the
umbilicus.

*Obs.* The seeds of this plant are insipid, whereas those of
*Amomum maximum*, which is nearly allied to it, are aromatic,
and pass for a sort of *Cardamom*.

6. A. *subulatum*. R.

*Leaves* lanceolar, smooth. *Spikes* ovate, echinated with
the long subulate points of the bractes, calyx, and upper
segment of the exterior border of the corol. *Lip* oblong.

A native of the lower range of mountains which skirt the
plains of Bengal on the north, where it grows on the borders
of the rills of water between the hills. Flowering time in the
Botanic garden near Calcutta, March and April; and the
seeds ripen during the rains.

*Root* tuberous, creeping: at a small distance under the sur-
face of the soil, &c., as in the genus, and amply furnished with
numerous, strong fibres. *Stems* erect, about three or four feet
high, and about as thick as the little finger. *Leaves* alter-
nate, bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, narrow-lanceolar, fine-
ly acuminate, deep green, and smooth on both sides; from
twelve to fifteen inches long, by three or four broad. *Sheaths*
smooth, margins coloured and rising above the mouth into an
emarginate ligula. *Spikes* radical, compact, a little elevat-
ed above the soil, obovate, size of a goose-egg, echinate with
the long, subulate, pale yellow points of the bractes, inner
calyx and upper segments of the exterior border of the corol.
*Bractes* numerous, the *exterior* imbricated upward, obovate,
dark-red, smooth, long-subulate, pointed, one-flowered; the
*inner*, or *inferior* calyx, spathiform, opening on one side.
*Flowers* large, yellow. *Calyx* superior, three-cleft, segments
Amomum. MONANDRIA MONOGYinia. 45

subulate, and much longer than the tube of the corol. Corol; exterior border of three nearly equal segments, the upper one ends subulately. Lip oblong, often emarginate; margins a little curled, deeper yellow than the exterior segments. Filament flat. Anther two-lobed and crowned with an entire crest. Germ three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the thick partitions, a little removed from the axis. Style, stigma and nectarial scales of König as in the genus.

7. A. aromaticum. R.

Beng, Morung Elachi.

A native of the vallies on the eastern frontier of Bengal, where, as well as in the Botanic garden near Calcutta, it blossoms during the hot season, before the periodical rains begin; and the fruit ripens in September; the capsules are then carefully gathered by the natives, and sold to the druggists, who dispose of them for medicinal and other purpose, where such spices are wanted, under the name of Morung elachi, or cardamon; though the seed vessel of this species differs in form from all hitherto described sorts of this drug; however the seeds are similar in their shape and spicy flavour.

Root tuberous, running for a small extent at a small depth under the surface of the soil, &c. as in the order. Stems in tufts, erect, or more or less oblique according to their situation in the tuft, those in the centre being nearly erect, while on the outside they bend out considerably, all are covered with the sheaths of the leaves, general height two to three feet; duration from one to two years. Leaves bifarious, lanceolar, acuminate, smooth; from ten to twelve inches long, and from two to four broad. Spikes radical, imbricated, at first clavate, afterwards becoming roundish as the fruit advances. Scape from one to three inches long, hid under the surface of the earth, and embraced by numerous imbricated, sheathing scales. Flowers of a midding size, pale yellow. Bractes; exterior one-flowered, oblong, concave, smooth; interior,
or inferior perianth, tubular, sheathing the germ, and lower half of the proper perianth. *Calyx* superior, cylindric, entire, or dentate, villous. *Corol* with a long, slender tube; segments of the *exterior border* sub-lanceolar, obtuse, the upper one somewhat vaulted over the stamina, and stigma. *Lip* nearly round, and undivided, tinged with red down the middle; no spurs, or projections between it and the base of the filament. *Filament* linear, incurved. *Anther* crowned with a three-lobed crest. *Germ* villous, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Capsule* ovate, size of a large nutmeg, rather fleshy; surface somewhat rugose, three-valved, three-celled. *Seeds* several in each cell; oval, and obovate are the most prevailing forms. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Vitellus* nearly round, occupying a considerable portion of the upper part of the perisperm. *Embryo* clavate, length of the seed, its apex passing through the centre of the vitellus.

8. *A. sericeum. R.*


A native of the mountains on the north-east border of Bengal, where it is also called *Dooi Kesha*. It is a stately plant, with leaves about two feet long, and of the colour and appearance of highly polished silver underneath. The inflorescence a completely compound, sub-globular raceme with the short, villous, branches thereof two or three-flowered, each flower pretty long-pedicelled and embraced during their early period with villous, oblong; membranaceous bractes, which soon perish; the calyx is more permanent, tubular, villous, and three-toothed. *Flowers* large, white, centre of the lip variegated with pink veins on a yellow ground; *exterior border* of three, nearly equal, oblong; white segments, the upper one ends subulately from an obtuse apex; two large spurs between the base of the lip and that of the rather long filament; *anther* of two linear lobes, crown-
ed with a very large, curled, semi-lunar crest. *Germ* villous, nine-ribbed, three-celled, &c. as in the genus. *Capsule* long, narrow, ovate-oblong, three-celled, three-valved, surface even and smooth, colour a brownish red, inside deeper and brighter. *Seeds* many, obovate, black, and pretty smooth, aril white and fleshy. *Embryo* simple, erect, length of the seed, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

**ZINGIBER.**


**SECT. I. Spikes radical.**


*Sans.* Ardrukum, Shringuverum.

*Arab.* Zenjabil.

*Beng.* and *Hind.* Adraka, or Ada. The dry root Soontha.

*Teling.* Allam.


This plant is universally known, and cultivated over all the warmer parts of Asia; where to be found indigenous I know not. Flowering time the rainy season; but it is very rarely found in that state; nor have I ever met with the seeds.

*Root* tuberous, biennial. *Stems* erect, and oblique, invested in the smooth sheaths of the leaves; generally three or four feet high, and annual. *Leaves* sub-sessile on their
long, vaginated sheaths, bifarious, linear-lanceolate, very smooth above, and nearly so underneath. Sheaths smooth, crowned with a bifid stipulary ligula. Peduncles radical, solitary, a little removed from the stems, from six to twelve inches long, enveloped in a few obtuse sheaths, the uppermost of which sometimes end in tolerably long leaves. Spikes, oblong, the size of a man's thumb. Bractes; exterior imbricated, one-flowered, obovate; smooth, membranaceous-bordered, faintly striated lengthway; interior solitary, enveloping the germ, perianth, and the greater part of the tube of the corol. Flowers rather small, when compared with the rest of this natural order. Calyx superior, one-leaved, opening on one side, apex three-toothed. Corol with a double border; exterior of three, nearly equal, oblong segments. Lip three-lobed, and of a dark purple colour. Nectarial filaments of König large, subulate, fine-pointed. Filament short. Anther oblong, double, crowned with a long, curved, tapering, grooved hornlet. Germ oval, three-celled, with many ovula in each. Style filiform. Stigma funnel-shaped, ciliate, lodged just under the apex of the hornlet of the anther. This famous plant is too well known to require any further description.

Amomum Zerumbet. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 6.
Lampujum. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 148. tab. 64. fig. 1.
Zinziber spurium. Kön. in Retz. Obs. 3. 60.
Beng. Butch, or mahaburee-butch.
Found wild in the woods about Calcutta. Flowering time the rainy season, the seeds ripen in November and December. Root biennial, tuberous, as in ginger, externally whitish; internally pale yellow, and of a bitter aromatic taste.
Stems annual, oblique, about three or four feet high, completely invested in the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves bifarious, sessile, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth, waved; veins numerous, slender, parallel; deep-green above, pale underneath. Sheaths crowned with a large, broad, membranaceous, emarginate ligula. Peduncle solitary, a little removed from the stems, erect, from twelve to twenty-four inches long, enveloped in imbricated sheaths. Spikes oval, obtuse, or with a round excavation on their apex, about the size of a goose-egg. Bractes (or scales of the spike) the exterior one-flowered, imbricated, broad-ovate, obtuse, with a broad membranaceous border; interior (or proper) solitary, one-flowered, enveloping the germ, perianth, and most of the tube of the corol. Flowers large, pale, of a sulphur colour. Calyx superior, one-leaved, sheathing the lower half of the tube of the corol. Corol; exterior border three-parted, &c. as in the genus; interior, or lip broad, with the lateral lobes thereof particularly large; middle division two-parted; they are all beautifully curled, and of a pale yellow colour. Nectarial filaments of König as in the order. Filament scarcely any. Anther large, double, with its long, curved horn projecting over the lip. Stigma funnel-shaped, fringed with long, distinct hairs.

3. Z. Cassumunar, R.


Sans. Vuna Ardrukum.

Hind. and Beng. Bun Ada, (wild ginger.)

Teling. Karpushpoo, (small turmeric.)

A native of Coromandel, Bengal, and Bahar. Flowering time July and August, seed ripe in November and December.

Root perennial, tuberous, furnished with long, white, fleshy fibres, and jointed like ginger, but much larger; when
fressh of a deep yellow; possessing a strong, not very agreeable, camphoraceous smell, and warm, spicy, bitterish taste. 

**Stems** annual, erect, round, from three to five feet high, entirely enveloped in the imbricated sheaths of the leaves. 

**Leaves** bifarious, approximate, sessile on their sheaths, linear-lanceolate, deep green above; villous, and paler underneath, where the nerve also is hairy like the sheaths; from one to two feet long, and about three inches broad. 

**Sheaths** clothed with exceedingly pungent hairs on the outside; their mouths ending in a stipulary process on each side of the insertion of the leaf. 

**Scapes** radical, from six to twelve inches long; invested in several oblong, downy sheaths. 

**Spikes** oblong, strobiliform, compact, sharp-pointed, closely imbricated with numerous obovate, acuminate, greenish ferruginous (where exposed), villous bractes. 

**Flowers** solitary, (that is, one to each bracte of the spike, and blossoming in succession,) large, every part of a pale, uniform, sulphur colour. 

**Calyx** double; the **exterior** smooth, spathiiform, three-dentate one, may be considered a bracte; it is inserted round the base of the germ, which, as well as the inner, or proper **perianth**, it entirely envelopes; when forcibly expanded, oval. 

**Inner or proper perianth**, superior, one-leaved, somewhat gibbous, membranaceous, three-toothed, on the outside divided nearly half way down. 

**Corol**: tube slender, as long as the scale of the spike; **upper division** of the exterior border boat-shaped, projecting over the stamen; **under**, two narrower and reflexed under the lip. 

**Lip** three-lobed; lateral lobes obliquely obovate, erect; middle lobe nearly round, with the apex emarginate, and the border slightly curled. 

**Stam.** **Anther** ending in a long, subulate, recurved beak.

---


**Leaves** short-petioled, lanceolate. 

**Spikes** lax, half immersed in the earth. 

**Bractes** lanceolate, coloured. 

**Lip** entire. 

**Amomum roseum.** Corom. pl. 2. N. 126.
Zingiber. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Teling. Bumacatchicay.

Is a native of the northern Circars, where it flowers in the rainy season.

Root biennial, horizontal, jointed, and white; with many large fibres. Stems several, invested in the sheaths of the leaves, &c. as in the other scitamineous plants, about two or three feet high, leaves included. Leaves somewhat petioled, bifarious, lanceolate, acute, tending to one side, smooth, finely veined, about twelve inches long, and from three to four broad. Spikes remote from the stems, just appearing above the ground when in flower, imbricated with lax, lanceolate, reddish, one-flowered bractes. Flowers solitary, colour a mixture of red and yellow. Bractes, besides the exterior one already mentioned, there is an interior one for each flower between it and the rachis, which is linear, with an obtuse, notched apex. Calyx one-leaved, tubular, above, membranaceous; mouth toothed. Corol; tube cylindric, erect, considerably longer than the bractes. Border double; exterior three-parted; in this plant the two approximated divisions are above, linear, pointed, and recurved, sometimes revolute; the lower division stands single, and is like the superior two, linear and revolute; all are of a bright red colour. Interior, or lip single, broad, obtuse, reflexed over the superior two divisions of the exterior border. Filament, and anthers as in the other species. Style rather longer than the horn of the anther. Stigma perforated, and ciliate. Two similar awl-shaped nectarial bodies at the base of the style, are also present here.

Obs. I have not found that the natives make any use of this plant.

5. Z. ligulatum. R.

Leaves approximate, sessile, lanceolate. Spikes lax, more than half hid in the earth, obovate. Bractes cuneiform. Lip sub-hastate.

A native of Hindoosthan. Flowering time in the Botanic
garden the rainy season; the seeds ripen in November and December.

Root jointed, running horizontally at some depth under the surface of the earth, and furnished with long fleshy fibres from the joints; from these joints shoots rise, and by them the plant is readily propagated. Stems about two feet high, bending considerably to one side. Leaves alternate, approximate, bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, from cordate below to lanceolate toward the top of the plant, both sides smooth, and marked with paralleled veins, the under side paler green, length from three to twelve inches, and breadth about four. Sheaths smooth, from the mouth of each rises a remarkably large long strap, or ligula, which by the growth of the plant becomes bifid, and by age scariose. Spikes radical, half hid in the earth, oblong, loosely imbricated with cuneiform, pink-coloured, one-flowered, exterior scales or bractes; and the same number of inner colourless, tridentate shorter bractes; or, as they may be called, inferior perianths. Calyx superior, one-leaved, spathiform, about half the length of the tube of the corol, irregularly tridentate. Corol; tube slender, the length of the exterior scales of the spike, incurved. Exterior border of three, nearly equal, linear, acute, smooth, reddish divisions. Lip oblong, obtuse; margins much curled, with two expanding, more or less acute lobes at the very base; colour a pale yellow. Filament short; below the two-lobed anther, linear, ending above in the usual long, taper, curved, grooved beak. Germ oval, villous, three-celled, each containing many ovula attached to a central receptacle. Style very slender, and so long as to elevate the funnel-shaped, ciliate stigma to an equal height with the apex of the filament. Nectarial scales long and slender, embracing the base of the style within the bottom of the tube of the corol. Capsule ovate, size of a large olive, three-sided, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex down the angles; inside of the cells crimson. Calyx leathery, striated, pale, dull yellowish straw colour. Seeds many, oval, blackish brown;
a little rugose, arilled. *Aril* white, nearly complete, and ragged at the upper end. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cinereous. *Embryo* cylindric, central, nearly as long as the perisperm.

6. *Z. rubens*.* R.*


A native of the interior of Bengal; from the district of Rungpore Dr. Buchanan sent the plants to the Botanic garden, where they blossom in August.

*Root* tuberous, &c. as in the other species. *Stems* herbaceous, somewhat declinate, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, smooth on both sides; general length about twelve inches, and from four to five broad. *Sheaths* with a large, membranaceous, stipulary process at the mouth. *Spikes* several from the base of the stems, where they join the root, half immersed in the earth, sub-ovate, fastigiate, laxly imbricated with numerous straight, erect, linear-lanceolate, acute, involute, red, slightly villous, *exterior bractes*. *Inner bractes*, or inferior perianth, the length of the tube, but shorter than the exterior bractes, and irregularly tri-dentate. *Calyx* superior, sub-cylindric, membranaceous, pellucid, most slightly villous; *mouth* three-toothed. *Corol* with a long, slender, cylindric tube; segments of the exterior border linear-lanceolate, acute, red. *Lip* ovate-oblong, entire, speckled with red and yellow. *Filament* scarcely any. *Anther* of two long lobes, crowned with the long, characteristic, curved horn, which is incumbent on and reaches to the apex of the lip. *Nectarial filaments* of *Konig* oblong, and obtuse. *Germ* hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, and ciliate. *Capsule* . . . . .
7. Z. squarrosum. R.


A native of Burma, where it ripens its seeds in December. From Rangoon Mr. F. Carey sent the fresh roots, entire capsules, and ripe seeds to this garden, where the plants from both the seeds and roots grew freely, and the latter blossomed in August.

Root tuberous, as in ginger, &c. Stems herbaceous, considerably recurvate, from two to three feet high, entirely hid in the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves bifarious, sessile, lanceolar, smooth above, slightly villous underneath, cuspidate. Sheaths with two large conical processes rising from their mouths, one on each side. Spikes from the base of the stems, three-fourths hid in the earth, ovate, laxly imbricated, size of a goose-egg. Bractes green; the exterior solitary, one-flowered, linear, concave, long, taper, waved, recurved. Inner, one or two, (generally one), as long as the tube of the corol, with a three-toothed apex. Flowers pretty large, inodorous. Calyx superior, &c. as in the other species. Corol with a slender tube. Exterior border of three, pink-coloured, lanceolate, acute segments. Inner, or lip two-lobed at the base; apex bifid, colour a speckled mixture of purple, red, and yellow. Filament short, anther and beak together nearly as long as the lip. Germ villous, three-celled, with many ovula in each. Style and stigma as in the genus. Capsule short-pedicelled, ovate, conic, three-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex, inside of the valves bright scarlet while fresh. (Those sent from Rangoon by Mr. F. Carey, were, when they reached me, perfectly dry, and then measured three inches in length, and one in diameter.) Seeds many in each cell, arilled, arranged in two rows, and attached to the inner edge of the partitions. Aril complete, fleshy, white. Perisperm conform to the seed. Vitellus covers
every part of the embryo, which is clavate, and nearly as long as the seed.

8. *Z. panduratum*. R.

*Leaves* petioled above their sheaths, broad-lanceolar, smooth; *ligula* large and scariose. *Spikes* radical, half immersed in the earth, lax. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Lip* panduriform, with oval, emarginate lamina.

This middling sized species is a native of the country about Rangoon. From thence Mr. F. Carey sent seeds to the Botanic garden in 1808, and in July, 1810, the plants raised from them blossomed abundantly.

*Root*; numerous, long, fleshy, fibrous fibres, some of which swell into lanceolar tubers, as in *Curcuma*; no *palmate tubers*, as in that genus. It possesses but little taste and no fragrance. *Stalks* erect, herbaceous, about three feet high. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled above their sheaths, broad-lanceolar, acute, smooth on both sides; from six to twelve inches long; from three to four broad. *Sheaths* smooth above their respective leaves; each ends in a very long, scariose, smooth ligula. *Spikes* radical, the lower half immersed in the soil, oblong, and rather loosely imbricated with lanceolate, coloured, concave, one-flowered, interior and exterior bractes. *Flowers* rather small; *exterior border* of three, nearly equal, lanceolate, acuminate, pale red segments; *inner* or *lip* very pale yellow, panduriform, that is with two, pretty large, rounded lobes at the base, and the *lamina* nearly oval, retuse, truncate, or emarginate. *Filament* broad, and short. *Anther* double, and crowned with the usual beak. *Germ* three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle of the cell. *Stigma* infundibuliform.

SECT. II. *Spikes terminal*.


Herbaceous; *leaves* linear-lanceolate, stem-clasping. *Spikes* terminal, erect, strobiliform; *bractes* lanceolate.
A native of the forests of Rohilcund, from thence Colonel Thomas Hardwicke sent plants to the Botanic garden, under the vernacular name *Junglee Adruk*. Here it flowers during the rains and the seeds ripen in September and October.

*Root* composed of many, long-peduncled, oval, smooth, pale-coloured, insipid, watery tubers, issuing from the base and sides of the bulb, and palmate tubers, which are of a pale yellow colour, and somewhat spicy taste. *Stems* erect, round, enveloped in the sheaths of the leaves, which are often a little hairy; height of the whole plant when in blossom, from two to three feet. *Leaves* sub-bifarious, alternate, sessile on their sheaths, narrow-lanceolate, acute, smooth above, a little hairy underneath, about twelve inches long, and about two broad. *Spike* terminal, sessile on the mouth of the sheaths of the superior leaves, linear-oblong, somewhat strobiliform, many-flowered. *Flowers* sessile, large, pure yellow in very part. *Bractes* in pairs, one-flowered, permanent; *exterior* lanceolate, concave, erect, longer than the tube of the corol. *Inner* ovate, shorter, immediately enveloping the germ, calyx, and nearly the whole of the tube of the corol. *Perianth* superior, one-leaved, about half the length of the tube of the corol, membranaceous, white, two or three-toothed. *Corol*; tube cylindric, narrow. *Lip* with two, oblong, very distinct, expanding, lateral lobes; *middle lobe* very large, and nearly round. *Anther* with a very long curved beak. *Stigma* (as in most plants of the order), funnel-shaped, with ciliate margins. *Nectarial scales* (of König), or hornlet conical. *Capsule* oval, three-sided, with the angles rounded, pretty smooth, size of a small olive, three-celled, three-valved; each cell containing several, black, shining seeds, enveloped in a deeply jagged, white aril. *Perisperm* conform to the lower half of the seed which it occupies, pure white, cartilaginous. *Vitellus* above the perisperm, occupying nearly the upper half of the seed. *Embryo* vertical, passing through the centre of both perisperm and vitellus, sub-cylindric, both ends obtuse, &c. in every respect so exactly
like Z. Cassumunar, that the same drawings and description may well serve for both.

10. Z. marginatum. R.


11. Z. elatum. R.

Leaves bifarious, linear, recurved. Spikes terminal, lanceolar, compactly imbricated with lanceolate, one-flowered bractes.

A native of the interior of Bengal; in the Botanic garden it blossoms in July and August, and the seeds ripen in September and October.

Root tuberous, as in common ginger, but inwardly yellow; from the tubers proceed the proper roots, many of which end in oblong, paler coloured tubers as in Curcuma. Stems herbaceous, straight, from four to five feet high, including the spike. Leaves bifarious, linear, recurved, smooth above; with many adpressed, short, soft, white hairs underneath; from twelve to eighteen inches long; and only one inch broad. Sheaths a little hairy; mouth crowned with a very narrow, membranaceous process. Spikes terminal, solitary, of a narrow lanceolar shape, six inches long; and three in circumference, every part compactly imbricated with lanceolate, one-flowered bractes, which are an inch and a half long, and a little hairy on the outside. Bractes; interior, or inferior perianth shorter and broader than the exterior, but like them stiff, and a little hairy. Calyx superior, white, smooth; mouth unequally toothed, little more than half the length of the bractes. Corol exactly as in the other species, only considerably longer; the colour a tolerable bright, lively yellow. Stamina with a short filament, and very long curved beak crowning the linear two-lobed anther. Nectarial bodies subulate. Germ oval, hairy, three-celled, with numerous ovula
in each, attached to the axis. *Stigma* ciliate. *Capsule* oval, size of a small olive, three-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* numerous, lucid, black, enclosed in a large white ragged aril. *Embryo* simple, sub-lanceolate, base truncate, embraced by the perisperm; the upper half by the *vitellus*.

**COSTUS. Schreb. gen. No. 4.**

*Corolla* with the interior border of one, campanulate, back-cleft lobe. *Filament* lanceolate, with the *double anther* attached far below its apex. *Capsule* three-valved, three-celled. *Seeds* numerous, arilled. *Embryo* simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.


*Leaves* sub-sessile, spirally arranged, oblong, cuspidate, villous underneath.


*Sans.* *Kemooka.*

*Hind.* and *Beng.* *Keoo.*

*Banksia speciosa of Dr. König, See Retz. Obs.* 4. 75.

This is one of the most elegant looking plants of the natural order *Scitaminea*. It is a native of moist shady places, such as the low banks of water courses, &c. Flowers during the wet season.

*Obs.* König's description agrees so well with my plant, that I have scarcely any thing to add: the chief differences are,

1st. Mine is generally from three to four feet high, ascending spirally, with the leaves spirally disposed up and round the stem.

2d. In this the spike is at all times erect, and rigid; from about three to six inches long.
There is nothing like a crown to the anthers; and,

The stigma consists of two, broad, glutinous lips, which gape wide while the pollen is shedding; between them is evidently seen with the naked eye, the mouth of the perforated style; on the back of the upper lip are seen the two white glands mentioned by König. I impute his not taking notice of the two large lips of the stigma, to his having examined the flowers sometime after they were gathered, when they coalesce.

The fresh roots are almost insipid. The natives make a preserve of them, which they deem wholesome, and nutritious; the dry root does not at all resemble the Costus arabicus of the shops.

ALPINIA. Schreb. gen. No. 5.

Corolla with the interior border unilabiate. Anther double, naked. Capsule berried, three-celled. Seeds few, or many, arilled. Embryo simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.

SECT. I. Inflorescence terminal.


Galanga major. Rumph. Amb. 5. 1. 63.


Hind. Koolinjan.

Arab. Kholinjan, or Kholunjan.

Dr. Charles Campbell, at Bencoolen, sent the roots of these species from thence to the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where the plants thrive remarkably well, and are in blossom
during the latter half of the hot season, April and May. Seeds ripen, though rarely, in November.

**Root** perennial, tuberous as in ginger, &c. possessing a faint aromatic smell, and strong pungent taste, like a mixture of pepper and ginger, accompanied with some degree of bitterness, and now ascertained to be the real *Galanga major* of the shops. **Stems** perennial, or at least more durable than those of herbaceous plants, nearly erect, round, smooth; general length, when in flower, about six or seven feet; and as thick as a slender walking cane. **Leaves** occupy from the middle of the plant upward; the lower half being inverted in leafless sheaths only; they are short-petiolated, bifarious, lanceolar, margins white and somewhat callous, both surfaces smooth; from twelve to twenty-four inches long, and from four to six broad. **Sheaths** smooth, with a short, rounded, ciliate, stipulary process above the insertion of the leaf. **Panicle** terminal, erect, oblong, crowned with numerous, spreading, simple dichotomous branches, each supporting from two to five, or six, pale greenish white, somewhat fragrant flowers. **Involucre** of König, in our plants generally two-leaved, lanceolate, first withering, then falling before, or while in blossom. **Bracte** concave, solitary at the divisions, and sub-divisions of the panicle. **Calyx** superior, sub-cylindric, smooth, white, scarcely the length of the tube of the corol; **mouth** one-toothed. **Corol**; **exterior border** of three, nearly equal, linear, recurved, smooth, pale greenish divisions. **Inner border** or **lip** unguiculate, somewhat ascending, so as nearly to meet the slightly declining anther; oval or ovate oblong, concave, apex divided into two lobes by a pretty deep, straight fissure; margins incurved, curled, minutely laciniate, white, with here and there a small reddish speck, and two recurved fleshy, coloured hornlets at the base of the claw. **Filament** rather longer than the claw of the lip. **Anther** double, apex deeply emarginate, projecting horizontally over the middle of the lip. **Germ** beneath, smooth, oval, three-sided, three-celled, with only two ovula
in each cell, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, fringed; while the flower is in vigorous blossom, erect between the lobes of the anther, afterwards recurved under the anther. *Nectarial* bodies (of König) nearly square, fluted. *Germ* oblong, smooth, three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Capsule* the size of a small cherry, obovate, smooth, deep orange red, three-celled, but entire, as no separation seems to exist, the thin dry cortex crumbles, or breaks to pieces, without any tendency to separate into valves. *Seed* one, rarely two in each cell, much compressed, size of a grain of black pepper. *Aril* nearly complete, there being only an opening at the apex, thin, rather fibrous, and of a dull white colour. *Integuments* two, or three; *exterior*, tough, fibrous, polished, of a dark chestnut colour, a little wrinkled; *inner* hard, dark brown; between the two is a spongy lamina of the same colour, and I cannot well say to which it most properly belongs. *Perisperm* white, friable, and very hard. *Embryo* simple, dull white, (canus,) roundish in the body of the perisperm, and with the narrow, conic *radicle*, passing through it and pointing to the umbilicus.

*Note by Mr. Colebrooke.* "The root of this plant being ascertained to be the *Galanga major* of the druggists, conformably with what has been said of it by *Rumphius*, there is no doubt of its being *Kholinjan* of the Arabs, termed in Hindee *Kulinjan*. In Sanskrit it is called *Kulanjana*, according to one authority, (the *Rajnighantu;*) but *Sugandha-vacha*, sweet-scented Acorus; as also *Mahabharihavaca*, according to another Indian treatise, (the *Bhavapracasa.*) If the first name be genuine Sanskrit, which is however doubtful, the similar names in other languages, including the European, must be derived directly, or immediately from it."


*Leaves* lanceolar, polished. *Panicle* terminal. *Lip* bifid;
lobes retuse. *Capsules* spherical, (black,) one-valved, many-seeded.

Hellenia *Allughas*. *Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 4.*
Sans. *Taruka.*
Beng. *Taruka,* or Tara.
This plant is common near Calcutta, in low moist places, among brush wood. Flowering time the beginning of the rainy season.

*Root* tuberous, biennial, or perennial, horizontal, brownish, with many pretty thick fibres, considerably aromatic. *Stem* erect, slightly compressed, entirely covered with the sheaths of the leaves; from three to six feet high. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, petioled, oblong; ending in a fine twisted point; both sides smooth, and glossy; the under side paler colour; *veins* numerous, straight, exceedingly fine, going off at an acute angle; generally about a foot long, and four inches broad. *Petioles* sheathing with a stipulary rounded process rising above the insertion of the leaf. *Panicle* terminal, bending slightly to one side. *Flowers* numerous, in succession, large, of a beautiful rose colour, inodorous. *Calyx* superior, gibbous, fleshy, generally two or three-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* short; *border* double; the exterior three-parted; *divisions* nearly equal, outwardly downy, concave, particularly near the ends, pale greenish rose colour; the superior one more remote. *Interior* border, or *lip* two-cleft, with two fleshy protuberances near the base; *divisions* with two-toothed apices and waved margins, colour a beautiful mixture of deep, and pale rose. *Nectary* (of *König* and *Retz.*) two oblong, compressed, fleshy bodies, embracing the base of the style. *Filament* short, broad, much flattened. *Anther* double, each lobe ending in an obtuse hornlet. *Germ* inferior, globular. *Style* lodged in the groove of the filament. *Stigma* clubbed, somewhat three-sided, obtuse, with a crescent-like fissure, and ciliate margin. *Capsule* globular, inclining to be three-sided, smooth, when ripe black,
and friable, not opening by sutures, but crumbling to pieces, crowned with the permanent, withered calyx, and corol, three-celled.

3. *A. bracteata*. R.


A native of the eastern parts of Bengal. In the Botanic garden near Calcutta it flowers in March. This is one of the smallest of our East India *Alpinias*; this circumstance, and the green bractes, immediately distinguish it from *malaccensis*, which is not so easily done in a specific definition.

*Root* biennial, or perhaps, perennial. *Stems* erect, about three feet high, entirely invested in the smooth sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled, from ovate-oblong below, to lanceolar above, fine-pointed; the upper surface smooth, polished, deep green, villous and paler underneath; length from six to eighteen inches. *Petioles* proper, about an inch long; and deeply channelled. *Sheaths* smooth, rising a little above the insertion of the proper petioles on the inside. *Raceme* terminal, erect, simple, about a span long, slightly villous; before expansion, embraced by one or two caducous sheaths. *Pedicels* throughout one-flowered, round, short, and villous. *Bractes* (or inferior perianth) solitary, one-flowered, more permanent than in the other species, and of a dull green colour, hiding the calyx. *Calyx* shorter than the bracte, open on the underside, bidentate. *Corol*; exterior border of three oval, nearly equal, white segments; *lip* somewhat three-lobed; lateral lobes large and incurved into a tube round the stamena; exterior narrower, with a bifid apex, colour a beautiful mixture of crimson and yellow, with a paler belt on each side. *Filament* short, with two curved spurs at its base. *Anther* double, linear. *Germ* oval, three-celled; with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle. *Stigma* funnel-shaped, sub-ciliate.


A most beautiful and stately plant, a native of Chittagong, and from thence sent by Mr. W. M. Maddern, to the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it blossoms in April and May, the very hottest time of the year; and ripens its seed in the rains.

*Root* perennial. *Stems* numerous, (within four years, a single root increased so much, as to produce about fifty,) from six to ten feet in height; those in the centre erect, in the circumference bending out; in two, three, or four years, the stoutest blossom, ripen their seed, and decay. *Leaves* bifarious, petioled, lanceolate, acute; margins often waved, and slightly fringed with short brown hairs; upper surface smooth; under downy; length from two to three feet, and from three to eight or nine inches broad. *Sheaths* smooth, embracing the stems completely; *ligula* ovate, obtuse, entire, villous. *Petioles* (I mean the space between the ligula and leaf), about three inches long and channelled. *Racemes* terminal, solitary, erect, always simple; from six to twelve inches long. *Peduncle* round, and villous. *Pedicels* short, villous, one-flowered, the largest sometimes droop a little from the weight of the flowers. *Involucre* of two, or three, caducous, boat-shaped leaves embracing the raceme. *Flowers* very large, a pure smooth shining white, except the inner border, or labium; which is a beautiful mixture of orange and crimson. *Bractes*, (or inferior calyx), gibbous, bursting on one side to the base, and partially on the other. *Calyx* superior, one-leaved, gibbous, length of the bracte, splitting into various portions. *Corol; exterior border* of three, oblong, obtuse, entire segments, of which the upper is largest.
**Inner border or labium**, very large; when expanded, three inches broad, and two and three quarters long, somewhat three-lobed, the two lateral semi-circular and incurved into a tube; the middle one smaller, more projected, curled, and sometimes bifid; from the base on each side an incurved, sharp spur. **Filament** about as long as the large, broad, deeply bifid, obtuse, two-lobed anther. **Nectary** of König; in most of the other plants of this order, I have found this part to consist of two distinct bodies, here it is of one, very thick and short, with its truncated apex tuberculate. **Germ** inferior, obovate, hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to central receptacles. **Style** toward the apex, hairy. **Stigma** rising erect through the bifid apex of the anther, funnel-shaped, hairy. **Capsule** obovate, spheroidal, size of a very large gooseberry, armed with short, sharp, stiff, slender bristles; when ripe nearly dry, and yellow, three-celled, three-valved. **Seeds** numerous, ovate, oval, or obovate, immersed in a large portion of a soft pulpy matter, which in the immature state form distinct arils; on each side, and round the apex a groove. **Integuments** two, brown, and rather thin. **Perisperm** cartilaginous, cloven at both ends by a brown spongy fissure, but deepest from the apex. **Vitellus**, the centre of each of the superior limbs of the perisperm, is occupied by a small, thin, oblong body of a clearer colour; and widely distinct from both embryo and perisperm. **Embryo**, the upper part crescent-shaped, with its horns projecting into the limb of the perisperm, and in some degree into the vitellus. **Radicle** inferior, projecting straight from the convex, or under side of the crescent, with its base to the umbilicus.

**Obs.** This is the most beautiful plant of the whole genus, even surpassing *A. nutans*, which I believe the Botanical Repository considers a species of *Renealmia*.


**Leaves** lanceolar, short-petioled, smooth. **Racemes** compound, by the lower pedicels being two or three-flowered.
drooping. *Lip* broad, three-lobed, the lateral incurved into a tube; the exterior curled and bifid. *Capsules* spherical, opening on the sides. *Seeds* few.

*Beng. Poonmag-champa.*


Globba *nutans.* Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 15. 3.

This very elegant plant, a native of the Eastern Islands, was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Carey, into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it blossoms in April and May.

*Root* perennial, tuberous, &c. as in the other species. *Stems* more or less bent to one side, (a direction common to most of the plants of this order,) from four to six feet high. *Leaves* bifarious, sub-sessile on their sheaths, occupying the upper half of the stems; the lower are broad-lanceolar, the upper much narrower, all are entire, and remarkably smooth on both sides; while young the margins villous; length from one to three feet. *Sheaths* of the leaves smooth, with a stipulary bearded process, rising above the insertion of the leaf. *Racemes* terminal, compound, variously curved, villous, about a foot long, drooping under the leaves. *Involucre* of generally two, caducous, lanceolate, boat-shaped sheaths. *Flowers* numerous, large. *Pedicels* two or three-flowered. *Bracts* large, concave, pure white, with a pink-coloured apex, smooth; a common one to the two or three flowers, and a proper, smaller one to the second and third flowers, which expand in succession for a long time after the first. *Calyx* superior, colour of the bractes, three-toothed. *Corol* with a double border; *exterior* three-parted, pale pink, with deeper rosy apices; upper division oval, incumbent; lower two linear-oblong, revolute, with the apices rounded. *Inner lip* large, ovate-cordate, obscurely three-lobed, lateral lobes incurved into a large campanulate tube; apex of the interior lobe bifid, margins curled; at the base are two spurs which embrace the base of the style, colour of the whole a mixture of deep orange yellow, with a dark crimson ground, and veins. *Germ* beneath, oval, hairy, three-celled, with many
ovula in each, attached to the inner edge of the partitions. **Stigma** on the first expansion of the flower erect through the fissure of the apex of the anther; afterwards, as the style lengthens, its apex becomes involute, and throws the stigma under the anther. **Nectaries** (of König) two, square, fluted, fleshy bodies within the tube, on the apex of the germ, embracing the base of the style.

**Obs.** This is no doubt one of the most gaudy of our East Indian *Scitamineae*. It multiplies itself by the root very fast, grows quickly, and continues to produce its numerous, large, elegant, drooping panicles, of beautiful flowers for two months, and more or less the whole year round.

6. **A. mutica.** R.

**Leaves** short-petioled, narrow-lanceolar, polished. **Racemes** erect, compound. **Lip** three-lobed, base spurless. **Capsule** buried. **Seeds** numerous, angular. **Aril** evanescent.

Found indigenous in the forests of Prince of Wales’ Island by Mr. W. Roxburgh, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it flowers about the beginning of the rains, and ripens its seed from October till January.

**Stems** numerous, erect, involved in the sheaths of the leaves, from four to six feet high, generally biennial, as they do not perish till after the seed is ripe. **Leaves** alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, narrow-lanceolar, acute polished, and entire, from ten to twenty-four inches long. **Sheaths** smooth, ending in a rounded ligula, above the insertion of the leaf. **Racemes** terminal, erect, compound, conical, many-flowered; **peduncles** a little downy. **Pedicels** alternate, short, villous, two, three, or even four-flowered. **Bractes** of the pedicels, and pedicelli solitary, oblong, caducous. **Flowers** numerous, large, drooping. **Calyx** longer than the tube of the corol, widening from the base; mouth irregularly three-toothed, with the lower fissure deepest, pure white. **Corol**; tube
much recurved, much shorter than the calyx; border double. Exterior three-parted; superior divisions incumbent, oval, concave, inferior two smaller, linear-oblong, narrower than the superior one; all are obtuse and of a pure glossy white colour. Lip or inner border, large, elegantly variegated with crimson and yellow, surrounded with an orange-coloured edging, three-lobed; the two lateral lobes semi-lunar, and incurved into a large sub-campanulate tube under the upper segment of the exterior border; exterior lobe smaller, curled, and bifid. In this species there are no spurs between its base and the filament, as in most of the other species of this genus. Filament nearly as long as the broad double anther, which projects over the middle of the lip. Germ round, villous, three-celled, with many ovula in each attached to the partitions near the axis. Style filiform, embraced at the base by a single, truncate, dentate, glandular body, (nectary of König, Retzius, and Willdenow.) Stigma funnel-shaped, ciliate, rising with a curve through the bifid apex of the anther. Capsule berried, size of a large gooseberry, deep orange, or yellow, according to their state of maturity; not opening spontaneously as in A. nutans, when dry, wrinkled, and a little hairy. Seeds numerous, angular, arilled. Aril complete, but thin, and when perfectly dry scarcely traceable. Integuments two; exterior thin, inner dark brown, and spongy. Perisperm cartilaginous, a deep pit at the base, and a deep cleft from the apex down to near the middle. Vitellus as in Alpinia malaccensis, in the centre of each of the superior lobes of the perisperm, is a somewhat clearer, distinct body, as if a continuation of the horns of the crescent of the embryo, but perfectly distinct, and readily separable from them and the perisperm. Embryo an inverted crescent, with the cylindric radicle descending from the convex side through the pit at the base of the perisperm to the umbilicus.

Obs. This is also a very elegant species, and holds a middle rank between nutans and calcarata.


A native of China, and from thence introduced by Captain J. Garnault, into the Botanic garden near Calcutta in 1799; where it thrives luxuriantly in the common soil of the garden, and blossoms in March, April, and May, but more or less all the year.

Root perennial, horizontal, somewhat woolly, crooked, pale-coloured, stoloniferous, fragrant, enveloped while young in short, alternate sheaths; when old marked with their cicatrices; and furnished with many fleshy ramous fibres. Stems oblique, smooth, from two to four feet high. Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled on their sheaths, narrow lanceolar, fine-pointed, entire, smooth on both sides; length frequently twelve inches, and the breadth from one to two. Sheaths of the leaves stem-clasping, smooth, with a stipulary process projecting above the insertion of the leaf. Racemes terminal, solitary, erect, compound. Flowers numerous, large, generally in pairs or more, but expanding at different periods. Bractes solitary, boat-shaped, white, one-flowered. Perianth superior, three-toothed, white, smooth. Corol with double border. Exterior three-cleft; divisions equal, linear, expanding, pellucid, white. Interior, or lip ovate-oblong, large, deeply coloured with dark purple veins on a yellow ground, apex two-lobed, lobes rounded and curled; there are no lateral lobes in this species, nor are the sides much incurved; but two, incurved, sharp, subulate horns project from its two posterior angles, and embrace the base of the filament. Filament single, opposite to the lip of the corol, projecting, &c. as in the genus. Germ spherical, hairy, three-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the inner angle of the cells. Stigma funnel-shaped, ciliate. Nectarial scales nearly four-sided, with apices crenulate.
8. *A. spicata. R.*

*Spike* terminal, oblong, compactly imbricated with narrow lanceolate, acute bractes.

A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced by Mr. Roxburgh into the Calcutta Botanic garden in 1803. Is the slowest growing and smallest of the genus in this garden. Flowering time the close of the rains.

*Root* as in the other species. *Stems* arising in an oblique direction to the height of about two feet, when from two to three years old the flowers appear, and after their functions are performed, the stems decay. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, broad-lanceolar, fine-pointed, surfaces and margins smooth, from six to twelve inches long. *Sheaths* of the leaves smooth, ending in a long, bifid, or simple ligula. *Spikes* terminal, strobiliform, compact. *Bractes*, the *exterior* imbricate, ensiform-lanceolate, one-flowered, outside slightly villous. *Interior* or *inferior calyx*, one-leaved, sub-cylindric, length of the perianth proper, mouth obliquely truncate, outside villous. *Calyx* superior, like the inner bracte, and of the same length, &c. *Corol*, *exterior border* of three, very acute, linear-lanceolate segments. *Inner* or *lip* uncertain, as the only two spikes I have yet seen did not expand sufficiently, to allow me to ascertain its form. *Filament* short, anther large, of two, long linear lobes with the style sunk between them. *Germ* oval, very hairy, three-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to the axis. *Style* slender. *Stigma* large, consisting of two, gaping, unequal lobes.

**SECT. II. Inflorescence radical.**

9. *A. cardamomum. R.*

*Scapes* from the base of the stem, compoundly flexuose, procumbent. *Lip* three-lobed, with calcarate base.

Amomum repens. Roscoe, Willd. and Sonnerat.
Cardamomum minus, Pharm, Lond. and Edinburgh.
Sans. Prithweeka, Chandruvala, Ela, Nishkooti, Buhoola.
Beng. Elachi, Elaich.
Ailum chedy of the Malabars, of the Malabar Coast.
Hil of the Persians.
Kakulah, also Hal, of the Arabs.
Teling. Sana-yallacci.
A native of the mountainous part of the Coast of Malabar.
Root tuberous, with numerous fleshy fibres. Stems perennial, erect, smooth, joined, enveloped in the spongy sheaths of the leaves; from six to nine feet high. Leaves bifarious, sub-sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, fine-pointed, somewhat villous above, and sericeous underneath, entire; length from one to two feet. Sheaths slightly villous, with a rounded stipulary process rising above the mouth. Scapes several (three or four) from the base of the stems, resting on the ground, flexuose, jointed, ramous, from one to two feet long. Branches or racemes alternate, one from each joint of the scape, sub-erect, two or three inches long. Bractes solitary, oblong, smooth, membranaceous, nerved, sheathing, one to each joint of the scape, which embrace the insertion of the raceme, or branch; and one at each of their joints. Flowers alternate; short-pedicelled, solitary at each joint of the racemes, opening in succession for a length of time, as the racemes lengthen. Calyx above, widening to the three-toothed mouth, about three quarters of an inch long, striated with fine nerves, permanent. Corol withering. Tubes slender, as long as the calyx. Border double, exterior of three, oblong, concave, nearly equal, pale greenish white divisions. Inner lip or nectary obovate, much longer than the divisions of the exterior border; margins somewhat curled, with the apex slightly three-lobed, marked chiefly in the centre, with purple violet stripes; at each side of its insertion and close by the base of the
filament is a small acute hornlet, as in most of the plants of this genus, and in several of the other genera of our other Indian Scitamineae. Filament short, erect. Anther double, emarginate. Germ beneath, oval, smooth. Style slender. Stigma funnel-shaped. Nectarial scales of König, subulate, almost half the length of the tube of the corol. Capsule oval, somewhat three-sided, size of a small nutmeg; three-celled, three-valved. Seeds many, angular.

Obs. The following account of this interesting plant has lately been transmitted to me by Captain Dickson, the Commanding Officer of the district of Wynaad where the Cardomum is cultivated, viz.

"The Cardomum shrub is found in great abundance among the western mountains of Wynaad, and is called by the natives of Malabar Ailum chedy (the Ailum shrub). I cannot obtain any satisfactory derivation of the true import of the word Ailum, unless, as is alleged, it implies in the Sanskrit language, celebrity, and eminence.

"The shrub is said to be produced as follows. Before the commencement of the periodical rains, in June, the cultivators of the Cardomum ascend the coldest, and most shady sides of a woody mountain; a tree of uncommon size and weight is then sought after, the adjacent spot is cleared of weeds, and the tree felled close at its root. The earth shaken, and loosened by the force of the fallen tree, shoots forth young Cardomum plants in about a month's time. I have repeatedly enquired of the natives the means by which the Cardomum plants are first produced, and have invariably been told as already stated. They attribute no other effects to the falling tree, which may be selected from any species, than such as are derived from its weight and strength, added to the shade and shelter which its branches afford to the young plants. I have heard it by some asserted that the Cardomum, like the famed Phœnix, would emerge from the ashes of any large forest tree, but these stories were uttered only by the ignorant, and are too absurd to require comment."
“The shrub continues to grow in this manner until after the early rains of the fourth year, in February, when it has reached its utmost height, which varies from six to nine feet; four or five tendrils are now seen to spring from its stem near the root, and afterwards the fruit is produced, which is gathered the following November; and requires no other preparation, than drying in the sun. The fruit is annually collected in this way, until the seventh year, when it is usual to cut it down, and from the trunk other sprouts arise, in course of the next monsoon; which grow, flourish, and are cultivated as before. The husk with the seed I have called the fruit, as it corresponds with the native name. The seeds are termed the rice, and the tendrils the threads of the plant.

“I do not hear of any varieties in the species, and now enclose you a specimen of some just given to me by the person who farms the collection, and accounted of an inferior growth. It may not be unnecessary to mention, that this commodity yields to Government from 25 to 30,000 rupees per annum. The inhabitants use it as a general condiment to their food, and it is likewise held in sacred estimation for the purposes of sacrifice. It is constantly chewed with betle, and some medicinal properties are ascribed to it when used in decoction for complaints of the bowels. I am assured, by all, that the seeds of the Cardomum will never produce plants, and that it is only to be propagated as already stated, or by cuttings.”

10. *A. punicea. R.*

*Leaves* lanceolate. *Spikes* radical, compact, imbricated. *Lip* entire, sub-parabolic; *base* spurless.

A stately species, a native of Sumatra, from thence sent by the late Dr. C. Campbell, to the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it blossoms in March and April.

*Roots* hard and bifarious. *Suckers* numerous, running far under the surface of the earth. *Stems* numerous, erect, or oblique, smooth, swelled near the base; general height
about six or seven feet, and as thick as a slender walking cane. *Leaves* sub-bifarious, short-petioled on their sheaths, lanceolate, rounded at the base, both sides smooth; from six to twenty inches long, by from three to six broad. *Sheaths* smooth on both sides, rising into a short, ciliate ligula, above the insertion of the short, semi-cylindric, proper petioles. *Spikes* radical, half immersed in the earth, sub-cylindric, pretty compactly imbricated with from oblong to lanceolate, coloured, smooth, one-flowered bractes. *Flowers* large, colour a bright red, like the finest carmine. *Bractes interior*, or *inferior perianth*, tubular, length of the tube of the corol; with an unequally two, or three-toothed mouth. *Perianth proper* superior, tubular, length of the tube of the corol; *mouth* generally bifid. *Corol* with long, slender tube hid within the bractes, and perianths. *Exterior border* of three, small, paler coloured, lanceolate segments. *Lip* highly coloured, large, entire, horizontal, sub-parabolic, the lower part broad, and incurved round the stamina; *lamina* linear, with entirely rounded, or slightly marginate apex. *Filament* short, base spurless. *Anther* double, apex bifid, and naked. *Germ* three-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to their respective receptacles, a little removed from the axis. *Base* of the style embraced by two subulate nectaries. *Stigma* a lamellate, ciliated gape.

11. *A. Cardamomum medium. R.*


A native of the hilly countries in the vicinity of Silhet, where the plant is called Do-Keswa. It blossoms about the beginning of the rains, in June, and the fruits ripen in September, when they are gathered, and sold to the dealers in drugs.

*Leaves* petioled above their sheaths, linear-lanceolar, downy underneath, from two to three feet long, by two to
four inches' broad. *Sheaths* villous, rising in an obtuse ligula above the insertion of the leaf. *Spikes* radical, oblong, laxly imbricated, rising but little above the earth; lower part, or scape hid in the soil, and clothed with shorter scariose bractes. *Flowers* numerous, large, red, fragrant. *Bractes; exterior*, one under each flower, lanceolate, ribbed, smooth, yellowish pink; *interior*, or *inferior perianth* tubular, length of the proper perianth. *Calyx* superior, length of the tube of the corol, tubular, with three-toothed, coloured apex. *Corol; tube* cylindric, long and slender; *segments* of the border linear-oblong, obtuse. *Lip* with pretty broad cordate base, from thence tapering to its entire obtuse point, much longer than the segment of the exterior border; margins curled. *Filament, anther, germ, style, stigma, and nectarial bodies*, as in the genus. *Capsules* pretty long-peduncled, ovate-oblong, while fresh above an inch and a half long, and nearly one in diameter, somewhat three-lobed, each angle marked with a larger vertical wing, and two smaller on the flatter sides, between the large ones, three-celled. *Seeds* numerous, obovate, with a groove on one side. *Integuments* two; *exterior* soft, while fresh it may be called the succulent aril; *interior* white and rugose. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white, and friable, perforated by a spongy, brown substance above the embryo. *Vitellus* somewhat hyaline, rising on each side of the perforation like two horns. *Embryo* sub-clavate, its small end lodged at the umbilicus.

**Obs.** The form of the capsule, which resembles that of Gaertner's *Zinziber Ensal*, and the acrid, aromatic taste of the seeds, induce to conclude that this is the plant which produces the *Cardamomum medium* of the writers on Materia Medica.

12. *A. linguiforme. R.*

*Spikes* radical, linear, rather open. *Lip* linguiform, bifid; *base* broad, and spurless; *sides* incurved.
A native of the interior parts of Bengal, where it blossoms during the rains.

Root perennial, throwing off numerous suckers, which run both above and under the surface of the earth, by which this species is soon multiplied. Stems many, erect, or nearly so, as thick as a man's forefinger, smooth, from four to six feet high. Leaves bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, smooth on both sides; from twelve to twenty inches long, by from four to five broad. Sheaths smooth, rising little above the insertion of the leaf. Spikes radical, solitary, the apex only rising above the soil, laxly imbricated with oblong, obtuse, smooth, exterior, and interior, one-flowered, green bractes; besides the interior, proper, tubular, thin, colourless bractes or inferior calyx. Calyx superior, tubular, length of the tube of the corol; mouth three-toothed, split quite down on one side; colour from the middle upwards deep red. Corol; exterior border of three, sub-lanceolate, obtuse, red segments. Lip sub-linguiform, the base broad, and axis incurved, forming an envelope for the stamen, from thence projecting almost horizontally, into a long linear, bifid lamina, with curled margins; colour yellow, with a little red down the centre. Stamen as in the genus. Germ hairy, three-celled; ovula many, attached to one fleshy receptacle in the inner angle. Style embraced at the base by the nectarial bodies, which are in this species bidentate. Stigma large, and red.

GLOBBA. Schreb. gen. plant. N. 54.

Corolla with the interior border two-lobed, or none. Filament very long, base tubular, and winged with a cruciform lip. Anther double, with an appendix, or naked. Capsule one-celled, three-valved. Seeds many, attached to three parietal receptacles. Embryo simple, and furnished with both perisperm and vitellus.


Lonipujum silvestre minus. *Rumph. Amb*. 5. 150. t. 64. y. 2.

A native of the Moluccas, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta by bits of the root found amongst the earth in which nutmeg and other plants were brought from Amboyna. Flowering time, in Bengal, the rainy reason.

*Root* perennial, consisting of many, small, oblong, fleshy tubers, united to the base of the stems. *Stems* annual, about twelve or eighteen inches high, somewhat recurved, enveloped in the sheaths of the leaves, the whole as thick as a rattan and a little compressed. *Leaves* bifarious, sessile on their half stem-clasping sheaths, broad-lanceolate, acute, smooth above, somewhat villous and whitish underneath, margins waved; length from one to six inches, the lower being very small, and cordate. *Sheaths* half stem-clasping, smooth, with semi-lunate, projecting, bearded mouths, rising above the insertion of the leaves. *Spikes* terminal, sessile, solitary, strobiliform, oblong. *Bractes* numerous, ovate-cordate, the lower half, or more, and sometimes even the whole, have each a single, small, brownish, sessile, pointed, ovate bulb in the axill; the superior are smaller and generally embrace a single flower each. *Flowers* slender, bright-yellow, and fragrant. *Calyx* superior, somewhat gibbous, three-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* long, and very slender. *Border* double; *exterior* three-parted, nearly equal, oblong, concave, and reflexed; *inner* of two lobes, which are longer by one-third than those of the exterior border, cuneate, and of a deeper yellow, reflected over the anterior two divisions of the outer border. *Lip* elevated on a continuation of the tube, a little above the former, consisting of two cuneate, reflected segments, united at the middle only. The upper end continued
into a very long, slender, incurved, grooved filament. Another double, with two horns from each side. Germ beneath, round, tubercled, one-celled, ovula parietal. Style slender, as long as the tube of the corol and filament, and lodged in a groove therein. Stigma funnel-shaped. Pericarp; I have not found it come to maturity. The little bulbs found in the axills of the lower bractes of the spike, readily vegetate, and thus the plant is abundantly propagated.

2. G. bulbifera. R.

Stems bulbiferous. Leaves oblong. Raceme's terminal, erect, shorter than the leaves, bulbiferous.

Teling. Conda pooshpoo.
A native of the northern Circars.

3. G. orixensis. R.


Is a native of the moist vallies in the northern Circars, and flowers during the rainy season.

Roots biennial. Stems annual, bending obliquely to one side, as in the case with most plants of the natural order, about two or three feet long; lower part involved in a few simple sheaths, above with the sheathing petioles of the leaves. Leaves alternate, bifarious, very short-petioled, oblong, ending in a tapering filiform point, entire, smooth, finely veined; from eight to ten inches long, and from two to four broad. Petioles short. Sheaths opening on the side opposite to the leaf. Panicles terminal, erect, oblong, thin, rigid. Flowers sessile, small, deep orange yellow. Bractes solitary, one-flowered, oval, falling. Calyx one-leaved, mouth three-toothed. Corol; tube a little curved, widening gradually to the mouth, twice the length of the calyx. Border double; exterior three-parted; upper division largest, sub-erect, concave; the other two inferior, and ovate. Interior of two, smaller, opposite, ovate lobes. Filament very long, much curved, base tu-
bular, and ornamented with a large, orange-coloured, two-lobed lip, or apron. Anther at the extremity of the filament, naked, double, or two-lobed. Style embraced at the base by the two subulate bodies (nectaries of König); above the tube of the corol, it takes a curved direction like the filament, but is shorter, so that the curve is less; its end passes between the lobes of the anther. Stigma clubbed, half immersed between the lobes of the anther. Capsule sub-globular, watery, fleshy, one-celled. Seeds many.

4. G. Hura. R.


Hura siamensium. Kön. in. Retz. Obs. 3. 49.

Native of the peninsula of Malacca.

5. G. pendula, R.

Leaves lanceolate. Racemes terminal, compound, much longer than the leaves, pendulous. Anther bicalcarate.

Found by Mr. William Roxburgh, on the Island of Pulo-Pinang. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root fibrous. Leaves lanceolate, smooth, fine-pointed. Sheaths a little hairy on the outside. Racemes terminal, solitary, compound, very long, pendulous. Pedicels remote, diverging, generally three-flowered. Bractes caducous; those of the pedicels solitary, oblong, ciliate; those of the flowers oval, ciliate. Calyx campanulate, three-toothed. Corol; tube ascending, long and slender; border double. Exterior three-parted, of these the upper one is concave; the other two obliquely obovate, expanding, and flat. Interior border of two, opposite, lanceolate, expanding lobes. Filament very long, curved; base tubular and winged, with a bifid, cuneiform, yellow lip or apron, above it is grooved for the reception of the style. Anther two-lobed; each lobe bending in a long curved spur. Germ beneath, oval. Style
Monandria monogynia. Globba.

Filiform. Stigma funnel-shaped, mouth ciliate. I have not seen the fruit.

6. G. Careyana. R.

Leaves ovate lanceolate, villous underneath. Racemes terminal, compound, bulbiferous. Corol with the two segments of the inner border as long as the lip. Anther naked, sub-orbicular.

From Pegue this pretty little plant was introduced by Mr. F. Carey into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it flowers in August.

Root tuberous, about biennial, perishing at one end, and shooting forth at the other. This may be considered the general habit of all the species. Stems numerous, oblong, as thick as a slender ratan, about eighteen inches high, and invested in the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves sessile on their sheaths, alternate, bifarious, from broad-lanceolate to ovate-oblong, very finely acuminate, villous underneath; about six inches long, by two broad. Sheaths villous on the outside, scarcely ending in any ligula, but rising a little on each side. Racemes terminal, erect, composed of little, alternate fascicles, of about three flowers each, supported on very short, common pedicels; each of the lowermost of them produces a small, obovate bulb, and two or three more between the racemes and the leaves. Flowers numerous, small, of a deep orange colour. Bractes concave, acute, one to each fascicle; and a smaller coloured one to each flower; all caducous. Calyx superior, tubular, three-toothed, coloured. Corol; exterior border of three, nearly equal, oval lobes; Interior of two linear lobes, which are as long as the lip; soon after expansion they are reflected back over the exterior border, but become involute before the flower drops. Lip a little elevated above the five segments of the exterior border, bifid at both ends. Filament long, incurved, &c. as in the genus. Anther broad, ovate, or nearly round, with its two polleniferous cells within, projecting at the sides a little
Globba. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 81

beyond its periphery, but without any other kind of appendage, as in most of the other species. Germ round, rugose, one-celled, containing many ovula, attached to three parietal receptacles. Style length of the corol and filament, filiform, taking a more direct course to the anther than the groove of the filament. Stigma funnel-shaped, ciliate. Capsule globular, size of a large marrow-fat pea, warted, one-celled, three-valved. Seeds several, attached to the middle of the valves of the capsule, round-ovate, resting on a large spongy pedicel. Integuments two; exterior firm, light brown, a little villous; interior membranaceous. Perisperm conform to the seed, hard, and friable, even while fresh. Vitellus in small quantity, clear, lining the inside of the upper part of the cavity of the perisperm so as to embrace the upper half of the clavate embryo.

7. G. subulata. R.

Panicles radical. Filament with a subulate wing on each side near the base; anthers semilunar, winged.

Found wild in the forests of Chittagong by Mr. W. Roxburgh, and by him introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, in 1801; where it blossoms in April, May, and June, during which period the new foliage also appears above the ground. There is a constant succession of flowers from the extremities of the lengthening branches of the panicle, for nearly two months, which renders this lovely plant one of the most charming of the whole natural order that I have yet met with. The specific name is taken from the shape of the wings of the filament.

Root perennial, composed of numerous, diverging, fleshy fibres, some fusiform, some columnar. Stems annual, bending a little to one side; from one to two feet high. Leaves alternate, bifarious, sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, with a long, withered, filiform point; villous on both sides; from six to nine inches long, and about one and a half broad. Sheaths smooth, keeled; ligula, or stipulary process truncate-
Scapes radical, from three to four inches long, often several arise from the same cluster of roots, erect, enveloped in three or four, alternate, smooth, short sheaths. Panicle erect, about a foot high, including the scape, and expanding nearly as much, the whole a very lively bluish purple. Ramifications alternate, long, simple, diverging, bearing in succession numerous, alternate, sessile, small, lovely purple and yellow flowers. Bractes solitary, light purple, smooth; those of the ramifications oblong; those of the flowers cordate. Flowers solitary, sessile in the axills of their proper bractes. Calyx superior, clavate, smooth, light purple; mouth three-toothed, permanent, with the lower half of the tube of the corol. Corol; tube long and very slender; the lower half, which is inclosed in the tube of the calyx, projecting horizontally; the upper half erect; at the angle, which those portions of the tube make with each other, and which is nearly a right one, the flower drops, leaving the lower half to wither. Border single and three-parted; upper division erect, pressing on the back of the base of the filament, oblong, boat-shaped; lower two divisions obliquely cordate, and reflexed, all the three are of a light purple colour. Lip cuneate, deeply two-parted, much larger than the divisions of the exterior border, deep orange yellow, forming a pretty contrast with the lively purple of every other part of the panicle. Filament very long, very slender, on the first day much incurved, afterwards revoluted, finely grooved on the underside for the reception of the style; near the base are two, very long, slender, flat, subulate, diverging, recurved wings. In my other six species with terminal inflorescence, these are entirely wanting, but the inner two-lobed border is present. Anther double, and enlarged at the sides with two, broad, reniform wings. Germ beneath, oval, with nine longitudinal ridges, a transverse section exhibits one cell only, with numerous seeds, affixed to three parietal receptacles. Style most slender. Stigma funnel-shaped. Capsule globular, purple, size of a small cherry,
six-ridged, one-celled, three-valved, opening spontaneously from the apex. *Receptacle* a longitudinal ridge on the inside of each valve. *Seeds* many, minute, oblong, villous, connected by a large, white, spongy membrane to the parietal receptacles.

8. *G. Spathulata, R.*

*Panicles* radical. *Filaments*, with a spatulate wing on each side near the base; *anthers* semilunar, winged.

This second, beautiful species, with large azure coloured, radical inflorescence, is a native of the valleys on the north and eastern boundaries of the province of Silhet, and from thence was introduced by Mr. M. R. Smith into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, where it flowers in April, at which time the foliage begins to appear. At the beginning of the cold season it perishes down to the root.

*Panicles* radical, erect, oblong, from eight to twelve inches high, composed of many, diverging, simple, lengthening branches, every part, bracte included, of a pretty, light azure colour. *Bractes* oval, and oblong, concave, a larger one under each branch of the panicle, and one to each flower. *Flowers* numerous, produced in a continued succession for several weeks on the same panicle. *Perianth* superior, widening to its three-toothed mouth. *Corol; tube* long, slender, curved, and villous. *Border* three-lobed; lobes nearly equal and equally arranged, shape oblong, and concave. *Lip* as in *G. subulata*, but less divided; yellow, as in that species. *Filament* long, slender, recurved, &c. as in the genus; near the base, instead of an inner border to the corol, there is a spatulate, diverging wing on each side. From its shape the specific name is taken, and readily distinguishes this species from subulate, which it very exactly resembles when in flower. *Anther* with a semilunar wing on each side. *Germ* one-celled, containing many ovula, attached to three parietal receptacles.

Calyx gibbous like an aril lining the inside of the cavities of the fructification in the joints. Corol none. Seed one.

1. S. brachiata. R.

Perennial, erect; branches numerous, decussate, joints clubbed. Spikes cylindric.

Teling. Quoitoo.

This seems an undescribed plant; nor can I collect what Dr. König thought it was. It is a small, generally erect, perennial species, growing plentifully on such low, wet, salt ground as is overflowed by the spring tides. Flowers all the year round. It should be compared with S. herbacea.

Stems generally erect, woody, about as thick as a goose-quill, though sometimes at the base as thick as the little finger; from twelve to eighteen inches high. Branches decussate, ascending, very numerous, divided, and subdivided in the same manner; their extremities are the succulent, cylindric jointed spikes. Joints of the spikes, or leaves, thick, succulent, annular, cap-like, portions, that closely surround the extremities of the filiform, woody branchlets, like beads strung on a thread; above they are concave, with two opposite elevations, the lower convex end of the next leaf above enters this concavity; these elevations, like the branches, are decussated with those of the next above and below, with a ring. Flowers conspicuous, three-fold, (three on each side of each joint,) opposite. Calyx, a flask-like fleshy substance, with a longitudinal slit for the stamen, and style; they adhere firmly to one another, and to the substance of the leaf, till the seed is ripe. Corol none. Stamens constantly one. Anther sagittate. Stigma two-cleft. Capsule, no other than the calyx now dry, which separates, and drops with its single seed.
Salicornia.  MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  85

Perennial, diffuse; joints gibbous. *Spikes* cylindric; *flowers* hid.

*Beng.* Jodoo Palung.

*Teling.* Quoia-pipaly.

This is also very common, and grows with the former on similar ground.

*Stems* and large *branches* woody, diffuse over an extent of some feet; the latter sometimes alternate, sometimes opposite, those that are young, and covered with the leaves are ascending, or nearly erect. *Joints*, or leaves longer than in the former species, but in other respects the same. *Floral joints* or leaves, very short. *Spikes* terminal, cylindric, erect, obtuse. *Flowers* inconspicuous, opposite, three-fold, hid by the upper margin of the next floral leaf below. *Calyx* as in the former. *Stamen*; in this species I have never been able to discover even the rudiments of one. *Pistil*, &c. as in the former.

*Obs.* Cattle will not eat these plants, although their taste is simply saltish. These two species are very plentiful on the coast of Coromandel, where large quantities of the fossil alkali might no doubt be made at a low rate. Such manufactures deserve much encouragement; particularly here, where there are many more labouring people* than can possibly find employment. Large quantities of this substance are annually imported into England from the Mediterranean, for making soap, glass, &c. It is worth about twenty-eight or thirty shillings per cwt. and as labour is cheap on this coast, the alkali might be made, I think, at so low a rate as to admit of its being sent to England, and paying a freight of £10 the ton, or more; provided it could be there imported duty free.

*This was written before the famine of 1791, 2, and 3; the case is now (1794) different, as fully half, if not more of the labouring classes were carried off by that deplorable calamity.*
CLASS II.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

NYCTANTHES. Schreb. gen. N. 21.


Sephalica. As. Res. 4. 244.

Of what country this is a native I know not, for I have never found it but in a cultivated state; and it is always raised from seed, which may be the reason we have no varieties of this most delightfully fragrant plant. In our gardens it is found in the state of a large shrub, or small tree. Flowers on the Coast nearly the year round; in Bengal only during the rains. The seeds ripen in the cold season.

Trunk erect. Bark scabrous. Branches numerous, spreading in every direction; the young shoots alone are four-sided; four ligneous, cord-like nerves, under the bark, forming the angles. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, cordate, those near the flowers oblong, pointed, sometimes entire, sometimes very grossly serrate, and sometimes the lower parts are angular; scabrous; from three to five inches long, and from one to
three broad. **Inflorescence** a large, terminal, leafy, cross-
armed panicle, composed of small, five-flowered, terminal 
umbellets. **Flowers** numerous, middle-sized, exquisitely 
fragrant, open at sun-set, and fall off at sun-rise; the tube 
orange-coloured, and the border white. **Involucre** to the 
umbellets four-leaved, leaflets inverse-cordate, opposite, sess-
sile. **Calyx** campanulate; mouth a little contracted, and 
lightly five-notched, downy, withering. **Corol; tube** cylin-
dric, length of the calyx. **Border** spreading, from five to 
eight, but generally six or seven parted, contorted; **segments** 
triangular; or obliquely lobed, exterior margin scoloped. 
**Filaments** scarcely any. **Anthers** two-lobed, sitting within 
the tube. **Germ** above, compressed. **Style** length of the 
tube. **Stigma** headed, glandular. **Capsule** size of a man's 
thumb nail, obcordate, or nearly orbicular, compressed, two-
celled, two-valved, opening transversely from the apex. **Seeds** 
one in each cell, compressed, &c. as described and figured 
by Gaertner; I have not, however, been able to detect any 
thing like a perisperm.

**Obs.** The flowers of this tree are exquisitely fragrant, 
partaking of the smell of fresh honey, and on that account 
the plant is much esteemed; for when destitute of flowers it 
has but an indifferent appearance. The orange tubes of the 
flowers dye a most beautiful buff or orange colour, with the 
various shades between them, according to the preparation, 
and mode of conducting the operation; but unfortunately, 
no way has yet been discovered of rendering this elegant 
colour durable.

**JASMINUM. Schreb. gen. N. 22.**

**Corol** salver-shaped. **Germ** two-celled, one-seeded.* **Ber-

*In all the species here after mentioned, there is a two-lobed, two-
celled germ, with one seed in each, attached to the upper end of the 
partition; and succeeded by two one-seeded berries, when both 
come to maturity.
ries one or two, superior. Seed solitary. Embryo erect, without perisperm.

1. J. Zambac. Willd. 1. 35.
Shrubby, twining. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, from cordate to oblong; acute, or obtuse. Segments of calyx subulate. Berries globular.

Of this we have three varieties, viz.
1st. Single-flowered Arabian Jasmine, which I suppose to be,
Jasminum undulatum. Willd. 1. 36.
Mallica, and Asphota, As. Res. 4. p. 245, are I suspect both this variety. The first is found in gardens, though a small flower, and the second wild in hedges, &c.

Beng. Bun-mulika; or Deshi-mulika.
2d. Double-flowered Arabian Jasmine.
Jasminum Limonii folio conjugato. Burm. zeyl. 128. t. 58.

f. 2.
Flos Manoræ. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 52. t. 30.
Sans. Suptala, Nuva-mulika. See As. Res. l. c.
Beng. Bela, or mulika.
3d. Great double Arabian or Tuscan Jasmine.
Beng. Mootta-bela; Bura-bela, or Patna mulika.
Flos Manoræ plenus. Rumph. ibid.
Septala. As. Res. l. c.
All the varieties flower during the rains chiefly.
The single variety of this plant, (which is the one described,) is one of the most common in every forest on the Coast. Birds eat the berries, and drop the seeds, which vegetate. In this way, I account for its being so general. Flowers during the hot season.

Stem and branches woody, twining. Bark scabrous on
old plants. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, cordate-ovate, or oblong-waved, sometimes scollopied, pointed, smooth, except when young; in the axills of the veins on the back of the leaves there are tufts of down, as in some species of *Gardenia*. *Flowers* terminal, generally forming small, trichotomous umbellets, white, fragrant. *Calyx* bordered with from five to nine, long, subulate, permanent segments. *Stigma* clubbed. *Germ* two-lobed, one ovulum in each, attached to the lower part of the partition. *Berries* twin; each round, smooth, juicy, one-seeded, when ripe of a beautiful shining black. *Seed* conform to the berry; integument single. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicle* small, inferior.

*Obs.* From this species we have the common double; and rose, or great-flowered, and full *Moogaries*, (Arabian, or *Tuscan Jasmines*;) these are always raised from layers, and have been improved by culture into their present state as above noted.

The plant that bears the common double sort still retains its twining habits, but it is lost in the great rose, or full-flowered sort; here the branches are erect, or spreading, but never twining.

I am inclined to think that *Nyctanthes undulata*, sp. pl. 2. p. 8, is only a variety of this species, arising from soil, culture, &c. for with the utmost attention, I could never discover any thing like a fixed specific character to distinguish it from *Zambac*, as the number of petals or divisions of the corol are inconstant, and at most mark only the variety.


Shrubby, twining, and scandent, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, simple, cordate-oblong, entire, taper-pointed. *Corymbs* terminal, globular, trichotomous. *Calyxine segments* six or seven, bristle-shaped, of the corol six to eight, lanceolate, very acute, nearly the length of the clavate tube. *Stigma* bilobate.

A native of the southern parts of Bengal. The plants in the Botanic garden near Calcutta were reared from seed sent from Chittagong; which after they were two years old began to blossom in January and February, and continue so to do, but have not produced good seed.

Trunk: none, but many, long, ligneous, at first scandent, but finally twining; round, smooth branches of considerable extent. Leaves simple, opposite, short-petioled, cordate-oblong, tapering from near the somewhat re-entering base, fine-pointed, entire, smooth, and rather lucid on both sides; from one to six inches long, and from half an inch to two inches broad. Petioles flattened, channelled. Corymbs terminal, sub-globular, dense, that which terminates the larger branches more compound. Peduncles short, with the pedicels still shorter, all are villous. Flowers numerous, pure white, delightfully fragrant. Calyx villous, border of six, or seven, bristle-shaped, spreading, villous segments. Tube of the corol widening to the mouth, and more than twice the length of the segments of the calyx. Border of from six to eight, lanceolate, acute segments, which are rather shorter than the tube. Germ turbinate, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the thickened middle of the partition.


Scandent. Leaves opposite, and alternate, lanceolate, villous on both sides. Corymbs terminal. Corol eight or twelve-cleft; segments linear. Stigma bifid.

Nyctanthes elongata. Linn. suppl. 82.

A native of the forests about Hidgelee, near the mouth of the Hooghly in Bengal. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Stem woody, straggling to a considerable extent, or climbing. Bark of the woody parts light ash colour; of the young shoots very villous. Leaves opposite, and alternate; short-petioled, from lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate; very soft
with fine down in both sides; length from one to five inches. Flowers terminal, from simply tern to a large compound corymb, pretty large, pure white, fragrant. Pedicels clavate, villous. Bractes short, subulate, villous. Calyx villous, five or six-cleft; divisions short, and subulate. Corol; tube swelling towards the mouth, much more than the calyx. Border of from six to twelve, linear, spreading divisions with margins revolute. Filaments short. Anthers lodged just within the mouth of the tube of the corol. Germ turbinate. Style so long as to elevate the two-lobed stigma so as to make it level with the anthers.

Obs. The species differs from my arborescens in being scandent, and in the shape of the leaves, as well as in the pubescence; here they are lanceolate, and very villous; there cordate and smooth.

Leaves cordate, downy. Umbels terminal, sessile, many-flowered.

Nyctanthes pubescens. Retz. Obs. 5. 9.
Sans. Maghyum, Koondum. See Asiatic. Res. 4. 244.
Beng. Koonda.

A very ramous shrub, brought originally from China into the Company's Botanic garden. It is also indigenous in Bengal. Is in flower during the rains chiefly.

Stem scarcely any; branches numerous, covered with ash-coloured bark; the young parts very downy. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, cordate, entire, downy, particularly while young; the terminal ones crowded (involucre-like) round the umbels. Umbels terminal, sessile, tending to be trichotomous, containing from ten to thirty, sessile flowers; downy in all parts. Flowers large, pure white, fragrant. Bractes few, lanceolate. Calyx six-cleft; border of the corol from six to nine-parted; divisions lanceolate. Stamens within the
tube. **Anthers** beaked. **Germ** two-lobed, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the upper part of the partition.

**Stigma** entire, clubbed.

**Obs.** This is a goodly looking plant, its numerous, large, pure white, fragrant flowers, opening in succession make it very desirable.

5. *J. laurifolium*. **R.**

Scandent, polished. **Leaves** opposite, ovate-lanceolate, lucid, three-nerved. **Flowers** axillary, and terminal, from one to five, long-peduncled. **Calycine segments** six or seven, filiform; those of the corol from nine to twelve, linear, length of the tube.

A very elegant, climbing and twining, highly polished, shrubby species; a native of the mountainous countries east of Bengal, where it flowers during the cool season. **Leaves** opposite; sub-sessile, lanceolate, firm and glossy; margins entire, somewhat thick, faintly three-nerved, from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. **Peduncles** terminal and axillary, sometimes single, sometimes several together, and sometimes, when terminal, sub-racemed; long and slender. **Bractes** opposite, subulate. **Calyx** from five to seven-cleft; **segments** long, slender, subulate, and smooth. **Corol**; **tube** twice the length of the calyx, sub-clavate; **border** of from nine to twelve, ensiform, spreading segments, which are as long as the tube. **Stamina** within the tube. **Germ** two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the partition. **Style** and **stigma** clavate, scarcely reaching to the anthers.

6. *J. coarctatum*. **R.**

Shrubby. **Leaves** oblong, smooth, acute. **Corymb** terminal, peduncled, crowded with ternate, sub-sessile flowers, and amply bracted. **Calyx** five-cleft.

A very ramous Shrub, without any tendency to ramble or
climb. It is the first simple-leaved Indian Jasmine I have found which has not that habit. Is a native of the hills near Chittagong, where it flowers in April and May; may be readily known, without any other mark, by the great number of flowers which form the little dense corymbs.


Scandent, polished. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, long-acuminate, three-nerved, polished. *Flowers* axillary and terminal, solitary. *Calyx* with six or seven, subulate; those of the corol six or eight, sub-filiform, and longer than the long tube.

A native of the forests near Silhet, where it blossoms in March and April, and the berries ripen in June.

*Stem* and branches together, some fathoms in extent, running up, and over large shrubs and trees. *Bark* of the old woody parts ash-coloured and rather rough; *tender shoots* polished, deep green. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, long, fine-pointed, firm and glossy, three-nerved, three or four inches long; and one or one and a half broad. *Petioles* short, with a remarkable joint near the middle. *Flowers* terminal and axillary, solitary, sub-sessile, very large, white and sweetly fragrant. *Calyx* with a short, smooth tube, border of about six subulate segments which are nearly half the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol*; *tube* long, widening above the middle for the stamina; *border* of six to eight slender, spreading segments, which are an inch and a half in length. *Filament* short. *Anthers* linear, lodged about the middle of the tube of the corol. *Germ* oval, two-lobed, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the partition. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* bifid.

*Obs.* The flowers were solitary the first year the plants were in the Botanic garden, but during the rainy season of the second year there were usually nine.
8. *S. J. bracteatum*. R.

Twining. Leaves opposite, ovate-oblong, acute, villous. Flowers in terminal bracted fascicles of three, five, or eleven flowers. Calycine segments from five to seven, subulate; those of the corol from five to eight, oblong, with rounded acuminate apices. Style longer than the tube. Stigma entire.

A native of the island of Sumatra. From Bencoolen Dr. C. Campbell sent plants to the Botanic garden, under the name Coast Jasmine. In Bengal they blossom during the cool, and the beginning of the hot season; the seed ripens in April.

Stem scarcely any; branches numerous, ligneous, climbing and twining, extending up and over trees of considerable size; tender parts round, and clothed with much, very soft, short, pale green down. Leaves simple, opposite, short-petiolated, ovate-oblong, acute, entire, downy, two or three inches long, and one or two broad. Flowers numerous, pretty large, white, fragrant, in terminal fascicles of generally three, or five, sub-sessile ones, or growing on short, axillary branchlets; embraced by one, or two pair of large bractes, and by a greater number, when the fascicle terminates a primary branchlet; the addition in this, as in most of the other Indian species, proceed in opposite pairs of three-flowered peduncles. Bractes opposite, always two, generally unequal pairs, of an ovate-cordate shape, under each fascicle, and some small subulate ones within them, all villous, like every other tender part of the plant. Calyx downy. Tube short. Segments five, six, or seven, subulate. Corol smooth. Tube twice the length of the calyx, sub-cylindric. Border of from five to eight, oblong segments, rounded at the apex, with a small point in the middle. Germ two-celled, one ovulum in each. Style longer than the tube of the corol. Stigma entire, linear, with a groove on each side. Berries one or two, united from the middle downwards, size of a large pea, oval, smooth, succulent, and of a shining black colour when ripe, one-celled. Seed single, oval. Integuments two; exterior composed of woolly fibres;
inner thinner and more tender, both dark, brownish black. Perisperm none. Embryo erect. Cotyledons conform to the seed, green. Plumula two-lobed. Radicle patelliform, inferior.

9. J. latifolium. R.

Shrubby, twining. Leaves opposite, petioled, cordate. Corymb terminal; calycine segments from five to seven, subulate; those of the corol from ten to twelve, linear, and cuspidate. Berries kidney-shaped.

Teling. Adivi-mulli.

To the best of my knowledge, this species is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars only. It is much larger than the other species, though like them it has a woody twining, or climbing stem, but its branches are in general straight and spread. Branchlets opposite, smooth. Leaves opposite, petioled, varying from oblong to broad-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth; size various. Corymb terminal, divided by threes, diffuse. Flowers large, white, fragrant. Calyx with a short tube, and seldom more than five-cleft border. Corol tubular; border from eight to twelve-cleft; segments slender, and patent. Berries one or two; when single oblong; when two kidney-shaped.

10. J. arborescens. R.

Arborescent. Leaves opposite, and three-fold, oblong, downy. Flowers terminal, numerous, corymbiform, border from ten to twelve-cleft. Stigma two-lobed.

Sans. Suptula, Nuva-mullika.

Beng. Bura-Koonda, Nuva-mullika.


A native of the more elevated parts of Bengal, where it blossoms about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk scarcely any; branches many, stout, woody, suberect, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark; young shoots round, and somewhat villous. Height of the whole tree ten
or twelve feet. *Leaves* opposite, rarely three-fold, or alternate, short-petioled, ovate-cordate, acuminate; margins entire, and often waved, smooth on both sides; from two to four inches long, and from one to three broad. *Petioles* channelled, jointed near the middle. *Flowers* on terminal, tri-chotomous, three-flowered peduncles, often forming large, corymbiform panicles; they are large, white, and very fragrant. *Bractes* subulate, villous. *Calyx* crowned with five or six subulate, incurved, villous divisions. *Corol*; tube longer than the calyx. *Border* of ten or twelve, somewhat acute, linear divisions. *Anthers* ovate, within the tube. *Germ* turbinate, two-lobed, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the upper part of the partition. *Stigma* two-lobed, about half way up the tube of the corol.

*Obs.* This species is nearly allied to my *J. latifolium*, and indeed the only specific difference I have yet been able to observe, is, that this species has no tendency to twine or climb; that is twining.


Shrubby, twining; polished. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate, smooth, of a shining deep green. *Flowers* terminal, one, two, or three; *corol* eight or nine-parted. *Berries* single, ovate.

*Nyctanthes tristora.* Burm. Ind. 4. t. 2.

*J. vimineam.* Willd. loc. cit.


This is much like Burman's figure quoted above, but does not accord with his character of alternate leaves; it is very common, and at the same time one of the most beautiful species of *Jasminum* I know. It abounds in every forest on the coast of Coromandel. Blossoms during the hot season; but in a state of cultivation flowers are produced the greatest part of the year.

*Stem and branches* woody, twining, smooth. *Leaves* opposite
on every part of the shrub, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, or oblong; sometimes nearly cordate, finely-pointed, smooth, shining; firm, very deep green, veinless. Flowers terminal, generally three-fold, peduncled, large, white, with a faint tinge of red, star-shaped, having a peculiar but very pleasant fragrance. Peduncles clubbed, smooth. Calyx; tube short; segments acute. Corol; border generally eight or nine-parted; divisions lanceolate. Style short. Stigma lanceolate. Berries oblong.

Obs. I have for many years cultivated this species. It grows easily in every soil and situation, is constantly covered with leaves, and their bright, shining deep green colour, renders it always beautiful, and particularly well adapted for screening windows, covering arbours, &c.

12. J. tubiflorum. R.
Scandent. Leaves sub-sessile, ovate-oblong, smooth. Flowers terminal, from three to five, short-peduncled. Calycine segments from seven to eight, subulate, one-sixth the length of the very long slender tube of the corol. Berries ovate.

A native of the Malay Archipelago, differs from all the other Indian species hitherto examined by me in the great length of its slender tube, which is three times longer than the seven or eight, lanceolate segments of its border.

Shrubby, spreading. Leaves oblong, polished. Flowers from three to many terminal. Border of the corol of from six to eight, linear, acute segments, equalling the tube in length.

Native place, the Friendly Islands, and the Eastern Archipelago, &c. Flowering time in the Botanic garden the hot season. It does not ripen seeds in Bengal.

Trunk scarcely any; branches many, stout, ligneous, round, smooth; branchlets spreading in all directions. Leaves sim-
ple, opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire; highly polished on both sides; about two inches long, and about one broad. *Flowers* terminal, from three to a decussate panicle, with its ramification trifid. *Pedicels* clavate, round, smooth. *Bractes* minute, subulate. *Calyx* campanulate, with a five-toothed border. *Corol*; *tube*, many times longer than the *calyx*. *Border* from six to eight-parted; *divisions* linear, acute, about as long as the tube. *Anthers* half erect. *Style* shorter by half than the tube of the corol. *Stigma* two-cleft.


*Beng.* Jut'hi, or Jui.

This species is a native of various parts of India, but not common. Its habit is twining, with a woody stem, and branches.

*Leaves* opposite, ternate. *Leaflets*, the pair very small, standing opposite, sometimes wanting; the terminal one at least ten or fifteen times larger; all ovate, entire, with a minute point, smooth, except when young, when they are downy. *Corymbs* terminal, always three-forked, dense. *Flowers* small, white, sweet-smelling, though less fragrant than those of the former species. *Calyx* five-notched, with a round firm glandular process on the outside of each. *Corol*; *border* from five to eight-cleft, divisions oblique, obtuse. *Stigma* clavate. *Berry* exactly as in *Sambac*.

15. *J. lanceolaria*. *R.*


A native of the jungles or copses of Silhet, where it blossoms in May.
16. J. paniculatum. R.
Shrubby, erect, every part polished. *Leaves* ternate; *leaflets* oval, obtusely acuminate. *Panicles* terminal.

Sam-yeip-son-hing of the Chinese.

From Canton in China this fine erect, shrubby, highly polished species was received into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the rains. The *leaflets* are from oval to oblong, with an obtuse point, polished, of a hard texture. The flowers are small and white, but numerous, on terminal pretty large open, bractiate panicles.

17. J. chrysanthemum. R.
Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate; *leaflets* three, five, or seven, lanceolate. *Corymbs* sub-terminal. *Calycine segments* attenuate.


A native of the mountainous countries north of Hindoostan. Colonel Hardwicke found it on his journey to Sirinagur, (see *Asiat. Res.* vi. 349. Jasminum, No. 3.) and Dr. Buchanan in Nepal. In the Botanic garden it grows freely from cuttings, and becomes a stout, erect ramous shrub, even a small tree, without the smallest tendency to lean, or twine. Flowers more or less the whole year; but, like the other species, the proper season is April and May, at which time it is the most desirable Jasmine I have yet seen.

*Stem* stout and woody, in plants seven or eight years old as thick as a man’s leg. *Bark* smooth, ash-coloured. *Young shoots* erect, flexuose, angular, smooth; height of the shrub from eight to twelve feet. *Leaves* alternate, unequally pinnate; at the base of the young shoots ternate or even sometimes solitary. *Leaflets* two, or more generally three pair, and a terminal one; opposite, lanceolate, smooth, dark green, but not glossy; from one and a half to three inches long. *Corymbs* generally terminal, from ten to twenty-flowered, as in the figure of *Jasminum odoratissimum*, in *Curtis’s Bot.*


Shrubby, scandent (in India). *Leaves* opposite, pinnate; *exterior* three or five leaflets confluent. *Peduncles* terminal. Catalonian, or Spanish Jasmine.


Sans. Soomuna, Malutee, Jati.

Beng. Jatee.

This plant I have only found in gardens, where it flowers the greater part of the year.

19. *J. heterophyllum*. R.


A stout shrubby species, a native of Nepal. In the Botanic garden its branches are weak and variously bent; the bark roughened with little elevated gray spots. While the plants are young the leaves are for the most part ternate, afterwards they are simple.

**PHILLYREA. Schreb. gen. plant. N. 24.**

*Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, four-cleft. *Germ* two-celled, two-seeded. *Drupe* or *berry* superior, one or two-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *P. paniculata*. R.

Phillyrea. DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 101

A native of China and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden near Calcutta, before 1793. Now, 1802, they have grown to be beautiful small trees, of from fifteen to twenty feet in height, clothed almost to the ground, with numerous, opposite, spreading, and drooping branches, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark.

Leaves opposite, petioled, drooping, ovate-oblong; sides incurved, entire, leathery, smooth on both sides, above a shining deep green, underneath glaucous, with two or more obscure glands near their base: from four to five inches long, and from two to three bread. Petioles short, recurved, channelled. Stipules none. Panicles terminal from the exterior axills, ramifications thereof opposite, and smooth. Flowers very numerous, rather small, pure white, somewhat fragrant. Bractes minute, caducous. Calyx obscurely four-toothed. Corol one-petalled; tube short; segments linear, revolute, smooth. Filaments opposite, inserted into the bottom of the tube of the corol, and about as long as the segments of its border. Anthers incumbent. Germ above, but lodged deep in the bottom of the calyx, two-celled, with two ovula in each. Style short. Stigma clavate, entire. Drupe size of a small French bean, obliquely obovate, smooth, generally one-celled. Nut solitary, with the rudiment of a second, but I never saw more than one come to maturity; pointed at the base, furrowed on the outside, covered with a thick, somewhat indurated envelope, though scarcely hard enough to be called a nut. Embryo inverse, lodged in a pearl-coloured amygdaline perisperm.

Obs. Ligustrum japonicum. Thunb. Flor. Japan, p. 17. f. 1. is a tolerably good representation of this tree; but the one-seeded nut, short style, and clavate stigma of my plant, will not allow me to think they can be the same.

2. P. robusta. R.

Leaves ovate-oblong, entire, acuminate. Panicles terminal, large and spreading. Berries sub-cylindric, one-seeded.
Bhooemoora, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it grows to be a very large tree, and furnishes the natives, &c. with very hard durable wood. Flowering time June and July; the seed ripens in January and February.

Young shoots void of pubescence, but dotted with small whitish specks. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, entire, smooth; three or four inches long, and one or one and a half broad. Panicles terminal, large, very ramous; ramifications four, round, and villous. Flowers oblong, acute, villous. Calyx bowl-shaped, four-toothed. Corol campanulate. Tube very short; border four-parted. Filaments short, inserted on the little tube of the corol opposite to each other. Anthers oblong. Germ superior, depressed, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the top of the partition. Style and stigma clavate, apex flat and emarginate, Berries (for they can scarce be called drupes) sub-cylindric, smooth, succulent, dark olive-purple, size of a large berry, rarely more than one-celled. Seed solitary, conform to the berry. Integuments two; exterior fibrous, and striated; interior rather thick, brown, adhering to the perisperm. Perisperm conform to the seed, oily. Embryo straight, nearly as long as the perisperm, inverse. Cotyledons lanceolate. Radicle cylindric, superior.

MILLINGTONIA. R.

Calyx three-leaved, calycated. Corol three-petalled, nectarial scale on the inside of each. Germ two-celled, two-seeded. Drupe with one, or two-celled, two-valved nut; seed solitary. Embryo curved and folded, with little or no perisperm, and with a curved inferior radicle.

Having found it necessary to deprive our countryman the late Sir Thomas Millington of the genus assigned to his memory by the younger Linnaeus, (Supl. 45 and 201) because, on finding the ripe seed vessel of the only species thereof, I ascertained it to be a true Bignonia as I suspected; I have
therefore restored that respectable name to the system, under a different dress, by giving it to the two trees which at present constitute this strongly marked family, and which, I am inclined to think, have not, until now, been described.

1. *M. simplicifolia. R.*

Leaves alternate, simple, broad-lanceolate.

A large tree, a native of Silhet, where it is called *Dantrungee* by the natives; the timber is used for various purposes. Flowers in February and March; seed ripens in July and August.

Leaves alternate, petioled, broad-lanceolar, tapering most toward the base, entire, or very remotely sub-serrate, in very young plants completely serrate, rather acuminate, smooth; veins simple and paralleled; from six to twelve inches long, by three or four broad. Panicle terminal, large, oblong, patent, brown, villous branches. Flowers numerous, sessile, very minute, yellow. Bractes oblong, clothed with ferruginous pubescence. Calyx three-leaved, independently of two or three minute, villous bractes, like a calycle; leaflets ovate, smooth, permanent. Petals three, broad-ovate, waved, twice the length of the calyx, permanent. Nectary a variously lobed, smooth scale from the base of each petal on the inside, they form a dome over the pistillum, and round the base of the germ is found a flat, triangular body, with its angles bidentate. Filaments two, opposite, incurved, inserted without the interior, three-angular nectary; bifid, the inner lamina supporting on its apex a patelliform receptacle, on which the two-lobed yellow anther rests. Exterior lamina bifid, segments subulate, rising rather higher than the anther. Germ superior, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the thickened middle of the partition. Style single, short. Stigma obscurely two-lobed. Drupe size of a pea, nearly round, succulent, smooth, black, one-celled. Nut conform to the drupe, rarely more than one-celled, hard, cell somewhat angular; the second or abortive cell always traceable. Seed
solitary, concave on the side next the abortive cell of the nut, hemispheric on the other. *Integument* single, membranaceous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* curved, and doubled, as in the *Convolvolaceae*, with a curved inferior radicle.

2. *M. pinnata*. R.

*Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate; *leaflets* from six to twelve pair, sub-opposite, lanceolate.

Batiwa, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, growing to be a middling sized tree, the wood of which is employed by the natives in constructing their houses. Flowers in April and May. The seeds ripen in September.

*Branchlets* smooth. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly-pinnate; from six to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* from six to twelve pair, sub-opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, remotely serrate, acuminate, smooth, three to six inches long, by one or one and a half broad. *Panicles* terminal, very large and very ramous, a little hairy. *Bractes* terminal. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Calyx* three-leaved, with two smaller ones under them, which may be called bractes or a calycle; or, the calyx may be called five-leaved. *Nectary*, from the inside of the base of each petal arises a variously lobed, ragged leaflet or scale, which is incurved over the germ; besides which round the base of the germ is a small, three-sided cup with bidentate angles. *Filaments* two, opposite, length of the germ, short, broad, with enlarged apex; from the base on the outside, rises a broad, tridentate scale, of about the length of the filament. *Anthers* twin, each lobe globular, opening transversely on the inside. *Germ* superior, cordate, two-celled, with two ovula in each cell, attached to the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* small, bidentate. *Drupe* size of a pea, smooth, black, succulent, one-celled. *Nut* roundish, thick for its size and very hard, rugose, one-celled, two-valved, with a projection into the cell opposite to the remains of the style on one side near the base, which marks the abortive lobe. *Seed* solitary, conform to the nut. *Integument* single, membranaceous.
Perisperm none, or in small quantity, and blended with the integument. Embryo curved, and folded up nearly as in the Convolvulaceae. Cotyledons ovate-oblong. Radicle inferior, curved.

OLEA. Schreb. gen. N. 25.


1. O. fragrans. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 4. 6.
Shrubby. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, slightly serrate. Peduncles axillary.
A native of China, in the Botanic garden it blossoms during the cool season.

2. O. paniculata. R.
Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, smooth. Panicles axillary. Bractes deciduous. Lobes of the stigma divaricate.

A small tree; a native of the Circar mountains. Flowers during the hot season.

Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, waved, entire, running down the petiole, smooth on both sides, firm, about five inches long; and two broad. Petioles an inch and half long, smooth, flat above. Stipules none. Panicles below the leaves, and also from the axills, small, thin, brachiate. Bractes small, nearly sessile. Calyx four-cleft, small. Corol one-petalled; tube shorter; border four-cleft; divisions oblong, spreading, concave; apices sharp and incurved. Filaments two, opposite, short. Anthers large, oblong, erect. Germ superior, round. Style very short. Stigma two-cleft; divisions entire, acute. Ripe fruit not observed.
3. O. dioica, R.


Atta-jam, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; also on the hills of Chittagong. In both places it grows to be a pretty large tree, the timber of which is reckoned excellent, and put to many uses by the natives. Flowering time the month of March and April; fruit ripe in July.

*Bark* of the old ligneous parts ash-coloured; of the young shoots smooth and green. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, tapering equally at each end, remotely, and acutely serrate, acuminate, smooth, from four to eight inches long, by from two to four broad. *Stipules*, the oval concave scales of the buds only. *Panicles* axillary, and opposite, below the leaves, thin and not above half their length. *Male* flowers more numerous, small. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, tube very short; *border* four-parted. *Filaments* two, very short, inserted on the short tube of the corol. *Anthers* oval, hid in the corol. *Germ* none, a small two-lobed gland supplies its place. *Female* on a separate tree, (probably *hermaphrodite*, and in that case all the corols with the stamina, must have fallen off at a very early period; which I have no reason to think was the case, as they were examined at what I consider a proper age, and no traces of the place where a corol grew could be found.) *Calyx* as in the male. *Corol* none. *Germ* superior, ovate, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the top of the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Drupe* nearly round, in size and colour much like the common sloe, Prunus Spinosa, one-celled. *Nut* conform to the seed, thin and rather brittle than hard, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, conform to the nut. *Integument* single, thin. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, firm, pearl-colour. *Embryo* inverse, shorter than the perisperm, and considerably narrower. *Cotyledons* ovate-lanceolate. *Radicle* superior.

Calyx four-parted. Corol one-petalled; segments long. Germ two-celled, two-seeded. Drupe superior, one or two-seeded. Embryo inverse, without perisperm.

1. C. ramiflora. R.

Arboreous. Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolar, entire. Panicle below the leaves.

A native of the Moluccas. Flowering time March and April. Seed ripe in September.

Trunk erect, bark smooth, ash-coloured; branches opposite; young shoots smooth, and round. Leaves opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, acute, smooth on both sides; length about six inches. Petioles channelled, smooth, about an inch long. Panicles opposite, from the naked branches below the leaf-bearing shoots, ovate, brachiate, much longer than the leaves, smooth in every part. Flowers numerous, small, yellow. Bractes opposite, lanceolate. Calyx four-parted. Corol to the base four-cleft, consequently there is little or no tube, segments of the border lanceolate, with incurved margins. Filaments short and thick, inserted both on the base of the corol and the receptacle. Anthers a polleniferous groove on each side of the short, thick filaments. Style scarcely any. Stigma four-lobed. Drupe oblong, one-celled. Nut oblong, striped, one-celled. Perisperm none. Embryo inverse. Cotyledons conform to the seed.

2. C. Zeylanica. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 47.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, obovate, entire, smooth. Racemes axillary, often compound; flowers ternary. Bractes ovate.

Linociera purpurea. Vahl. En. pl. 1. 47.

Said to be a native of Ceylon.
3. C. dichotoma. R.


Native place Coromandel. The Asiatic synonima are uncertain. Flowering time in the Botanic garden the month of March.

*Trunk* short; *bark* dark ash-coloured, with many, elevated, lighter coloured specks. *Branches* dichotomous throughout, very numerous; height of the shrubs in the Botanic garden, about seven feet in seven years. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-cuneiform, lanceolar, entire, rather obtuse; surfaces smooth, texture hard; three inches long by one broad. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, scarcely half the length of the leaves. *Pedicels* sub-opposite, diverging, three-flowered. *Flowers* small, white, inodorous. *Calyx* four-parted; segments ovate, obtuse, villous. *Corol*, the segments can scarcely be said to be united at the base, except by the filaments, which are inserted on the bases of two, and in that manner form two pair of segments; they are nearly exact, taper a little, and have their margins much incurved. *Filaments* two, short. *Anthers* large, with bifid apex. *Germ* four-sided, ovate, two-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* short. *Stigma* obscurely two-lobed. *Drupe* superior, oval, or short obovate, size of a black currant, succulent, when ripe purple, one-celled. *Nut* obovate, rather thin, and tender, marked with four ribs from the apex to the base, with four small, imperfect ones between, one-celled. *Seed* solitary, conform to the nut. *Integument* single, thin, and tender. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* inverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed. *Radicle* patelliform, superior.

*SCHREBERA. R.*


Teling. Mucaadi.

Tam. Mogalinga marum.

A large timber tree, a native of vallies over the mountainous parts of the Raja-mundri Circar, Balaghata mountains, &c. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk erect. Bark scabrous. Branches numerous, spreading in every direction, so as to form a large beautiful shady head. Leaves nearly opposite, petioled, pinnate with an odd one, about a foot long. Leaflets, three or four pair, opposite, short-petioled, the lowermost largest, and obliquely-ovate, or cordate, while those towards the apex become narrower; all are entire, pointed, smooth on both sides, and about three or four inches long. Petioles round, smooth. Stipules none. Panicles terminal, thin, trichotomous. Bractes small, caducous. Flowers rather small, white and brown, variegated, very fragrant during the night. Calyx beneath, tubular, somewhat two-lipped; lips nearly equal, emarginate, sometimes there are two lateral toothlets, one on each side in the fissures which separate the lips. Corol one-petalled, salver-shaped. Tube cylindric, three times longer than the calyx. Border spreading, divided into five, six or seven cuneate, truncate segments. Filaments two, short, inserted below the middle of the tube. Anthers oblong, hid within the tube of the corol. Germ above, oval. Style a little longer than the tube. Stigma bifid. Capsule large, pear-shaped, size of a pullet's egg, scabrous, very hard, two-celled, two-valved, opening from the apex. Seed four in each cell, they are irregularly oval, and compressed, with a long membranaceous wing.

Obs. The wood of this tree is of a gray colour, very close-grained, heavy and durable. It is reckoned less subject to bend or warp than any other hercabouts; on which account it is employed by weavers in many parts of their looms, particularly the beam. It is also used for a great variety of other purposes.
I am inclined to think it would answer well for scales to mathematical instruments; it does not look so well as box, but its not being subject to warp may render it fitter, though not so handsome.

**ERANTHEMUM. Linn. Flor. Zeyl. 15.**

*Calyx* five-cleft. *Corol* hypocrateriform; *border* regular, or nearly so. *Filaments* four, two of them sterile. *Capsule* two-celled, two-valved, bursting with elasticity opposite to the partition.

1. *E. montanum. R.*


*Justica montana. R. Corom. pl. 2. N. 176.*

A small, straggling, jointed, under shrub; a native of the Circar mountains, flowers during the cool season.

*Stems* many, striated, jointed, smooth, leaning on the ground, and rooting at the joints, young shoots four-sided. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, oval and oblong, pointed, running down the petioles, from three to four inches long, and about two broad. *Spikes* many, terminal, erect, slender. *Peduncles* four-sided. *Bractes* exterior, opposite, decussate, linear, acute, hairy, one-flowered. *Bracteoles* two to each flower, pressing laterally the calyx, and like the exterior, but much smaller. *Flowers* opposite, solitary, decussate, very pale blue. *Calyx* five-parted; *segments* subulate. *Corol* with a very long, and very slender tube, border of five equal obovate truncate, pale blue segments. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* single, oblong, within the tube of the corol. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* unequally bifid, appearing just without the tube. *Capsule* linear-oblong, compressed, pointed, two-celled, two-valved, opening across the partition, with an elastic jerk. *Seeds* two in each, compressed.


*Beng*. Kalla-Jati.

*Hind*. Gool-sham.

A most beautiful, stout, flowering shrub; a native of dry, uncultivated, shady places, over various parts of India, flowering time the cold season. It is generally in its full beauty in February.

*Stems* many, erect, and ascending or nearly so; two or three feet high. *Branches* many; *young shoots* four-sided, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, waved, pretty smooth; from six to nine inches long, and from three to four broad; they are of a much deeper and brighter green than in *E. montana*, which this resembles most. *Spikes* terminal, *Bractes* disposed as in the former, but larger, broader, ciliate, and much nearer to each other. *Flowers* disposed as in the former but large, and of a deep bright blue purple colour. *Capsule* and *seeds* as in *E. montana*.

3. *E. suffruticosum*. R.


A native of the Andaman Islands, whence several plants were brought to the Botanic garden, by Colonel Kyd; and are now (March 1797) in blossom. It is a small shrub, and of slow growth.

*Stem* and branches sub-erect, jointed; the younger somewhat four-sided and a little hairy. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and ovate-oblong, somewhat repand, smooth on both sides. *Spikes* terminal, flowers opposite. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered, the exterior large, wedge-shaped, and naked; the interior daggered. *Corol*; *tube* length of
the exterior bractes. *Border* regularly five-parted, pale blue. *Stamens* two, abortive filaments issuing from the base of the two fertile ones. *Anthers* half hid in the tube of the corol.

4. *E. diantherum. R.*


A small delicate, perennial plant, brought from the Moluccas in 1800, blossomed in the Botanic garden in September 1801.

*Stem* curved, simple; *branches* few in our small young plants. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, obtuse, destitute of pubescence, somewhat bullate; about two or three inches long, by one broad. *Flowers* numerous, collected on small, long-peduncled, axillary umbellets; and in opposite fascicles, or solitary on a long terminal, slender, erect raceme; small, white, with a slight tinge of red, and some minute red spots on the base of the middle divisions of the under lips. *Bractes*, a single, ensiform one, at the base of each peduncle, with one or two, still smaller, about the middle of each pedicel. *Calyx* divided almost to the base into five slender, acute divisions. *Corol*; *tube* long, slender, and curved. *Border* sub-bilabiate: *upper lip* erect, two-parted; *lower* three-cleft; all the five segments equal. *Filaments* four, short, in the mouth of the tube, two of them very minute, and abortive. *Anthers* erect, twin. *Capsule* with two, or four, somewhat scabrous flattened orbicular seeds.

*Obs.* Is nearly allied to my *E. racemosum*, but differs from it in having long, slender-peduncled fascicles of flowers in the axills of the leaves, as well as in having from one to three or more flowers on each of the lower opposite peduncles of the racemes, while in that there in only one; and lastly, in having the upper lip of the corol only two-parted, which in that is three-cleft.
5. *E. racemosum*. R.

Suffruticose. Leaves oblong, ventricose. Racemes terminal; corol somewhat bilabiate, both lips three-parted.

A small, under shrub, of great beauty, brought into the Botanic garden from the Moluccas, in 1798; and blossomed in November, 1799.

Stem small, with a few, slender branches; height of the whole plant about two feet. Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, ventricose, and running down on the petiole, entire, and pretty smooth; from two to three inches long, and broad in proportion. Racemes terminal, some of them long, and slender; others shorter. Flowers opposite, pedicelled, approximate, pretty large, colour a pale pink, or white, tinged with red. Bractes subulate, one at the base of each pedicel, and two on it. Calyx; divisions equal, and subulate. Corol infundibuliform; border somewhat bilabiate; both lips three-parted, the under one considerably larger. Filaments four, short, inserted within the mouth of the tube, two of them minute, and abortive. Anthers half erect.


Shrubby, erect. Leaves ovate-oblong, smooth. Spikes terminal. Bractes wedge-shaped, naked. Stamens within the long slender tube, adjoined to them are two abortive filaments.

A native of the Andaman Islands, from whence several plants were brought to the Botanic garden, by Colonel Kyd, which blossom in March. It is a small shrub, and of slow growth.

Stem and branches sub-erect, jointed, the younger somewhat four-sided, and a little hairy. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong and ovate-oblong, somewhat repand, smooth on both sides. Spikes terminal; flowers opposite. Bractes three-fold, one-flowered, the exterior large, wedge-shaped, and naked; the interior daggered. Corol; tube length of the exterior bractes. Border regularly five-parted, pale blue.
Stamens, two abortive filaments issuing from the base of the two fertile ones. Anthers half hid in the tube of the corol.

**JUSTICIA.** Schreb. gen. N. 35.

Corol one-petalled, irregular. Capsule superior, two-celled, two-valved, bursting with elasticity contrary to the partition.

**SECT. I. Anthers single.**


A native of our Indian forests. Flowers the greatest part of the year.

Stems several, woody, straight, round, smooth, jointed, and swelled above the joints; from two to four feet high. Leaves opposite, petioled, oval, tapering a little towards each end, smooth, a little waved. Spikes terminal, four-sided, imbricated with four rows of large, oval, sharply serrated, waved, one-flowered bractes. Flowers a pale blue or azure colour. Corol; tube very long and slender; upper lip linear, reflexed, becoming revolute, apex bifid; under lip very broad, three-parted. Anthers simple, linear, erect. Stigma perforated, ciliate. Capsule two-seeded.

2. *J. thrysiflora, R.*


This beautiful stately species is a native of the interior part of Bengal, and from thence was introduced by Dr.
William Carey, into the Botanic garden, where it flowers in January and February, and the seeds are ripe in March and April.

_root_ ramous. _Stem_ straight, woody. _Branches_ nearly straight, general height from four to eight feet; woody parts round, and covered with smooth ash-coloured bark; _young shoots_ smooth, swelled at the insertion of the leaves, somewhat four-sided, and tinged with dull purple. _Leaves_ opposite, short-petioled, drooping, lanceolar, entire, smooth on both sides, of a firm texture, the upper side deep green, the under side pale; from four to eight inches long, and from one to two broad. _Racemes_ terminal, often solitary, though sometimes two, or even three-fold, thyrsiform, shape of the flame of a candle, crowded with large orange-coloured flowers. _Pedicels_ four-fold, verticelled, approximate, one-flowered, shorter than the divisions of the calyx. _Bractes_ three-fold, subulate; the inner two permanent, and inserted on the base of the pedicels; the exterior single one larger and caducous. _Calyx_ simple, five-cleft, to the base divisions equal, straight, subulate, half the length of the tube of the corol. _Corol_ about an inch long. _Tube_ incurved, compressed, laterally somewhat villous. _Border_ bilabiate; _upper lip_ broad, projecting straight forward, deeply emarginate; _under lip_ of three, equal, deeply-divided, ovate, acute divisions. _Anthers_ even with the upper lip of the corol, dark brown, oval, an opening on the under side for the discharge of the white pollen, and studded on the back. _Style_ scarcely so long as the stamina. _Stigma_ entire. _Capsule_ linear-clavate, smooth. _Seeds_ five or six in each cell.

_3. J. vitellina. R._

Shrubby, erect. _Leaves_ broad-lanceolar, reflexed, smooth. _Racemes_ terminal, cylindric; _flowers_ opposite; below fas
cicled, about the middle tern, and above single; sub-ringent, with ample-campanulate throat. Capsule linear, few-seeded.

A native of the hilly parts of Chittagong, where it blossoms in February and March.

Stems scarcely any, but several, erect, stiff, short branches, with their ultimate tender divisions four-sided, the angles sharp, and rather rough; whole height of full grown plants about three feet. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, reflexed, from oblong to lanceolar, entire and pretty smooth; from two to four inches long, by from one to two broad. Racemes terminal, solitary, rigidly erect, cylindric; from three to six inches long. Rachis four-angled. Flowers rather small, colour yellowish pink, on the lower part of the raceme in opposite fascicles; about its middle in threes on common very short peduncles and pedicels; above single. Bractes to the single flowers, solitary; to the lower, three. Calyx single, five-parted; divisions broad-subulate. Corol with the tube shorter than the calyx, and an ample-campanulate throat; border sub-bilabiate; upper lip projecting almost horizontally, bifid; lower lip broad, and three-parted. Filaments much curved, hairy near the base. Anthers single, linear, lodged under the upper lip of the corol. Germ two-celled, about four ovula in each. Stigma simple, obtuse. Capsule linear, smooth.

4. J. alba, R.


This very pretty plant, a native of the Great Andaman, was brought from thence to the Botanic garden, by Capt. Stokoe. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Stem erect, round, smooth, while young swelled above the insertions of the leaves. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, waved, smooth, and shining on both sides. Spikes numerous, terminal, and axillary, spreading, with a consider-
able recurvature, longer than the leaves, round, and smooth. 

Flowers opposite, remote, pure white. Bractes, three small ones to each flower, shorter than the calyx. Corol; tube long, straight, filiform; upper lip of two, erect, wedge-shaped divisions united below the middle; under lip three-parted; divisions broader and pointing downwards. Filaments short. Anthers just without the tube.


Shrubby, erect. Leaves broad-lanceolate, pointed. Racemes sub-globular. Tube of the corol widening, vertically compressed, margins of the segments of the border revolute.


Folium bracteatum. Rumph. Amb. 4. p. 73. t. 30.

A large, elegant, ramous shrub, common in gardens, and one of our finest ornaments. I never saw it wild; it is in flower most part of the year.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, smooth-pointed, generally variegated with large white spots, though sometimes of a uniform green, and we have a variety with the leaves uniformly ferruginous. Racemes terminal, short, erect, smooth. Flowers large, generally of a beautiful crimson colour. Bractes opposite; below three or four-flowered; above one-flowered. Corol, throat compressed, divisions of the border soon after they expand becoming spirally revolute, with their inside wrinkled, and beautifully ornamented with small chrystalline specks.


Beng. Kala-megh, Kalup-nath, or Muha-tita; the last name implies King of bitters, and a very powerful, much esteemed one it is.
Kreat is the name by which it is known on the Malabar coast, &c. where it is much used in medicine, and is the bitter of the famous Nortrum, called D rogue amere.


Teling. Nella-vengoo.

A native of dry ground, under the shade of trees, bushes, &c. Flowering and seed time, the wet and cold seasons.

Stem erect, generally annual, at least down to the root, branchy; slender, four-sided, jointed, smooth, one to two feet high. Branches opposite, cross-armed, four-sided, spreading. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth; two or three inches long. Racemes terminal, and from the exterior axills, horizontal, long secund, four-sided. Flowers remote, rose-coloured, long-pedicelled, alternate, erect, downy. Bractes a large, exterior opposite pair; within the flower-bearing one there are two smaller, embracing the base of the pedicels. Corol bilabi at e. Tube recurved; lips linear, and reflected; the superior broadest, three-toothed; the inferior two-toothed. Filaments as long as the lips of the corol, projecting, hairy. Anthers very flat, obovate, firmly united at the base, and three-bearded. Capsule erect, sub-cylindric. Seeds three or four in each cell, cylindric.


Annual, erect, four-sided, hairy. Leaves sessile, decussate, oblong and linear. Spikes axillary, recurved over the bosoms of the leaves, secund. Capsule oblong, with four, verrucose seeds.


A native of Coromandel, and generally found on old walls, in flower all the year.

Stem annual, erect, four-sided, hairy, with ascending, opposite, similar, branches from the base; whole height about a foot. Leaves opposite, decussate, sessile, from oblong to linear, obtuse, recurved, hairy; from one to two inches long. Spikes axillary, spreading out over the bosom of the leaves,
and in general shorter than them; in luxuriant plants compound. *Bractes* opposite, small, lanceolate, hairy. *Flowers* alternate, sessile, erect; *upper lip* purple, the rest white. *Calyx* of five, long, hairy, ensiform divisions. *Corol* bilabiate. *Tube* sub-cylindric; *upper lip* erect, broad, and tridid; *under lip* narrower, recurved, and bidentate. *Filaments* projecting, straight, and about as long as the lips of the corol. *Anthers* simple, united and bearded at the base. *Capsule* oblong, erect, hairy, length of the calyx. *Seeds* generally two in each cell, oblong, rough.

8. *J. polysperma. R.*


It is a native of Bengal, and appears during the cold season amongst grass, &c. in uncultivated places.

*Stems* diffuse, or creeping; very ramous, six to twelve inches long, round, jointed, a little downy. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, lanceolate, entire, downy. *Spikes* terminal, and axillary, imbricated with opposite, decussated, flowers, and bractes. *Flowers* small, pale blue. *Bractes* three-fold, one-flowered, the lower one a little broader than the two lateral, all are woolly. *Calyx* woolly. *Capsules* linear, containing from twenty to thirty, small roundish seeds.


*Teling.* *Nella mura.*

Grows on pasture ground, generally under the shade of trees. *Flowering and seed time* the wet and cold seasons.
Root perennial. Stem none. Leaves radical, spreading close on the ground, sessile, wedge-form or oblong, crenulat-ed, rugose, woolly on the under side; from six to twelve inches long. Spikes radical, several, as long as, or longer than the leaves, ascending, imbricated from top to bottom, with small, rigid, pointed bractes, each of the superior ones embracing a flower, and two small lateral bractes. Flowers small, white. Calyx five-leaved, the superior leaflets much the largest. Corol; tube cylindric, recurved; upper lip vaulted, under lip broad, three parted, with the divisions two-parted. Capsules conical, eight-seeded. Seeds kidney-form.

SECT. II. Corols bilabiate. Anthers double.


Shrubby, erect. Leaves short-petioled, lanceolate. Panicle axillary and terminal. Upper lip of the corol, linear and bidentate; under lip broad, three-lobed.


Sans. Yoothika-purnee.
Beu. Jooi-pana.
Teling. and Tamul. Naga-nuli.

This species I have only found in gardens: from whence it originally came, I cannot say. Flowers all the year round, but never ripens its seed, owing I imagine, to its being always propagated by cuttings, layers, or slips. It grows to be a large thin shrub, of five or more feet in height.

Root woody, ramous. Stems many, erect, ramous, the old woody parts round, and covered with pretty smooth ash-co-loured bark; the tender branches, and young shoots jointed, smooth, and obsolately six-seeded. Leaves opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolate, point obtuse, above smooth, below a little downy, entire; from two to four inches long, and from one to two broad. Panicles corymbiform, axillary, and terminal, al-
Justicia. DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 121

ways three-cleft, as also the sub-divisions. Peduncles and pedicels short, round, a little downy. Bractes minute. Flowers small, white. Coroll with a long, slender, compressed tube; under lip broad, three-cleft; upper lip erect, linear, sides reflected, apex bifid. Nectary, a fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. Anthers without the tube, twin. Capsule; I have not seen it.

Obs. Milk boiled on the roots, is reckoned, by the Indian physicians aphrodisiacal, and as such often employed; for no medicines are more sought after by the natives of India than those which are imagined to belong to that class.

The roots rubbed with lime juice, and pepper, are used, and often with good effect, to cure the ring worms, or Herpes miliaris, which in India is a most troublesome disease, and very common.

They are also used for the bite of poisonous snakes; hence the Telinga and Tamul name Naga mulli, or Jasmine of the Cobra de capella; Naga is therefore prefixed to the name of the most of their antidotes, or medicines supposed to destroy the effect of poison, and occurs very often in their writings. For like the ancient physicians of Greece, Rome, &c. those of India at this day, make poisons, and their antidotes a very chief part of their studies; but from the seeming inactivity of a very large share of them, we may safely conclude, that their practice is equally frivolous with that of the ancients, and ought to be discouraged as much as possible; because at least, they prevent the application of more efficacious remedies.

11. J. lanceolaria. R.

Shrubby, erect. Leaves petioled, lanceolar, smooth. Fascicles terminal, panicled, clammy, from two to four-flowered, embraced by many, long, ensiform, bractes. Tube of the coroll curved, and twisted; upper lip three-dentate; under lip entire.
This beautiful shrub is a native of the Silhet district, where it is called Toogee. Flowering time, the cold season.

茎 erect, or nearly so; branches round and smooth, and while young, swelled just above the insertion of the leaves; whole height from two to four feet. Leaves opposite, petiolated, lanceolar, (that is tapering equally at each end) entire, acute, smooth; from three to six inches long, and one or two broad. Flowers numerous, large and rosy, collected in numerous terminal, clammy, fascicles of from two to four each, and embraced by numerous, ensiform, clammy bractes, like a common calyx, and longer than the proper perianths; the whole forming a pretty large panicle at the end of each branch. Calyx five-parted; segments ensiform, smooth. Corol; tube long, slender, curved outward, and like my J. speciosa, latebrosa, &c. has a half twist; which, as in the orchideae, brings the lower lip uppermost. Border bilabiately, lips nearly equal, oblong; the superior, in its inverted state, three-toothed; inferior entire. Filaments from the mouth of the tube of the corol, shorter than the lips, and projecting straight over the under one. Anthers double, one at the end of the other, forming one straight line; the exterior half of the posterior one being attached to the apex of the filaments, and to the base of the exterior anther.

12. J. speciosa. R.


A native of the interior parts of Bengal, where it blossoms during the cold season, and is then one of the greatest ornaments of the forests.

Stems erect, jointed. Branches few, and erect. Bark of the lignous parts ash-coloured; of the young shoots smooth and green. Leaves opposite, decussate, petiolated, ovate-cordate, entire, rather obtuse, a little wrinkled; from one to four
inches long. Peduncles axillary, often proliferous and much longer than the petioles, supporting two, or three flowers. Flowers large, beautiful, bright earmine colour. Bractes or floral leaves opposite, sessile, from ovate to linear. Calyx simple, divided almost to the base into five ensiform, equal portions. Corol; tube long, slender, curved, villous, and somewhat twisted; upper lip linear-oblong, recurved over the tube, apex three-toothed, at the base some dark coloured spots; under lip broad-lanceolate, pointing directly to the earth, apex slightly two-toothed. Filaments inserted in the mouth of the tube of the corol, nearly as long as its border, and, with the lower lip, pointing downwards. Anthers double, linear, purple, with pale coloured pollen. Style as long as the stamens, and beyond the tube taking the same direction with them. Stigma slightly emarginate. Capsules pedicelled, with two seeds in each cell.

13. J. tinctoria. R.

Found in the woods about Calcutta, in full flower in October.

Stem scarcely any; branches numerous, sub-erect; young shoots jointed, and swelled above the joints, round, a little downy. Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, covered with a little harsh pubescence, two to three inches long. Peduncles terminal, forming the exterior axills, each supporting some few fascicles, of four to six sessile flowers. Bractes opposite, sessile, entire; those of the flowers (better perhaps called involucels) linear, oblong, cordate, unequal: the uppermost being larger and incumbent over the fascicle of flowers. Calycine bractes small. Calyx five-toothed. Corol; tube, length of the largest involucres, filiform, having a
small twist near the apex. **Border** two-parted, both divisions oblong, the upper one three-toothed. **Nectary** a gaping cup in which the germ rests. **Stamens** projecting. **Anthers** two on each filament. **Style** rather longer than the stamens. **Stigma** obtuse.

14. *J. bivalvis*. **Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 82.**

Shrubby. **Leaves** lanceolate. **Peduncles** axillary, and terminal, three to six-cleft; lateral pedicels often trifid; ultimate divisions bearing a small head of sessile flowers, between two, unequal, linear bractes. **Capsule** clavate.

A native of the Moluccas.

**Folium tinctorium** of Rumphius, quoted under the preceding species, does not so well agree with *J. bivalvis*. I think *Adel-Odagam, Rheed. Mal. ix. 81. t. 43.* belongs to neither of them.

15. *J. chinensis*. **Vahl. en. pl. 1. 110.**

Perennial, **retroflex**. **Leaves** cordate. **Umbellets** axillary, from three to five, and with the pedicels (from three to five), distichous, involucels obovate, unequal. **Capsules** round and thin.

*J. chinensis*. **Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 80. Burm. ind. 8. t. 4. f. 1.** is bad if intended for this plant.

A middle-sized, straggling, suffrutiçose species introduced from China into the Botanic garden, where it flowers from August till December.

**Stem** scarcely any; **branches** several, scarcely ligneous, straggling and ascending, slender, somewhat six-angular, pretty smooth; striking root where they rest on the ground; from one to two feet long. **Leaves** opposite, petioloed, ovate cordate, entire, somewhat acuminate, smooth, from one to two inches long. **Peduncles** axillary, from three to five in each axill, distichous; of various length, each supporting a little, distichous umbellet of from three to five, one or two-flowered short pedicels. **Involucres** of the pedicels two, subulate,
opposite, of the flowers two, sessile, unequal, obovate, or oblong-ventricose, embracing between them one or two complete flowers, and one or two rudiments. Bractes (or inner calyx), ensiform, two to each flower, and rudiment. Flowers small, pale-pink. Calyx five-parted, segments ensiform. Corol; tube, length of the involucres, a little twisted. Border bilabiate; upper lip linear, three-toothed; under lip oval, and slightly emarginate. Anthers two on each filament, purple. Capsule pedicelled, small, flat, round, villous, two-celled, with two thin round seeds in each cell.

Obs. I have two varieties (if not distinct species) from the coast of Coromandel. In the first, the leaves are much narrower, and run more down on the petioles, and, with the bractes of the flowers, longer, more cuspidate, and ciliate. In the second variety, the leaves are cuneiform-lanceolate, and the bractes of the flower broad-ovate, short cuspidate, and hairy.

16. J. laterbrosa. Kön. MSS.

Herbaceous; branches straggling, round, smooth. Leaves petioled, cordate-oblong, pointed. Tube of the corol twisted; lips almost equal; the upper one three-dentate, the lower one bidentate. Seeds solitary.

It grows always among bushes, or under their shade, in a dry barren soil. Flowering time, the wet and cold seasons.

Root perennial. Stem scarcely any; branches many, straggling, weak, round, smooth, jointed, ramous. Leaves opposite, petioled, cordate-oblong, pointed, entire, smooth; size very various. Flowers terminal, large, of a bright, red colour. Bractes numerous, lanceolate. Calyx single. Corol; tube twisted at the middle; lips equal, linear; the upper one three-toothed, and the under one emarginate. Stamens as long as the lips of the corol, projecting along the under lip. Anthers double. Stigma two-cleft. Capsules two-seeded, one in each cell.
17. *J. bicalyculata.* Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 81.
Annual, erect, six-sided, scabrous. *Leaves* short-petioled, ovate-cordate, oblong, pointed, *calyx* double; *tube* of the corol twisted, border bilabiate, seeds solitary.

*Dianthera malabarica.* Suppl. 85.
52. t. 71.

*Beng.* Nasa-bhaga.
*Teling.* Chebiera.

A poor looking plant, a native of rubbish, road sides, and hedges. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

*Stem* erect, annual, ramous, six-angled, jointed, scabrous, and hairy, from three to five feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ovate-cordate, hairy, somewhat scabrous, size very various. *Flowers* terminal, and axillary, numerous, red, generally three-fold, or rather sub-panicled, and divided by threes. *Bractes* small. *Calyx* double, or rather some *bractes* embracing the proper perianth. *Tube* of the corol with a half twist about the middle; *upper lip* narrowest, linear, three-toothed; *lower lip* broad, oblong, emarginate. *Filaments* shorter than the corol, projecting along the under lip. *Anthers* red, two on each filament. *Capsules* four-seeded, two in each cell.

SECT. III. *Corols ringent. Anthers double.*


*Hind.* and *Beng.* Bakus, Vasooka.

* The outer *calyx* may be called common, for there are always rudiments or buds of more than one flower in it, which often expand in succession.
This small tree or large shrub, is common over most parts of India. Flowering time the cold season.

Trunk straight, bark pretty smooth, ash-coloured. Branches sub-erect, with bark like that of the trunk, but smoother. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, long, taper-pointed, smooth on both sides, about five or six inches long, and one and a half broad. Spikes from the exterior axills, solitary, long-peduncled, the whole end of the branchlet forming a leafy panicle, flower-bearing portion short, and covered with large bractes. Flowers opposite, large, with small ferruginous dots; the lower part of both lips streaked with purple. Bractes three-fold, opposite, one-flowered. Exterior one of the three, large, ovate, obscurely five-nerved. Interior pair, much smaller, and sub-lanceolate; all are permanent. Calyx five-parted to the base; divisions nearly equal. Corol ringent. Tube short; throat ample; upper lip vaulted, emarginate; lower lip broad, and deeply three-parted; both streaked with purple. Filaments long, resting under the vault of the upper lip. Anthers twin.

Obs. The wood is soft, and esteemed very fit for making charcoal for gun-powder.

19. J. decusata. R.

Shrubby, erect; branches twiggy, villous, and decussated. Leaves from ovate to oblong. Flowers in opposite fasciculi on the leafless branchlets. Anthers double, all calcarate.

A tall, stout shrubby plant, a native of the country above Rangoon; and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it is in flower during the month of February and March.

Stem straight to the plant, ligneous; in two years' old plants as thick as a walking cane. Branches regularly decussate, straight, all the younger shoots villous, and as they shoot into flower nearly leafless. Leaves short-petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, pretty smooth; from three to twelve inches long. Flowers in numerous little, opposite fascicles, of three to six,
appearing sub-verticelled, over the slender, leafless twigs, sub-sessile, pale rose colour. \textit{Bractes} numerous, slender, and very downy. \textit{Calyx} five-parted; \textit{segments} ensiform, villous. \textit{Corol} ringent; \textit{tube} gibbous near the base; \textit{upper lip} sub-lanceolate, concave, erect; \textit{under lip} broad and three-lobed. \textit{Filaments} nearly as long as the upper lip; \textit{apex} much enlarged. \textit{Anthers} two on each filament, all with a calcarate base. \textit{Germ} oblong, sitting in a large, glandular, yellow ring. \textit{Style} the length of the stamens. \textit{Stigma} simple.

20. \textit{J. Gendarussa}.* \textit{Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 87.}
\textit{Vada-Kodi}. \textit{Rheed. Mal. 9. p. 79. t. 42.}
\textit{Gendarussa}. \textit{Rumph. Amb. 4. p. 70. t. 28.}
\textit{Beng. Jugut-mudun.}
A handsome shrub. I have never met with it wild, but in gardens it is common, and grows readily from slips and cuttings; it is in flower during the wet season chiefly. I am told it is indigenous on the Malay Islands.

\textit{Stem} scarcely any. \textit{Branches} numerous, long, straggling, except when kept cut, they are then more erect. \textit{Bark} of the young parts generally dark purple, and very smooth; in some varieties green. \textit{Leaves} opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, obtuse, frequently a little scolloped, smooth; nerve and veins dark purple, from three to six inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad. \textit{Spikes} terminal, erect, verticelled. \textit{Anthers} double, the lower ones have a spur-like process projecting downwards and outwards.

21. \textit{J. Betonica}. \textit{Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 96.}

* Willdenow has spoiled this name. \textit{Linnaeus} wrote it \textit{Gendarussa}, which is nearer the truth. The word is \textit{Gundharusa}. 

A perennial species; a native of Coromandel. Flowering time the dry season chiefly, though it is more or less in blossom all the year, particularly when in a cultivated state.

Stems several, while young, erect by age, leaning in various directions, round, smooth, swelled above the joints, the height of the whole plant from two to four feet. Leaves opposite, petioled, nearly ovate, entire, or slightly waved, smooth on both sides; from one to six inches long. Spikes terminal, secund, sub-cylindric, erect. Bractes of the rachis opposite, ovate-oblong, villous, white with green veins, the posterior one always abortive; those of the flowers opposite and resembling those of the rachis, but narrower. Flowers pretty large, whitish, with rose-coloured veins. Calyx single, five-cleft; divisions ensiform. Corol ringent; upper lip vaulted and two-toothed; lower three-parted. Anthers twin, the lower one with a spur from the lower end. Capsule longer than the calyx, villous. Seeds two in each cell, tending to be round, rough with numerous sharp points.

22. J. ramosissima. R.


A native of Coromandel. Flowering time, in the Botanic garden, the cold season.

Stem none, branches numerous, rising in every direction, as well as spreading on the ground, and striking root at the swelled joints; the tender parts striated, and slightly villous. Leaves opposite, petioled, sub-ovate, rather obtuse, tapering down the petioles nearly to their base. Spikes terminal, secund, erect, many times longer than the leaves. Bractes in opposite pairs, lanceolate, coloured green and white; the posterior one of the rachis always abortive, the other two are calycine. Flowers scarcely longer than the bractes, dull white, with a few rosy veins on the centre of the lower lip.
WANDRIA MONOGYNIA, Justicia, Calyx of five linear-lanceolate, acute segments. Corol ringent; upper lip vaulted, with a bidentate apex; under lip broad, and three-cleft. Anthers double; lower lobe with a long curved, sharp spur. Capsule oblong, four-seeded, very protuberant at the seeds. Seeds nearly spherical, rugose.

Obs. In the foliage, spikes, flowers, and capsule, this species is exceedingly like J. Betonica, which however, is always a tall, erect plant, with coloured bractes, while this is very bushy, spreads on the ground, and strikes root abundantly at the joints; the bractes also are narrower, and greener.

Herbaceous. Leaves round, or broad-cordate. Spikes terminal, four-sided, occasioned by four rows of roundish ciliate bractes. Flowers solitary, in two rows on the fore-part of the spikes. Anthers calcarate. Common amongst bushes on a dry barren soil, over the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Roots perennial, somewhat granulated. Stems in young plants erect, in old ones uncertain; branches annual, small, straggling, round, a little downy, jointed, and swelled above the joints, from one to two feet long. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval, or round, entire, pretty smooth. Spikes terminal, peduncled, long, erect, generally four-sided, occasioned by four rows of orbicular, short-petioled, opposite, ciliate bractes; besides these there are a pair of small pointed ones which press the calyx laterally. Flowers a mixture of pale yellow, and red; standing in the axills of the two rows of bractes that occupy the fore-part of the spikes; on the back part they are generally wanting. Calyx single. Corol; upper lip emarginate, erect; under lip broad, three-cleft. Anthers double, the lowermost calcarate. Seeds two in each cell, bristly.

24. J. glabra. Kön. MSS.
Herbaceous, erect, branchy, round, smooth. Leaves petiol-

A native of similar places with the last described. Flowering time the same.

*Root* perennial. *Stems* several, erect, branchy, annual, round, smooth, jointed. *Leaves* opposite, oblong-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth. *Panicles* axillary, small, three-forked. *Flowers* rose-coloured, yellow, and whitish green mixed. *Bractes* small, pointed; generally two below every division of the panicle, and two or three pressing upon the calyx. *Calyx* single. *Corol*; *tube* short, widening; *upper lip* erect, vaulted; *under lip* broad, and three-parted. *Filaments* concealed under the upper lip. *Anthers* double, the lower ones calcarate. *Stigma* slightly bifid. *Capsule* four-sided, two seeds in each cell.

25. *J.* tomentosa. *R.*


A native of wet, rich, pasture ground. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

*Root* nearly spindle-formed, perennial. *Stems* several, sub-erect, round, hairy, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, very downy; the lower many times larger than the upper ones, the former being often twelve inches long, and the latter (or floral leaves) not more than one. *Spikes* terminal, oval, strobiliform, sessile on little terminal branchlets. *Flowers* small, bright, bluish purple. *Bractes* numerous, imbricated, oval, pointed, concave, hairy, one-flowered. *Calyx* four-cleft; the lower leaflet two-cleft. *Corol*; *tube* gibbous on the under side, contracted at the mouth; *upper lip* ovate, half two-cleft, divisions pointed; *under lip* very broad, three-parted. *Anthers* twin, equal,
oval. Stigma two-cleft; segments broad. Capsules pointed, eight-seeded.


Obs. It is a native of high, dry, gravelly ground, in the vicinity of Samuleota. Is very like J. tranquabariensis.


Adhadota. spicata flosculos ex foliolis membranaceis producens. Burm. zeyl. 7. t. 3. f. 2.
A native of pasture ground. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Root perennial. Stems many, diffuse, round, jointed, smooth, sometimes rooting at the joints; one to two feet long. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, sharp-pointed, smooth. Spikes axillary, peduncled, erect, somewhat compressed, secund. Bracte; exterior, four rows, oval, with a broad, white, membranaceous margin; the two rows on the back of the spike neuter; the two on the fore-part embracing the flowers; the calyx of each flower is also embraced laterally by two smaller lanceolate bracte. Flowers alternate, pale rose-coloured. Corol, stamens, pistil and capsule as in J. procumbens, which it much resembles.

Root perennial; branches diffuse, herbaceous. Leaves sessile, from orbicular to linear-lanceolate. Spikes terminal.
four-sided. _Bractes_ lanceolate, rigid. _Lower anthers_ calcarate.


Very common on pasture ground over the coast of Coromandel; flowering most part of the year.

_ROOT_ often perennial. _Stems_ many, spreading; jointed, five- striated, often rooting at the joints, extremities sub-erect: size very various, but generally from six to twelve inches long. _Leaves_ opposite, sub-sessile, from round to linear-lanceolate, entire, a little downy; size various. _Spikes_ terminal, erect, four-sided. _Flowers_ opposite, decussate, small, rose colour. _Bractes_ three-fold, lanceolate. _Calyx_; upper divisions very minute. _Corol_; _tube_ short; _upper lip_ erect, two-cleft; _under lip_ broad, three-parted. _Nectary_ a yellow ring surrounding the base of the germ. _Anthers_ double; the lower calcarate or sharp-pointed. _Stigma_ slightly bifid. _Capsules_ four-seeded, two in each cell.

_Obs._ When this plant grows in wet places, it seems altogether another species, being many times larger, nearly erect, with linear-lanceolate leaves. I believe Dr. König described this variety as a distinct species, under the name of _J. juncea_, or _graminea_.

29. _J. quinqueangularis_. Kön. _MSS._

Perennial in a dry soil; _branches_ five-sided. _Leaves_ sessile, lanceolate. _Spikes_ terminal. _Bractes_ linear. _Capsules_ rather larger than the bractes, four-seeded.

A native of the borders of rice-fields about Samulcota. It is but little removed from _procumbens_, when growing in the same soil.


_Herbaceous_, diffuse. _Leaves_ short-petioled, lanceolar. _Spikes_ sessile, secund. _Bractes_ five-fold, broad, white, membrane-bordered; _lower anthers_ calcarate.
DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  
Justicia.

Compare with J. parviflora. Retz, Obs. 5. p. 9.

A very beautiful, delicate, diffuse species, growing in shady places. Flowering time the cold season.

Stems many, diffuse, filiform, round, smooth, jointed. Branches alternate. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, depending, lanceolate, entire, smooth; the pair are generally unequal in size. Spikes axillary or terminal, sessile, much shorter than the leaves, secund, generally three together, the middle one largest. Flowers very small, bright blue. Bractes, to each flower five, of different sizes, oval or lanceolate, with beautiful white, membranaceous margins. Corol; upper lip entire, acute. Anthers, the lower one of each filament has a long obtuse horn from the under end. Capsules four-seeded, two in each cell.

31. J. lamifolia. Kön. MSS.

Whole plant very downy, procumbent, annual. Leaves oval. Spikes terminal, imbricated. Calyx four-leaved.

Found in the vicinity of Calcutta, in uncultivated shady places.

Root fibrous. Stems and branches very numerous, round, spreading close on the earth, clothed with long soft hair, and down, somewhat glutinous, length from one to three feet. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, oval, entire, clothed and glutinous like the branches; about an inch long. Spikes terminal, oblong, closely imbricated with the bractes, and flowers. Flowers numerous, small, variegated with deep and light purple. Bractes ovate, one-flowered, hairy, clammy. Calyx four-leaved, the under leaflet with its apex bifid. Corol ringent. Tube gibbous; throat compressed; upper lip two-parted, and streaked with deep purple; under lip broad, and three-parted. Filaments short, inserted into the mouth of the tube. Anthers twin, singly oval, and all equal. Stigma of two, broadish, spreading lobes. Capsule conical. Seeds eight or ten, roundish.

Obs. It has the calyx of a Barleria and the stamina of a
Dianthera. Mr. R. Brown informs me that he thought it would belong to a new genus, which he calls Nelsonia

32. J. verticillata. R.
Erect, hairy, spines verticelled with their apices bifid, or trifid. Leaves petioled, ovate. Flower amongst the verticils of spines, sub-sessile.

Hind. Custoola.

Found by Dr. Hunter in the vicinity of Oujein, in seed and flower in March.

GRATIOLA. Schreb. gen. N. 37.


1. G. amara. R.
Annual (in Bengal), creeping. Leaves petioled, cordate, serrate. Peduncles axillary, four to six-flowered. Calyx four-leaved, exterior pair cordate, inner subulate, apices of the sterile filaments free. Capsule ovate, hid in the calyx.

Caranga amara. Vahl. enum. vol. 1. 100.
which has been quoted by mistake, I presume, for Scutellaria indica.

This pretty plant has been accidentally introduced into the Botanic garden, among spice and other plants from the Moluccas. Flowering time the cold season.

Root fibrous. Stems and branches creeping, with their extremities sub-erect, four-sided, coloured, smooth. Leaves opposite, petioled, cordate, deeply serrate, somewhat rugose, of a soft texture, but free of pubescence; in general about two inches long. Peduncles axillary, solitary, rather longer than the petioles, supporting at their extremities, two or three pairs,
of opposite pedicelled flowers. *Bracte* small, oblong, one under the insertion of each pedicel. *Calyx* of two pair of opposite leaflets; *exterior* pair large, cordate, often notched; the upper one larger, and incumbent over the rest of the calyx, and all the corol except the under lip; *inner* or lateral pair, linear-lanceolate, and much smaller than the exterior pair. *Corol* bilabiata; *tube* contracted at the middle; *upper lip* straight, narrow, with a two-lobed apex; *under lip* broad, three-lobed, drooping. *Stamina*, the fertile pair of filaments lodged under the upper lip of the corol with twin anthers, adhering by pairs, the sterile pair from the under lip, with large yellow, free, clavate apices. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsules* ovate, two-celled, hid between the exterior leaflets of the calyx. *Seed* numerous, very small.

*Obs.* As Rumphius observes, the leaves of this plant are exceedingly bitter, and might no doubt answer valuable purposes in medicine.


A native of moist places. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

*Stems* several, annual, creeping, four-sided, smooth; from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, oblong; sharply-serrate, pointed, smooth. *Peduncles* axillary, about half the length of the leaves, erect, one-flowered. *Flowers* light blue. *Corol*; *tube* cylindric, *upper lip* entire; *under lip* broad, three-parted. *Stamens*, the two fertile filaments lodged under the upper lip, approaching archways. *An-t hers* twin, united; the sterile filaments resting on the under lip and adhering to it, yellow, curved. *Capsules* lanceolate, longer than the calyx.
3. G. alata. R.


A native of the Moluccas, is one of the largest of our Indian Gratiolas, and readily known by the five large membranaceous wings which run the whole length of the calyx.

4. G. involucrata, R.

Leaves unequally petioled, round-cordate, with large rounded lobes, many-nerved, serrulate, villous. Flowers collected into long peduncled, bracted heads. Sterile filaments free. Capsule hid in the villous, gibbous, five-toothed calyx.

This species is also a native of the Moluccas.

5. G. rotundifolia. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 103. Cor. pl. 3. N. 204.


A native of moist places, appearing and flowering during the wet and cold seasons.

Stems erect, four-sided, from four to six inches high. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, round-cordate, serrate, or notched, a little hairy. Flowers axillary, or between the leaves, white. Peduncles longer than the leaves. Corol; stamens and stigma as in the foregoing species. Capsules round, as high as the calyx.

6. G. integrifolia. R.

Annual, while young straight, afterwards straggling, four-sided. Leaves sessile, ovate, three-nerved, entire. Peduncles solitary, axillary, one-flowered. Capsules the length of the calyx.

A native of Bengal, where it appears as a weed in gardens, during the rains.


Annual, and like the rest, appearing in moist places during the rainy season.

*Stem* scarcely any. *Branches* generally opposite, diffuse, four-sided, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* short-petioloed, cordate, serrate, smooth. *Flowers* terminal, and also from the exterior axills, long-peduncled, of a bright deep blue colour. *Capsules* ovate, rather shorter than the calyx.


A native of similar places with the last described; flowering time the same.

*Stem* several, creeping. *Branches* erect, four-sided, smooth; from six to eight inches long. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, decussate, oblong, glandular, smooth, fleshy, fine and most sharply serrate; serratures ending in a minute bristle. *Racemes* terminal. *Flowers* opposite, decussated, of a violet colour. *Corol*, &c. as in the last species.


A native of cultivated land over various parts of India, appearing in the rainy season.

Annual, sub-erect. Lower leaves opposite to each other or to a one-flowered peduncle, lanceolate, serrate. Capsules linear.

A native of moist pasture ground. Flowering in the wet season.

Stems several, nearly erect, ramous, four-sided, smooth; from three to six inches high. Leaves sessile, opposite to each other, or a flower, linear-lanceolate, serrate, smooth. Peduncles leaf-opposed, or opposite to each other, short, horizontal, clubbed. Bractes solitary, embracing the insertion of the peduncle. Flowers small, blue. Anthers two pairs united. Sterile filaments small, white. Capsules linear, twice the length of the calyx.

11. G. serrata, R.
Annual, erect, four-sided, smooth. Leaves opposite, stem-clasping, oblong, smooth, most acutely serrate. Racemes in the division of the branches, and terminal, long-peduncled. Capsules linear, diverging.

Pee-tsja nga-puspum. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 59. is exceedingly like this plant, though quoted by Linnaeus for Ruellia antipoda, which I have never met with, if this be not it.

A native of Bengal, and in flower during the rains.

Root annual. Stem erect, four-sided, ramous, smooth, from two to eight inches high. Leaves opposite, sessile, or stem-clasping, oblong, very obtuse, most acutely serrate; smooth on both sides. Racemes solitary, terminal, and also from the divisions of the plant, on long, four-sided peduncles. Flowers opposite, short-pedicelled, verging, pink-coloured, Bractes
DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Gratiola.

lanceolate, the lower pair of the racemes dentate. Calyx parted half way. Corol, upper lip small, incumbent. Capsules lanceolate, twice the length of the calyx.

12. G. reptans. R.


A native of the Moluccas; from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the rains.

Stems and branches round, smooth, and creeping close to the earth, with short, (about an inch long) floriferous, erect shoots. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, on the creeping shoots round, on the erect flower-bearing ones oblong, with rounded apices; all serrate, and smooth on both sides. Peduncles or racemes terminal, on the short, erect shoots, bearing several, approximate pairs of short-pedicelled, opposite, large, pale bluish pink flowers. Bractes opposite, one-flowered, ovate. Calyx five-leaved. Corol with an enlarged throat, and ringent border; upper lip of one pale coloured segment; under lip broad, deeper coloured, and three-parted. Sterile filaments large, yellow, clavate, with the apices a little recurved, perfectly free. Stigma of two, thin, broad, round lobes. Capsule linear, as long as the calyx, two-celled, two-valved.


Stems erect, ramous, four-sided; with their angles acute, about six inches high. Leaves opposite, sessile, ovate-oblong, slightly serrate, acute, when large three-nerved. Flowers axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, small. I have seen some plants with white flowers, and others with blue ones. Anthers twin. Sterile filament two-cleft, each division headed. Capsules rather oblong, pointed, longer than the calyx.
Beng. Adha-birni.
Teling. Sambrani-chittoo.
A native of moist places, borders of brooks, &c. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Stems several, annual, creeping, round, jointed, very ramous, smooth, succulent. Leaves opposite, sessile, obovate, wedge-shaped, or oblong, smooth, entire, obtuse, fleshy, dotted with minute spots. Peduncles axillary, alternate, solitary, round, smooth, shorter than the leaves, one-flowered. Flowers blue. Bractes two-awled, pressing on the calyx laterally. Calyx five-leaved, the exterior three leaflets large, oblong, the two interior small, linear, all are concave, smooth, pointed and permanent. Corol campanulate; border five-parted, nearly equal. Stamens as in Didynamia. Anthers two-cleft, at the base, blue. Stigma large, somewhat two-lobed. Capsule ovate, two-celled, two-valved. Seeds very numerous.

Obs. This plant certainly ought to be placed in the 14th class; it has no one claim, that I can observe, to a place in this genus.

The natives use the expressed juice mixed with Petroleum, to rub on parts affected with rheumatic pains.


G. hyssopioides. Kön. in Retz. Obs. 4. p. 8. Linn. spec. pl. ed. Reichh. i. 48. Appears with the former species during the rains,
   Annual, erect, columnar, nearly naked. Lower leaves lanceolate, stem-clasping; above minute. The two pair of anthers not united. Capsules globular.
   Like the rest, this species delights in a wet situation, where it appears and flowers during the rains.
   Stem erect, almost simple, round, jointed, smooth, from six to twelve inches high. Leaves opposite, stem-clasping, lanceolate, obtuse, entire. Floral leaves minute, triangular. Peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flowered. Flowers rose-coloured, small. Anthers twin, not united. The sterile filaments in this species stand between the fertile ones, and are very small. Capsules globular.

17. G. cuneifolia. R.
   Annual, erect, simple, nearly naked. Leaves one pair at the base, cuneiform, obtuse; above one or two minute pairs. Flowers solitary, long-peduncled. Capsules round.
   A native of wet places on the coast of Coromandel, and nearly allied to G. lobelioides, and juncea.

   Annual, on the lower part of the simple stem grew from two to four pair of approximate, lanceolate, entire, sessile leaves. Flowers toward the apex, remote, solitary, long-peduncled. Capsules round.
   A native of Coromandel, growing in wet places during the rainy season.

UTRICULARIA. Schreb. gen. N. 41.
1. **U. stellaris. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 113.**
   Floating, leafless. **Scape** with a verticil of bladders. **Corol** without a nectary.

   **Teleng.** Natsoo.

   Grows in sweet waters, appears and flowers during the rains.

   **Root.** conserva-like, swimming in, and not on the water; I have always found small utriculi adhering to its filaments. **Scape** sub-erect, simple; raceme above the verticil of bladders, which rest on the surface of the water.

2. **U. fasciculata. R.**

   Floating, leafless. **Scapes** naked; **racemes** four to eight-flowered. **Utriculi** sub-ovate, two-horned, scattered amongst the fibres of the root. **Nectary** horn-shaped, ascending to the edge of the under lip. **Capsules** beaked, drooping.

   **Teleng.** Natsoo.

   **Beng.** Janjee.

   Found swimming in stagnant water in the vicinity of Calcutta, at the end of the cold, and beginning of the hot seasons.

   **Stem** jointed, length various, but often extending some feet. **Radicles** most numerous, in alternate fascicles, multifid, filiform, armed with minute, acute bristles pointing forward. **Utriculi** scattered, semi-ovate, dotted, becoming black by age, with two horns from the mouth. **Scape** erect, from four to eight inches high, bearing generally from four to eight, alternate, large, yellow, pedicelled flowers. **Bractes** ovate, obtuse, one-flowered. **Calyx** of two large, permanent leaflets. **Corol** as in the genus. **Nectary** horn-shaped, blunt, nearly as long as the under lip, and bending up to its margins. **Capsules** conical, pointed, reflected.

3. **U. biflora. R.**

   Floating, leafless. **Scape** naked, two-flowered. **Utriculi** ovate, with filaments from their apices. **Nectary** horn-shaped, ascending, as long as the under lip. **Capsules** globular, erect.
DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Beng. Chota-janje.

Found with the last described in stagnant water near Calcutta, during the same seasons. A much smaller plant.

Root of a few, scarcely compound, filiform fibres, and some scattered, subulate nigrescent utriculi, with two or more filaments from their apices, or mouths. Scapa about three inches high, filiform, naked, generally two-flowered. Flowers yellow, small. Calyx and corol as in the genus, with the faux closed, and a horned, ascending nectary as long as the under lip. Capsules globular, erect.

LYCOPUS. Schreb. gen. N. 44.

Corol four-cleft, with one of the divisions emarginate. Stamina distinct. Seeds four, retuse.


Annual, erect, four-sided. Leaves petioled, rhomb-ovate, serrate. Calyx bilabiate.

A native of Nepala; from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to this garden, (in 1802,) where the plants thrive during the cold season, and blossom in March and April.

Stems annual, straight, four-sided; sides slightly grooved; angles somewhat hairy. Branches axillary, decussate, four-sided, &c. like the stem; height of the whole plant from one to two feet. Leaves opposite, petioled, declined, rhomb-ovate; anterior margins serrate, dotted with minute, darker green glands underneath, general length about one inch, or less. Racemes terminal. Bractes opposite, lanceolate, one-flowered. Flowers pedicelled, small, very pale pink, almost white. Calyx bilabiate; upper lip ascending, tridentate; lower lip bipartite, and defended with hair on the inside. Corol; tube short, somewhat four-sided; upper division of the border broad and emarginate; lateral two of the same length, but narrower and semicircular; under one large, and nearly round. Filaments four, short, in the angles of the
tube of the corol. *Anthers* twin on the long filaments, and tending to be so on the shorter ones, but very small, and abortive. Is nearly allied to *Thymus*.

**SALVIA. Schreb. gen. N. 50.**


1. *S. Bengalesis, Kön, MSS.*


The natives on the Coromandel coast have no name for it. From Bengal it was introduced into the gardens on the coast a few years ago, by Mr. Parsons; and is only found in gardens, where it grows to be a large, straggling shrub.

*Trunk* seldom erect, woody, sometimes as thick as a man's arm. *Bark* cracked, and peeling off in irregular pieces. *Young shoots* downy, round. *Leaves* as in *salvia officinalis*. *Racemes* terminal, often compound, verticelled. *Verticils* approximate, globular, many-flowered. *Flowers* white. *Calyx* gibbous, downy, three or four-toothed. *Corol*, both lips recurved, or spreading. *Stamens*, there are sometimes three or even four filaments, with their extremities bifid, each division bearing an oval proper *anther*.

*Obs.* The leaves of this plant smell and taste considerably stronger, I think, than those of *S. officinalis*, and are applied to the same uses.

2. *S. brachiata, R.*

Annual; erect, brachiate. *Leaves* oblong, crenate, tomentose. *Racemes* verticelled; *verticils* six-flowered; *seeds* elevated on a receptacle.

Is a native of moist places, over various parts of India. Flowering time the cold season.
DiANDRIA MONOGYNiA.  

Boerhaavia.

*Stem* annual, erect, ramous, four-sided, four-grooved, downy; from one to two feet high. *Branches* opposite, cross-armed, ascending. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, running down on the petioles, oblong, irregularly crenulate, waved, rugose, a little downy; two or three inches long. *Racemes* terminal, long, verticilled. *Verticils* six-flowered, six-bracted. *Flowers* small, pale purple. *Stamens* as in the genus, with the rudiments of two additional sterile filaments between the large pair. *Germ* elevated on a large fleshy receptacle. This plant is slightly aromatic.

3. *S. lanata. R.*


Found by Colonel Hardwicke on the most elevated mountain near Adwaanee, on the road from Hurdwar to Sirinagur. It is his *S. integrifolia.* See *Asiatic Researches,* vol. 6. p. 349.

*Obs.* *Salvia rosea* of Vahl, is the same as *S. coccinea,* an American plant, which though in a manner naturalized here, has no right to a place in this Flora.


*Calyx* inferior, gibbous, entire, permanent, and becoming an envelope for the seed. *Germ* one-celled; *ovula* single, erect. *Corol* campanulate, inserted on the calyx. *Seed* solitary. *Embryo* conduplicate, with inferior *radicle,* and central *perisperm.*


*Sans.* *Poonurnuva,* Shotughnee.
Boerhaavia. DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 147

Beng. Gadha-poorna, the red variety; and Shweta-poorna, the white one.

Talu dama. Rheed, Mal. 7. p. 105. t. 56. good for a young luxuriant plant.

B. diandra, and erecta. Burm. Flor. Ind. p. 3. t. 1. seem to be our plant, taken at different ages.


This species, whatever it may be, whether *diffusa*, erecta, repanda or diandra, or all of them, is the only one I have yet found in India. It is not common every where, but is one of the most troublesome weeds we have. The long, fusiform, perennial roots, strike so deep, as to render it no easy task to dig them up. It produces blossoms and ripe seed during the whole year.

*Root* perpendicular, fusiform, slender, perennial. *Stem* none; *branches* many, herbaceous, with alternate, bifarious, round, smooth, jointed, often coloured branchlets spreading close on the ground, to an extent of many feet in a good soil, but never striking root. *Leaves* opposite, unequal in size, one of the leaves being alternately smaller in each pair; petioled, variously cordate, margins more or less scalloped, waved, and often coloured; sometimes acute, sometimes obtuse; all are smooth above, and covered with a silver coloured pellicle underneath; size very various. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, channelled. *Peduncles* solitary, from the naked swelled joints between the leaves, but nearest to the small leaf. At the ends of the *branches*, where the joints approximate, they are so numerous as to form a panicle, each supporting, from one to five, or six small heads of sessile, red or white, minute flowers. *Calyx* (apparently the germ), beneath, five-sided, covered with headed glutinous glands; *mouth* entire, and much contracted. *Corol* campanulate, plaited, inserted on the crown of the calyx. *Nectary*, a small fleshy, three-toothed cup, surrounding the base of the germ, in the divisions of which the filaments are inserted. It requires a powerful lens, and much patience to understand the
structure of this part of the flower. *Filaments* generally three, as long as the style. *Anthers* of two round lobes. *Germ* oblong, hid in the belly of the calyx, one-celled; *ovulum* single, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* slender. *Stigma* peltate. *Pericarp* turbinate, five-sided, covered with clammy, pedicelled glands, &c. exactly as in Gærtner’s figures of his *Boerhaavia erecta*.

*Obs.* There are two varieties of this plant in Bengal; one with red, the other with white flowers; in other respects they are the same. In the St. Helena plant, *B. repanda* of the *Hortus Bengalensis*, the leaves are more angular, the inflorescence terminal, racemes verticelled, with one bract only to each pedicel.

**FRAXINUS.**

Polygamous. *Calyx* none, or four-parted. *Corol* none, or four-petalled. *Samara* one-seeded, with lanceolate wings.

1. *F. chinesis*. *R.*


A native of China, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by the late Col. Robert Kyd, prior to 1793; where they blossom in April, but have not produced seed, or even full grown seed vessels.

Our small trees have little or no *trunk*; but several, erect, straight *branches* and *branchlets*; giving an entire height of from ten to twelve feet. *Leaves* opposite, pinnate, and ternate. *Leaflets* from three to seven, opposite, lanceolar, serrate, smooth. The pairs short-petioled, much smaller and shorter in proportion to their breadth than the terminal one, which is protruded on a longer winged petiolet. *Petioles* channelled, sometimes with a marginal wing. *Panicles* axillary, and terminal, small, drooping, and composed of most slender, simple and compound, sub-verticelled ramifications. *Calyx,*
in all four-toothed. Corol none. Filaments in the completely hermaphrodite flower much longer than the calyx. In the female wanting, or abortive, and hid within the calyx. Male flowers not found. Germ ovate. Style long, and curved. Stigma emarginate.

LIGUSTRUM,

Corol four-cleft. Berry superior of two cells with two seeds in each cell.

1. L. nepalense. Wall.

Leaves ovate, or ovate-oblong, acuminate, villous below. Panicle terminal, villous, consisting of sub-erect crowded racemes.

A native of the mountains of Nepala, where it is called Goomgacha and grows to be a considerable tree, producing profuse clusters of white, sweet smelling flowers from April to June; berries ripen in four to six months.

Branches round, opposite, ash-coloured, dotted with callosous spots; all the younger parts covered with abundance of soft hairs. Leaves opposite, spreading, on very short channelled petioles, varying considerably in size and figure, mostly ovate with a rounded base, sometimes oblong or lanceolar, generally tapering into a long apex, terminated by a short cylindric point; from one to two, or even three inches long, of a firm texture, shining above, densely villous underneath, when old entirely smooth, with very fine remote nerves communicating with each other in reticulated arches near the margin. Panicle somewhat contracted, ovate, from four to six inches long, sessile, consisting of pretty crowded racemes, the uppermost very short and alternate. Peduncles round, villous, with a deciduous small lanceolate bract under each division. Flowers short-pedicelled, smooth, disposed in small bunches. Calyx truncate, with four hardly discernible teeth. Corol; tube equalling the calyx; segments
of the limb spreading, lanceolate, acute, twice as long as the tube. *Stamina* almost as long as the corol: *filaments* inserted within its mouth between two opposite fissures; *anthers* oblong, bursting lengthways on both sides. *Pistil* shorter than the stamina, smooth; *ovarium* roundish, two-celled, with two pendulous ovula in each cell; *style* short; *stigma* fleshy, oblong, acute. *Berries* oval, dark blue, with a beautiful bloom on them, rather smaller than those of the common *Privet*; pulp brown. *Seeds* one or two; *cotyledons* broad ovate. In other respects like those of *Ligustrum*. *Gært. Carp. ii. 72. tab. 92.*

*Obs.* This species differs from *L. japonicum*, Thunb. and *lucidum*, Ait, in the figure and villosity of its leaves and the contracted shape of its panicle. It may perhaps be found the same as *L. sinense*, Lour, especially if the racemes, which in the *flora Cochin-chinensis* are attributed to that tree, are considered as panicles, which indeed has been done by the illustrious author of that article in Rees's New *Cyclopaedia*.

*VERBENA.* See *Didynamia Angiospermia*.

**DIANDRIA TRIGYNIA.**

*PIPER. Schreb. gen. N. 59.*


*Leaves* bifarious, obliquely ovate-cordate, acuminate, polished, from five to seven-nerved.


Hind, and Beng. Murich, or Gol-murich.
Tam. Moloovoo-kodi.
Pers. Pilpil.
Arab. Filfil.
Malay. Ladda.
Cultivated in various parts of India, and its Islands.

2. P. trioicum. R.
Triecous, shrubby, rooting. Leaves bifarious, obliquely-ovate, acuminate, from five to seven-nerved, glaucous. Aments leaf-opposed, cylindric, pendulous.
Teling. Mural-tiga.

Roots long, striking deep into the earth. Stem jointed, winding, when old woody, and scabrous, running along the ground to a great extent, or up trees, &c., when trained to them; from each joint issue roots which take firm hold of whatever they meet with. Branches numerous, alternate; the young ones smooth, the old ones woody, and scabrous like the stem. Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, broad-oval, ovate, or oblong, pointed, from five to seven-nerved, (generally five,) above, smooth and glossy, below, lighter coloured, often somewhat bubbled, from four to six inches long, and from two to four broad. Petioles channelled, smooth, an inch or an inch and a half long. Stipules solitary, spathiform, falling off when the leaf begins to be unfolded.

Male Plant. Calyx an ament, leaf-opposed, peduncled, filiform, pendulous, closely imbricated with five spiral rows, of fleshy, oval, one-flowered scales. Scales oblong, peltate, sessile, one-flowered. Corol none. Filaments three, very thick, and very short, scarcely elevating the anthers above the margins of the scales of the ament. Anthers four-lobed. Pistil, in some, a minute cylindric gland in the centre, in others, not the smallest rudiment of one.

Female Plant. Calyx an ament, leaf-opposed, shorter, thicker, and more rigid than in the male, imbricated with three spiral rows of scales. Scales as in the male. Corol none.

Obs. When I described the three vines included in this one species, I had not seen Piper nigrum, and took it for granted that this was it; but as soon as I had an opportunity of seeing that famous plant, I was immediately convinced that they were distinct species. In trioicum, the leaves have a glaucous appearance, which readily distinguishes it from P. nigrum, which has shining dark green leaves.

This vine I have found wild amongst the chain of mountains directly north from Coringa, in the Raja-mundri Circar. It delights in a moist, rich soil, well shaded with trees; to them it adheres most firmly, by means of the roots which issue from the joints. Flowering time, in their wild state, during the latter part of the wet season, September and October. The pepper ripens in March. With me, in a cultivated state, they flower almost all the year round, but chiefly during the fore mentioned period.

I have not met with any author, or any sort of information, that could lead me to think black pepper was the produce of a dioecious plant, (male and female on distinct vines,) till upon examination, I found it was so. Attention to this circumstance will, I think, render the culture of pepper much more certain, and successful, viz, by planting to each prop tree a male and female plant, the male on the sides from whence the most prevailing wind blows; and the female on the other.

The vegetable world is full of proofs that the sexual system of the immortal Linnaeus is founded on the soundest principles; and not a single plant have I ever found in India, that does not corroborate this fact. The Arabians from time immemorial knew, that to render the female date-tree prolific, it was necessary to bring it in contact with the male; which they do by making a slit in the spathe of the
female flower, just before it is ready to burst and thrusting therein a branch of the male spadix. I have therefore the utmost reason to conclude the pepper vine will be much more productive, if the above-mentioned circumstance be attended to, by the cultivators. I think, if the Malays in Sumatra had known it, the accurate Mr. Marsden would not have neglected mentioning so material a circumstance, when describing this plant, and the method of cultivating it there.

Soon after the above description was made, I found a third vine bearing aments with hermaphrodite flowers; or hermaphrodite and female flowers mixed on the same aments. At the same time I found that the pepper of the female vine did not ripen properly, but dropped while green, and immature from the plant, and that when dried it had not so much pungency as common pepper, whereas the pepper of this third sort ripens perfectly, when dry is exceedingly pungent; and has been, by pepper merchants at Madras, reckoned equal, if not superior to the best pepper of the Malabar coast, or Ceylon; consequently this must be the sort that is found cultivated; the other two being, I conjecture, entirely neglected.

This hermaphrodite plant grows wild, with the male and female, in the moist, uncultivated, over-run shady vallies, up amongst the mountains; and also upon the mountains, where springs keep them moist. Such places are common in the cliffs of the rocks, and there the vines thrive with the greatest luxuriance. In its stem, branches, leaves, and stipules, it agrees perfectly with the other two. The aments are also the same in every respect, except that here are four spiral rows of flowers; the scales of the ament are as in the other two, viz. the male and female plants. Stamens, generally two, fleshy, clubbed filaments, shorter than the germ, and placed laterally, so as to press upon it. It frequently happens that they are entirely wanting, or only one is present. Anthers two oval pits in the apex of each filament. Germ globular, immersed in the substance of the ament. Style
none. **Stigmas** three, spreading. **Berry** globular, size of a small pea, red, smooth, one-celled. **Seeds** solitary.


Dicoeons, shrubby, creeping. **Lower** leaves petioled, broad-cordate, **floral** leaves sessile, stem-clasping, oblong-cordate; all are from five to nine-nerved.


*Sans. Krishna, Oopukoolya, Videhee, Magudhee, Chupula, Kuna, Ooshuna, Pippulee, Shoundee, Kola.*

*Beng. Pippul, the root Pippula-moola.*

*English.* Long pepper.

Pippul-chittoo is the Telinga name of the plant, and Pippuloo the pepper.

The plant I have found wild amongst bushes, on the banks of water courses, up towards the Circar mountains. It flowers and bears fruit during the wet and cold seasons.

**Root** woody, perennial. **Stems** many, creeping; jointed, round; **joints** swelled; **young shoots** downy. **Branchlets** bearing the fruit are erect, with the leaves sessile, or nearly so. **Leaves** on the creeping branches largest, petioled, broad-cordate, seven-nerved; on the erect, fruit-bearing branchlets **(floral leaves)** stem-clasping, oblong-cordate, five-nerved; all are smooth, somewhat wrinkled; below pale green; size various. **Stipules** of the petioled leaves two, joining lengthways to the petioles, lanceolate; of the sessile leaves within the leaf, single, spathiform.

**Female flowers.** **Ament** sessile, leaf-opposed, peduncled, erect, cylindric, imbricated with five, or more, spiral rows of small, orbicular, permanent, peltated, one-flowered scales. **Calyx** none. **Corol** none. **Stamens** none. **Germ** numerous, aggregate, sessile, sub-orbicular. **Style** none or exceedingly short. **Stigmas** three or four-lobed. **Pericarp** aggregate, sub-cylindrical, composed of firmly united, one-seeded drupes. **Seed** ovate, smooth.

**Obs.** It is in Bengal only, so far as I have been able to
learn, that this plant is cultivated for its pepper. When the pepper (ament) is full grown, it is gathered and daily exposed to the sun, till perfectly dry; after which it is packed up in bags for sale.

The roots, and thickest parts of the creeping stems, when cut into small pieces and dried, form a considerable article of commerce all over India, under the name of *Pippula moola*; for which purpose it is particularly cultivated in many of the vallies amongst the Circar mountains. This sort is more esteemed, and bears a higher price than that of Bengal; where by far the largest proportion is cultivated. It is, as well as the pepper, chiefly employed medicinally, and the consumption of both these drugs is very great.

**Cultivation in Bengal.** The long pepper is not propagated by seed, but by suckers, and requires to be cultivated upon a rich, high, and dry soil. The suckers are transplanted soon after the setting in of the periodical rains, and the pepper (which is preserved merely by drying it in the sun), is gathered in the month of January, after which the stalk, and branches of the plant wither, and the roots only remain alive. A bigha of land (the third of an English acre) will yield in the first year about a maund (eighty-four pounds) of the pepper, in the second year four maunds; and in the third, six; after which, as the plant becomes annually less and less productive, the roots are grubbed up, dried, and sold; and fresh roots, or young shoots are set in their stead, the earth requiring merely a slight covering of manure. The plants are never to be watered, and at the commencement of the hot season the roots are to be carefully covered with straw to preserve them against the heat of the sun. The plants should be set about five feet asunder. Large quantities of this pepper and also of the roots are exported to Bombay, and Surat; where both are in great demand, the first for culinary, the latter for medicinal purposes. The ryots in this part of the country, usually sow radishes, or barley, or
plant brinjals (Solanum melongena), in the intermediate space between the plants.

Shrubby, creeping. Leaves short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, base unequal, scarcely triple-nerved; aments leaf-opposed, erect, cylindrico-conical, firm and fleshy.
 Sans. Chuvung, Chuvika, Chuvee, Chuvikung.
Beng. Choee.
Obs. Cattu-tirpali. Rheed. Mal. 7. p. 27. t. 14. represents a very different species, the fruit of which is also used over the continent of India, and particularly in the western part thereof, as long pepper, and is much cultivated in Bengal, chiefly for its root, which the natives call Pippula. Woodville's figure, in his Medical Botany, is very bad, for it answers neither to this, nor P. longum, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 161, which may be called the long pepper of the continent of India. Blackwell's figure is still worse.

5. P. sylvaticum. R.
Leaves all petioled, broad-cordate, from five to seven nerv ed, obtuse; lobes of the base large, equal, circular. Aments erect, short-peduncled, columnar; male flowers tetrandrous.
A native of the mountains on the north-west border of Bengal, where the natives call it Pahari peepul, or mountain long pepper, and use it, both green and ripe, in their dishes. In the Botanic garden it blossoms, and the berries ripen during the rains.

Root perennial. Stem or rather branches creeping on the ground, or rooting on trees like Ivy, and most of the East India species of pepper; all the young parts polished. Leaves alternate, petioled, equally-cordate, obtuse, from five to seven-nerved, smooth, from three to five inches long, by from two to four broad. Petioles from one to two inches long grooved. Stipules interfoliaceous, &c. as in the genus. Male aments leaf-
opposed, short-peduncled, or columnar, slender. Scales one-flowered. Corol none. Filaments generally four, oval, fleshy, very short. Anthers one-celled. Germ none. Female aments on a different plant, leaf-opposed, short, peduncled, cylindric. Germ oval, one-celled, ovula single, erect, that is, attached directly to the bottom of the cell.

6. P. peepuloides. R.

Leaves equally-ovate, and ovate-lanceolate, short-petioled, from three to five-nerved, smooth, acuminate. Aments sub-sessile, cylindric.

Pippul the vernacular name in Silhet, and on the adjacent range of mountains where it is indigenous, and considered the Pippul, or long pepper of that country, and as such is used in medicine, &c. It differs specifically, no doubt, from the long pepper plant of lower Bengal, as well as from that of Rumphius, called P. Chaba by Dr. W. Hunter, who found it common on the Island of Pulo-Pinang. It is immediately known from P. longum by the shape of the leaves, as well by their being all equally petioled; and from P. Chaba, by both sides of the base being equal, or nearly so; whereas in Chaba the lower side is much larger and longer.

Root perennial. Stems and alternate branches creeping, young shoots smooth. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, from ovate-oblong to lanceolate, entire, acuminate; generally five-nerved, of which the exterior two are minute, and when absent the leaf is perfectly three-nerved, from three to five inches long, by from one to three broad. Stipules stem-clasping and petiolary. The female aments have only been found, which induces me to think this species is dioecious, as most of them are; they are short-peduncled, solitary, and directly opposite to the leaves. Berries smaller than in common black pepper (P. nigrum) obliquely oval; pulp in small quantity, one-celled. Seeds solitary, conform to the berry. Perisperm conform to the seed. Embryo minute, lodged in a little hollow in the apex of the perisperm.

Perennial, dioecous, creeping. **Leaves** alternate, bifarious, cordate, from five to seven-nerved, smooth, entire. **Female aments** sub-cylindric, drooping.


I have never met with this plant in its wild state. It is much cultivated over India and the Malay countries.

**Root** woody, ramous. **Stems** woody, creeping on the earth, or rising up trees, poles, &c. when carefully trained to them; smooth in every part; innumerable roots issue from the joints, by which the plant is well supported after they have taken hold. **Leaves** alternate, petioled, bifarious, from broad-cordate to obliquely ovate-oblong, somewhat pointed, from five to seven-nerved, entire, smooth; from four to six inches long, and from two to four broad. **Petioles** of various lengths, and channelled. **Stipules** as in *P. nigrum.* **Female aments** leaf-opposed, peduncled, filiform, sub-pendulous, closely imbricated with several spiral rows of scales, and corollets, exactly as in *P. trioicum.* The **male flowers** I have never found.

*Obs.* The plants are constantly raised from the slips, and cuttings, these are carefully planted in a rich moist soil, well inclosed, and shaded, so that they are in great measure, protected from both sun and wind. In some places, small plantations of *Æschynomene grandiflora,* are made to train them to, and to keep off the sun; in others, poles are employed for the first, and a thin shed of mats over them for the latter purpose, they require to be frequently watered during the dry weather. Every history of India describes, and every body knows, the use the Hinduos of all ranks make of the leaves of this plant.


Piper canninum. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 28. f. 2.

A native of Prince of Wales' Island and the countries to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal.

9. P. lanatum. R.

Creeping, every part very woolly. Leaves petioled, ovate-lanceolate, scarcely three-nerved. Aments leaf-opposed, one-peduncled, as long as the petioles. Berries pedicelled, clavate.

A native of the Malay Archipelago.


Leaves short-petioled, from salient to obliquely re-entering, cordate, from seven to nine-nerved, entire, smooth.

A native of the Malay Archipelago. There is no doubt but this is the Sirium decumanum. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 27. but whether it be the South Sea Island intoxicating species, I cannot take upon me to say. The leaves are often a foot long, by six or eight inches broad, on sheathing petioles not more than an inch long. I have not seen the fruit.

11. P. arborescens. R.

Arboreous, creeping. Leaves petioled, ovate-elliptic, acute, five-nerved. Aments leaf-opposed, long, slender, cylindric, on peduncles about as long as the petioles.

Sirium arborescens tertium. Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 28. f. 1.

A native of the Molucca Islands.

12. P. lanceolatum. R.

Shrubby, creeping. Leaves short-petioled, broad-lanceo-
late, prominently five-nerved, smooth. *Aments* leaf-opposed, long-peduncled, filiform.

A native of the Molucca Islands.


Shrubby, creeping. *Leaves* rather long-petioled, from salient to re-entering, cordate, five or seven-nerved. *Aments* leaf-opposed, filiform, on peduncles that are generally shorter than the petioles.

Amalago. *Rheed. Mal. 7. t. 16.*
Sirium. *Rumph. Amb. 5. t. 116. f. 2.* is no doubt *P. Betle*, consequently must be excluded from the list of synonyms belonging to this species.

14. *P. rostratum. R.*

Creeping, tender parts hairy. *Leaves* short-petioled, obvate, cuneate, obtuse-pointed, villous, five or seven-nerved, downy, meeting above the base. *Aments* leaf-opposed, short-peduncled. *Berries* beaked.

A native of the Moluccas.


*Leaves* long-petioled, round-cordate, sharp-pointed, five or seven-nerved, smooth. *Aments* cylindric, short-peduncled.

Sirium *frigidum.* *Rumph. Amb. 5. 345. t. 119. f. 2.*

A native of the Moluccas.

16. *P. sarmentosum. R.*

Erect, ramous at the top, sarmentose. *Leaves* from broad-cordate to oblong, smooth, five-nerved, the superior ones sessile. *Aments* leaf-opposed, short-peduncled,

*P. latifolium.* Hunter in *Asiat. Res. ix. 392.*

Gadu, Cando, or Gudukh, of the Malays.

A native of the Malay Islands, and brought by Mr. Smith into the Botanic garden, where it thrives luxuriantly, and is in fruit most part of the year.
Stems erect, from six to eighteen inches high, ramous at top, jointed, and smooth. Sarmentose shoots of a great length, issuing in abundance from the top of the root, and the lower part of the stem, by which the plant is quickly propagated to any extent. Leaves alternate, the lower ones petioled, broad, re-entering, cordate; the upper ones sub-sessile, obliquely-oblung; all are smooth on both sides, and shining on the upper one. Aments solitary, opposite to the leaves, short-peduncled, oblong; very small, being rarely more than a quarter of an inch long. Germs oval, one-celled; ovulum one attached by the base to the bottom of the cell. Fruit compound, sub-cylindric, about the size of an infant’s finger, when ripe softish, and of a dark green or livid colour. Berries numerous, most of the germs prove abortive, one-celled. Seed solitary, oval, attached to the bottom of the cell. Integuments single, thin, light brown. Perisperm conform to the seed, friable. Embryo shape of a small broad inverted cone lodged in the apex of the perisperm. Radicle superior.

17. P. angustifolium. R.
Scandent, or creeping, smooth. Leaves sessile, obliquely-lanceolate, very smooth. Aments leaf-opposed, short-peduncled.
A native of the Malay Archipelago.

18. P. saxatile. Wall.
Stems furrowed, creeping, with villous joints and fascicled sub-erect branches. Leaves sub-sessile quatern, obovate-cuneate, fleshy, convex and villous beneath, with three coloured nerves, veinless. Spike terminal, filiform, elongated, peduncled.
A native of the neighbourhood of Katmandu in Napala, where it grows on rocks and blossoms during the first four months of the year. A small succulent, probably annual species, which creeps to a considerable extent, sending forth fascicled, sometimes single, opposite or alternate branches
from each joint, which scarcely rise four inches above the surface on which the plant grows. _Stems_ thread-like, pubescent, with four or five furrows; _branches_ once or twice sub-divided into small opposite branchlets. _Leaves_ generally quatern, rarely tern; four or five lines in length, obtuse, cuneate at the base, shining and somewhat concave above, with copious short hairs below, slightly ciliated, without veins or ribs, and losing even the three pale-coloured nerves when dry; the lowest verticils many times, the others two or three times, shorter than the interstices between the joints. _Leaves_ of the young shoots linear-oblong, measuring sometimes an inch in length. _Petioles_ very short, villous, erect, with a gland-like body in their axills, villous. _Spike_ terminal, very slender, from an inch to an inch and a half long, round, villous, excavated on its surface with innumerable small pores in which the flowers are lodged, on a peduncle about half its length.

_Obs._ All the parts of this elegant little species have a faint pungent taste. I have not been able hitherto to examine its organs of fructification in a satisfactory manner.
CLASS III.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

VALERIANA. Schreb. gen. N. 60.

Calyx none. Corol superior, one-petalled, gibbous on one side of the base. Seed one.


Flowers triandrous. Leaves entire, four-fold, the inner radical pair petioled, and cordate; cauline sessile, lanceolate. Seeds crowned with a papus.


OLAX. Schreb. gen. N. 61.

Calyx entire. Corol three-petalled. Nectary of a few abortive filaments inserted on the petals. Germ one-celled; ovulum one, erect. Drupe half hid in the enlarged calyx, one-seeded. Embryo inverse, and amply furnished with a perisperm.


Fissilia psittacorum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 194.
Roxbúrgia baccata. König's Mss.
Teling. Turka-vepa.

A large, woody, climbing shrub, a native of forests. Flowers all the year round.
Trunk leaning, often as thick as a man's thigh. Branches numerous, climbing. Thorns one here and there over the old woody parts only, very large and strong, shaped like the horn of a Rhinoceros. Leaves alternate, bifarious, petioled, oval, entire, smooth, about two inches long, and one broad. Racemes axillary, solitary, half the length of the leaves, few-flowered. Flowers small, white. Calyx cup-form, entire, permanent, and enlarging with the fruit. Petals three; one, two, or all three half two-cleft; divisions linear, spreading. Nectary, a bifid, filiform, yellow body, rising from the inside of the base of each division of the petals. Filaments three, short, standing between the nectaries, inserted into the petals below their fissures. Anthers oblong. Germ superior, ovate, one-celled, containing one ovulum attached to the bottom of the cell. Style length of the corol. Stigma simple. Drupe or berry globular, three-fourths covered with the enlarged calyx, yellow, pulpy, one-celled. Birds are fond of them. Seed single, globular. Integuments two; exterior nuciform; inner one white and spongy. Perisperm conform to the seed, amygdaline. Embryo inverse, minute, lodged in the apex of the perisperm. Cotyledons two, equal, minute, semi-linear. Radicle larger than the cotyledons, oval, superior.

2. O. imbricata. R.

Shrubby, scandent. Leaves bifarious, from ovate-lanceolate to oblong, entire, glossy. Racemes axillary, before the flower expands bifariously imbricated, (like the spiculæ in Briza,) Drupes ovate.

A very large climbing shrub; or tree, if any scandant plant can be so called; a native of Chittagong, where it flowers in the hot season.

LOEFLINGIA. Schreb. gen. N. 71.

Calyx five-leaved. Corol five-petalled. Capsules superior, one-celled, three-valved.
*Pharnaceum depressum*. Mant. 564.
A small, diffuse, annual plant; appearing and flowering in the cold season.

*Stems* many, pressing on the ground, branchy. *Leaves* opposite sessile, with many smaller ones from their axils, which makes them appear verticellated, oval, smooth, from a quarter to half an inch long. *Stipules* four-fold, membranaceous, with many small similar scales about the flowers. *Flowers* sessile in the divisions of the branches, and terminal. *Petals* linear, with three or four-toothed apices.

**HIPPOCRATEA.** Schreb. gen. N. 73.


A large, twining shrub, a native of forests, hills, and wild uninhabited places, over various parts of India. Flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

*Tendrils* simple, woody. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oval, pointed, serrate, smooth, shining, about two inches long. *Panicles* (*Umbells*) axillary, opposite, peduncled, about as long as the leaves, dichotomous, expanding. *Flowers* numerous, very small, of a rusty yellow colour. *Bractes* minute. *Petals* linear-oblong. *Germ* superior, three-lobed, three-celled, with two *ovula* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* shorter than the stamens. *Capsules* from one to three, oblong,
one-celled, one-valved. Seeds two, broad-winged, affixed to the bottom of the capsules by the apex of the wing.

2. **H. obtusifolia, R.**


A native of the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time in the Botanic garden, March and April; the seeds take one year to ripen.

*Stems* and larger *branches* ligneous, and covered with cracked, spongy grey *bark*, climbing to a great extent by the help of the smaller, round, smooth, diverging, opposite branchlets, which take a turn or two round their supporters. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, (large luxuriant leaves are sometimes obscurely serrate,) obtuse, firm, polished, length from three to four inches. *Stipules* of the leaves four-fold, minute, subulate; those of the branchlets larger. *Corymbs* terminal, or from the exterior axills, often compoundly dichotomous, and shorter than the leaves. *Bractes* minute, ovate. *Flowers* small, pale greenish yellow. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Petals* five, ovate-lanceolate. *Nectary*, a large, fleshy receptacle receiving the base of the germ; its margin becomes thin, and is divided into three, tapering, antheriferous segments, which are at first erect, but soon become revolute. *Filaments* no other than the three segments of the nectary. *Anthers* two, round, one-celled lobes. *Germ* three-lobed, immersed in the thick, fleshy nectary, three-celled, each cell containing several seeds, attached to the axis. *Style* the length of the filaments; *stigma* three-toothed. *Capsules* three, obovate, thin, smooth, slightly veined, about two inches long, by one and a half broad, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds* generally, four in each capsule, two on each side, lodged about its middle, of a narrow-oblong shape, with a large, oblong, membranaceous wing proceeding from the base, and attached by its extremity to the very base of

*Obs.* In the following species there are only two seeds in the capsule, in every other respect it resembles exactly this species.

3. *H. arborea. R.*


B. Katha-paharia.

A native of the interior parts of India. It blossoms in July, and the seeds ripen in March.

*Trunk* tolerably straight, but short, about as thick as a man's thigh, covered with smooth, dark brownish ash-coloured bark. *Branches* and *branchlets* spreading and climbing to a great extent, young shoots round and smooth, indeed highly polished; many of them form the claspers. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, drooping, oblong, taper-pointed, serrate, very smooth on both sides; from six to seven inches long, and about three broad. *Stipules* none, but two or three small, dark brown, scaly gems are found in each axill. *Corymb* axillary, dichotomous, with a pedicelled flower in the divisions. *Bractes* opposite, small, permanent. *Flowers* very numerous and small, pale greenish yellow. *Calyx* beneath, generally four, though sometimes five or even six-parted; *divisions* rounded, and only about half the length of the corol. *Corol* four, five, or six-petalled, (six is the most common, and I suppose the natural number,) in a double series, equal, ovate-oblong, smooth. *Nectary* a three-sided, fleshy cup surrounding the insertion of the stamens and germ. *Filaments* three, membranaceous, shorter than the corol. *Anthers* four-lobed. *Germ* ovate. *Style* short. *Stigma*

**JOHNIA. R.**

*Calyx* inferior, five-leaved, or five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled. *Nectary* or receptacle of the stamina and pistillum sub-globular. *Germ* three-celled; *ovula* one or two in each cell, peltate. *Berry* one or more-seeded. *Embryo* without perisperm, direction various.

In honour of the Rev. Dr. John of Tranquebar. It is nearly allied to *Salacia*. *Gen. pl. ed. Schreb. 1380.* Its proper place is probably the third order of this class.

1. *J. salacioides. R.*


A native of Tipperah, Chittagong, and other parts of the eastern frontier of Bengal. It flowers in the Botanic garden during the hot season, and the fruit ripens about the close of the rains.

A large, very ramous shrub, with its branches spreading much, and often drooping elegantly. *Bark* of the ligneous parts brownish and somewhat scabrous, that of the young twigs smooth.

*Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, recurved, broad-lanceolate, entire, firm, polished, obtuse-pointed; about four inches long, and half as much broad. *Stipules* minute, caducous. *Peduncles* axillary, several, longer than the petioles, one-
flowered. Flowers small, deep greenish orange colour. Calyx of five round, villous margined, minute leaflets. Petals round, sessile, with the margins recurved. Filaments no other than the three, short, triangular segments of the fleshy urceolate nectary, elevating the three, large, twin anther even with the stigma. Germ above, conical; three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the axis. Style scarcely any; stigma acute. Berry size of a crab apple, round, smooth, dull-red. Pulp in considerable quantity, white, of a soft, tough, gelatinous consistence, and eaten by the natives. Seeds two, or three, separated by a thick partition of pulp; transversely oblong; flat on the inside, convex on the exterior. Integuments single, spongy, brown. Perisperm none. Embryo consisting of two equal cotyledons, conform to the seed, and until vegetation begins, so firmly, and closely united, that they seem to be of one entire piece. Radicle small, lodged at the umbilicus, relative, centripetal.

2. J. coromandeliana. R.

Leaves opposite, serrulate, polished. Calyx five-toothed. Petals unguiculate.

A small, straggling tree, or rather a large climbing shrub, a native of forests and mountains of Coromandel.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval, smooth, shining; sometimes most slightly serrulate; about three inches long, and one and a half broad. Peduncles axillary, several, bowing, one-flowered. Calyx inferior, one-leaved, five-cleft. Petals five, clawed, round, or oval, spreading. Nectary a large globular, fleshy receptacle, elevating the stamens and pistil. Filaments three, spreading, shorter than the petals, inserted into the top of the nectary round the germ. Anthers small, twin. Germ half immersed in the nectary, three-celled, with one or two ovula in each, attached to the axis. Style very short. Stigma simple. Berry superior, globular, upon the remaining nectary, or receptacle, size and colour of a small red cherry; one-celled, one-seeded.
IRIS. Schreb. gen. N. 97.

Corol six-petalled, petals unequal, alternate, jointed and spreading. Stigmas (petals,) from cowled to bilabiate.


Root creeping. Leaves ensiform, drooping; scape ramous, many-flowered.
This elegant species has been introduced from China into the Botanic garden, where it thrives best in cool, moist, shady situations. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season, viz. March and April.

MOREA. Schreb. gen. N. 80.

Corol six-petalled; the three inner spreading and narrower. Stigma three-cleft.


Herbaceous, stems compressed. Leaves bifarious, ensiform. Umbels terminal, proliferous, all six-petals expanding.

Beng. Dusbaha, or Dusbichundi.
A native of India, China, &c. Flowers in the rainy season in the Botanic garden near Calcutta.
Is common in gardens over India, where it blossoms during the rains, and ripens its seeds in the cold season.

COMMELINA. Schreb. gen. N. 86.

Calyx inferior, three-leaved. Corol three-petalled, often dissimilar. Nectaries or sterile filaments three, with a cruci-
form head. **Capsules** two or three-celled. **Seeds** one or more. **Embryo** simple, and furnished with a perisperm.

Polygamous, creeping. **Leaves** ovate-lanceolate, smooth; **spathes** many-flowered. **Petals** unequal. **Anthers** dissimilar. **Capsules** tricoccous.
*Beng*. *Juta-kanshira*.
This species is common over the low moist parts of India; flowering time the rainy season chiefly.

**Root** fibrous. **Stems** numerous, creeping, dichotomous, jointed, round, smooth; length very various. **Leaves** alternate, sessile on tubular, vaginated sheaths, ovate-lanceolate, acute; margins waved; smooth on both sides, with delicate, parallel veins running lengthways on the under side; from two to four inches long; mouths of the sheathing petioles a little ciliate. **Spathes** terminal, or sub-fasicled, semi-cordate.

Polygamous, creeping. **Leaves** cordate. **Spathes** three-flowered. **Petals** unequal. **Anthers** dissimilar. **Capsules** three-celled, six-seeded.
*Ephemerum bengalense*, &c. *Pluck. 1. 27. f. 3.*
*Beng*. *Kanshira*, also *Kanuraka*.
Like the last described, this species is a native of wet places over Bengal, but much scarcer and smaller; flowering time the same.

**Stems** creeping, dichotomous, jointed, hairy. **Leaves** alternate, petioled, cordate, nervous, a little hairy, about an inch long and three-fourths of an inch broad. **Petioles** sheathing, hairy, and ciliate. **Spathes** terminal, and axillary, of a shape between that of a short, inverted cone and falcate; open on the upper side only; each containing a common peduncle of two hermaphrodite flowers, and a long peduncled male one. **Flowers** small, bright blue colour. **Calyx**
as in the former. *Corol* three-petalled; two of them larger, and long-clawed, as in the former species, the third small, and sessile, but coloured. *Nectary, stamens* and *pistil* as in *C. communis*, only the style is here beautifully spiral. *Pericarp* three-celled, three-valved, with generally two seeds in each cell.

3. *C. moluccana*, *R.*


4. *C. salicifolia*, *R.*


Found with the former in wet places near Calcutta, it is also a native of the Coromandel coast; flowering time the wet season.

*Stems* creeping to a great extent, ramous, round, smooth, jointed, very succulent. *Leaves* alternate, sessile on their cylindrical sheaths, narrow-lanceolar, a little hispid on the upper side and margins, when the finger is drawn backward; from four to six inches long, and not quite one inch broad. *Sheaths* cylindrical, striated; mouth ciliate. *Spathes* leaf-opposed, long-peduncled, semi-cordate, long-pointed. *Flowers* hermaphrodite, and male; large, of a beautiful deep azure colour, disposed as in the former species, only there are fewer to the common shorter peduncle, and often two on the longer one. *Calyx* as in the former. *Petals* three, equal, except that the lower one having a shorter claw is nearly sessile. *Nectaries, stamens, and pistilum*, as in the former. *Capsules* oblong,
pointed, three-celled, three-valved, with two seeds in each. Cattle are fond of this species.

5. *C. nana. R.*


A native of wet places over India; it appears during the rainy and cold season.

*Root* annual. *Stems* or branches creeping, enveloped in the sheaths of the leaves; from three to six inches long. *Leaves* stem-clasping, sheathing, linear-cordate, somewhat ciliate, and waved; *sheaths* a little downy. *Flowers* terminal, sub-panicled, small, bright blue. *Calyx* equal, permanent. *Corol* of three, roundish, equal petals. *Nectarial* filaments as in the other Indian species, but naked. Filaments three, from the middle downwards clothed with hairs, converging over the stigma. *Anthers* blue. *Style* shorter than the stamens, straight and tapering. *Capsules* three-celled, with from three to six seeds in each.

*Obs.* Were the style longer, or even spirally bent, I should have concluded this plant to be *Commelina spirata. Mant.* 2. p. 176. Burman's figure of his *C. diffusa. Flor. Ind. tab.* 7. f. 2. is so bad that no comparison can be made; they may be the same.


*Beng.* Kanduli.


*Tradescantia malabarica. sp. pl.* 412.

A native of most of the warmer humid parts of India. Flowering time the rainy season.

*Stems* none, but it has many short, creeping, smooth, joint-
ed branches, with their flower-bearing extremities sub-erect. Leaves alternate, sessile, linear, sheathing, smooth, excepting a few fine hairs about the mouths of the sheath. Racemes terminal, long-peduncled, corymbed, bearing on their upper side many small blue flowers in succession. Bractes solitary, one-flowered, concave, caducous. Calyx three-leaved, equal. Corol of three, obovate, equal, blue petals. Nectarial filaments with a very few, moniliform, blue hairs; corpuscles two, clavate. Filaments three, two of them ascending, larger, and thicker, well clothed with beautiful jointed blue hairs. Anthers blue, oval, the third filament sterile. Style short, ascending. Capsules three-celled, with two scabrous seeds in each.

7. C. cespitosa. R.
Polygamous, creeping. Leaves lanceolate. Spathe cordate, peduncled, few-flowered; petals nearly equal. Capsules three-celled, with one or two seeds in each.

A native of Chittagong, from thence the plants were sent to the Botanic garden by Mr. W. Roxburgh. It is in blossom most part of the year.

Stems and branches numerous, slender, smooth, jointed, creeping close over a space of some feet and striking deep root at the joints. Leaves alternate; sessile on their smooth cylindric sheaths, ovate-lanceolate, the upper ones narrower and longer; all are entire, and smooth on both sides. Sheaths, besides the usual leaf-bearing one, there is a second or inner annular one wherever there is a peduncle. Peduncles solitary, leaf-opposed, about an inch long, round, and smooth. Spathe cordate, or rather semi-cordate, in their natural folded state, each embraces two common pedicels; the superior one bearing two, three, or four, pedicelled male flowers; and the lower about as many hermaphrodite ones; all blossoming in succession. Calyx of three, equal, obovate, concave, pale blue, pellucid leaflets. Petals three; the upper two reniform and pedicelled; the lower one cordate, and
Commelina.  TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  175

sub-sessile, all of a most beautiful light blue colour. Nectaries three, erect, on the upper side opposite to the stamens. Filaments three, equal, ascending. Anthers, the middle one larger and sagittate. Gern ovate, (in the male flowers wanting.) Style ascending, as long as the stamens. Stigma incurved, simple. Capsules oblong, three-celled, with one or two seeds in each.

8. C. scapiflora. R.


A native of Hindoostan and introduced into the Botanic garden by Colonel Hardwicke, where it blossoms in March and April, at which time the plant is destitute of leaves, nothing being seen but the racemes ornamented with large lively blue flowers round the apex.

Root perennial, composed of several, smooth, elongated tubers, with a few filiform radicles. Stems none, except the sheathing bases of the leaves which appear a month or two after the flowers; these are ensiform, waved, acute, smooth, and marked with several straight veins; length from four to eight inches, breadth one. Racemes radical, erect, straight, smooth, invested at each of the remote two or three joints, with a small, solitary sheath; these sheaths towards the top are more approximated, each of them there embracing the insertion of a branchlet which bears several pedicelled flowers. Calyx the three leaflets thereof broad-lanceolate, and considerably shorter than the corol. Petals equal, round, concave. Nectaries alternate with the stamens, hairy. Filaments three, alternate with the petals, longer than the filaments of the nectaries, and like them hairy about the middle. Anthers blue. Pistil declining. Stigma minutely three-toothed.

9. C. herbacea. R.

Herbaceous. Stems jointed, ascending. Leaves lanceolate.

A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Mr. Charles Campbell, where it blossoms and ripens its seeds during the whole year.

Root perennial, consisting of long, firm, thick fleshy fibres. Stems several from the same root, herbaceous, jointed, ascending, round, smooth, much swelled at the joints, from two to three feet in height, nearly the whole enveloped in the sheath of the leaves. Leaves alternate, sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, smooth, slightly marked with five parallel nerves, margins entire, waved, somewhat membranaceous, and coloured. Sheaths shorter than the joints, striated, and smooth, except a few white hairs round their mouths. Panicles terminal; there are also smaller ones from the superior axills, which are sub-globular, and smaller. Ramifications alternate, at first divaricate, afterwards recurved. Flowers numerous, small, short-pedicelled. Bractes triangular, acute. Calyx, leaflets three, equal, oblong, concave, spreading, fleshy, furrowed on the outside. Petals three, equal, oval, much larger than the calyx, concave, entire, spreading and of a delicate translucent pale bluish white. Nectarial filaments alternate with the longer stamina, bearded (like the latter) towards the base, with delicate, slight blue hairs, and crowned with large incumbent, three-lobed, yellow glands. Germ somewhat three-sided. Style oblique, length of the filaments. Stigma small, crowned with a tuft of hairs. Capsules three-celled, three-valved, with generally from four to six, or seven, angular, rough seeds in each cell. Embryo lodged in a deep pit, in the back of the seed, small, oval.

Sonerila. R.

Calyx superior, three-toothed. Petals three on the mouth of the calyx, alternate with the stamina. Germ three-celled, cells many-seeded, attachment central. Capsule three-celled. Seeds numerous, minute.
Sonerila. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 177

1. S. maculata, Roxb.

Leaves opposite, unequally-cordate, bristle-spotted, serrulate, ciliate.


Sootli, the vernacular name in the Khassee language.

It is indigenous amongst the mountains on the north-east border of Bengal, and used by the natives as a potherb. Flowering time the beginning of the rains. In its natural character it agrees very exactly with Burmannia.

Root fibrous. Stem short, being only a few inches high, and when old leaning much; branches opposite, longer than the stem, the lower reclinate, with their apices resting on the ground and striking root, all are nearly round and bristly; height of the whole plant from six to twelve inches. Leaves opposite, long-petioled, more or less unequally broad ovate-cordate, nerved, bristle-serrulate, pointed, surface bullate, and marked with numerous small white specks, from the centre of each rises a slender, subulate, bristle; veins and nerves bristly, from two to six inches long, by from one to three broad. Racemes axillary, spiral, their peduncles as long as the petioles, deeply coloured and hairy. Flowers springing from the upper convex side of the raceme, short-pedicelled, red, bristly. Bractes subulate, minute. Calyx superior, three-sided, and tubular; mouth three-toothed, permanent. Petals three, lanceolar, inserted into the mouth of the calyx, alternate with its segments, smooth on the inside, on the outside are frequently found some slender bristles. Nectary of three, laciniated scales round the base of the style. Filaments three, alternate with the petals, and about their length. Anthers sagittate, one-third as long as the filaments, until the flower has been expanded some time they are inverted within the tube of the calyx, afterwards erect. Germ clavate, three-sided, three-celled; ovula numerous, attached to their respective receptacles, rising from the axis, exactly as in Osbeckia chinensis. Gart. Carp. 2. t. 126. Style length of the stamens. Stigma simple. Cap-
sules erect, three-sided, clavate; pedicel included, about half an inch long, three-celled, opening at the apex. Seeds very numerous, and too minute to admit of my ascertaining their internal structure.


Leaves opposite, unequally narrow-cordate, acute, bristly, but void of spots, serrulate, ciliate.

A native of the Khassee mountains on the north-east border of Bengal, where it flowers in July, and differs from the preceding species, in the leaves being destitute of the little round white spots, into which the bristles are inserted, (viz. one in the centre of each spot.) It is also less robust than that plant, with longer peduncles to the racemes, which are sometimes leaflet-bracted at the middle.

The flowers and seed vessels are alike.


Leaves opposite, unequally oblong-lanceolar, serrulate, hairy.

A native of the mountains on the north-east border of Bengal, and like the two former species in habit, but the shape of the leaves widely different, and only a little hairy.

4. *S. moluccana*, R.

Sub-caulescent. Leaves in pairs, entire, hairy, one minute and nearly round, the other unequally cordate. Racemes umbelled.

A native of the Molucca Islands.

**XYRIS.** Schreb. gen. N. 89.

Xyris. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Leaves ensiform. Heads globular; scales round.


Grows on a low clayey soil, over many parts of Coromandel, and Bengal. Flowering time November and December. Seeds ripen in January and February.

Root fibrous, annual. Leaves radical, bifarious, straight, sword-shaped, on one edge slit into a sheath for the scape, pointed, smooth; from six to twelve inches long. Scape naked, round, striated, erect, length of the leaves, each supporting a round, flower-bearing head. Flowers a beautiful bright yellow. Bractes, or scales one-flowered, orbicular, concave, hard, smooth. Calyx three-leaved, hid within the scale, membranous. Petals three, each supported on an unguis just long enough to raise their expanding, oval, crenate borders above the scales. Nectary, three filaments inserted, alternately with the petals, round the base of the germ; apex two-cleft, each division ending in a pencil of fine yellow hairs; adhering firmly at the cleft to the edges of the petals, near the apex of the claws. Filaments three, short, broad, erect, inserted on the inside of the apex of the claws of the petals. Anthers twin, erect, united by a continuation of the filament. Germ superior, three-sided. Style length of the claws of the petals, from thence three-cleft. Stigma torn. Capsule three-valved, one-celled. Seeds numerous, attached to a heel down the inside of each valve.

Obs. The following account of the virtues of this plant I have been favoured with, by the Honourable John Hyde, who informs me that "the natives of Bengal esteem it a plant of great value, because they think it an easy, speedy, and certain cure for the troublesome irruption called ring worms." This accords with what Van Rheede says of it, at page 139 of the 9th volume of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, viz. *Foliorum succus cum aceto mixtus impetigini resistit. Folia cum ra-
dice oleo incocta contra lepram sumuntur.*
TRIANDRIA MONOGYNA.

Kyllingia.

FUIRENA. Schreb. gen. N. 90.

Ament imbricated on all sides with tailed scales. Corol three-petalled. Seed naked.

1. F. ciliaris. R.


Teling. Elagabora gaddi.

A native of moist places on the coast of Coromandel, with the Scirpi, &c.

Root fibrous. Culms nearly erect, about a foot high, round, striated, leafy, jointed, but not piped. Leaves sheathing, shorter than the culms, hairy, ciliated on the margin, concave on the inside, not keeled. Heads sub-globular, compound, axillary, and terminal, the terminal one is considerably longer, they are composed of several oval, imbricated, many-flowered, sessile spikes. Involucre of the terminal head one or at most two small leaves; of the others, nothing more than the sheath of the leaf from whence they issue. Scales of the aments, or spikes, corol, &c. as in the genus.


Ament imbricated. Flowers with calyx and corol of two chaffy valves each. Seed one.


Rottb. gr. 13. t. 4. f. 4.

Culms six to eighteen inches high, triangular; head terminal, single; involucres three or four. Seeds obcordate, without angles.
Kyllingia. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNA. 181

Beng. Sweta gothoobi; Nirbishee, its fragrant aromatic root being accounted an antidote to poisons.

Common over India on low shady pasture ground, when totally shaded the heads are generally more green, which is rather uncommon.

Root fibrous, and stoloniferous. Culms erect, from six to eighteen inches high, generally about eight; three-sided, smooth, naked except near the base; angles sharp, and sides hollowed. Leaves sheathing, as long as the culm, smooth, sharp keeled. Head terminal, sessile oval, generally white. Involucres three-leaved, unequal, the largest leaf as long as the culm. Back of the glumes of the corol hispid. Stamens three. Stigma three-cleft. Seed obliquely obcordate, much compressed, smooth, light brown.

2. K. triceps. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 256.
Culms from six to twelve inches high, three-cornered. Heads terminal, sessile, from three to six; involucres three or four; florets diandrous. Seed oblong, without angles.

A native of low shady pasture ground.

Root somewhat tuberous, with capillary fibres. Culms straight, from six to twelve inches high, smooth, naked, except at the base, obtusely three-sided; angles rounded. Leaves sheathing, nearly as long as the culm, smooth. Head terminal, composed of from three to six sessile, oval, white spikes, the largest one is in the centre, the rest in the circumference. Involucres as in K. monocephala. Stamens seldom more than two. Stigma two-cleft. Seed oblong, much compressed, white, no angles.

Obs. It differs from K. monocephala not only in having a compound head but in being diandrous, with a bifid style, and oblong lanceolate seed. I have found luxuriant plants with more than one flower in the calyx.

*Culms* from one to two feet high, three-sided, umbel of sessile and peduncled, cylindrical, ragged spikes, involucres many; involucels none. *Seeds* three-sided, linear-oblong.


*Beng. Bura-gothoobi.*

A native of wet or marshy places.

Root tuberous, rust-coloured, with rust-coloured fibres. *Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, three-fourths naked, three-sided, smooth. Leaves sheathing, nearly as long as the culm. Umbel terminal, sessile, composed of sessile, and peduncled, cylindrical spikes of numerous diverging flowers. Involucr; universal, many leaved, unequal; the largest leaf often as long as the culm; partial, none. Calyx and corol, &c. as in the genus. Seeds three-sided.

Obs. As this plant wants the partial involucrre it may be *K. sumatrensis* of Retzius.

4. **K. cyperoides.** R.

*Culms* from six to eight inches high, three-sided. Umbel compound, consisting of globular heads of numerous spikelets, involucr three-leaved. Seeds oblong; three-sided.

An elegant cyperus-looking small species, a native of moist pasture ground.

Root fibrous. *Culms* erect, two-thirds naked, from six to eight inches high, three-sided, smooth. Leaves sheathing, as long as the culm. Involucr; universal, three-leaved, very unequal, the largest leaf being as long as the culm, and the smallest one inch; partial, minute. Calyx, corol, &c. as in the genus, excepting that there are sometimes two flowers in the same calyx.
TUNGA. R.

Ament ovate, imbricated on all sides. Calyx one-valved, one-flowered. Corol two-valved. Seed naked.

The plants which come under definition I cannot by any means reconcile to the character of Schoenus, nor indeed to any genus known to me. I have therefore constituted a new one of them, under the Telinga name Tunga, which is applied to the whole family of Calamariae. Linn. Cyperoideae. Juss. This genus is probably the same as Vahl's Hypaelyptum.

1. T. triceps. R.

Culms from four to eight inches high, a little compressed; spikes two or three, terminal; involucre two-leaved.

A native of Coromandel, growing with other cyperi.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, mostly naked, from four to eight inches high, a little compressed, smooth. Leaves sheathing, broad, nearly as long as the culm. Spikes terminal, generally three, sessile, oval, imbricated with innumerable small rust-coloured flowers. Involucre two-leaved, the largest is often erect, and looks like a continuation of the culm, it is from two to three inches long; besides these there are two or more oval, lateral, scales. Calyx, a scale, single, nearly as in the scirpi, one-flowered, wedge-shaped, striated. Corol two-valved, membranaceous, shorter than the scale. Stamens three. Stigma three-cleft. Seed oblong, three-sided without bristles.

2. T. laevigata. R.

Culms from one to two feet high, three-sided. Spikes several, terminal. Involucre three-leaved.

A native of moist vallies.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from one to two feet high, nearly naked, three-sided, smooth. Leaves numerous, sheathing half as long as the culm. Head terminal, generally composed of about seven oval, sessile, closely imbricated spikes.
Involucre two or three-leaved, very unequal, the largest from five to eight inches, the shortest one, or one and a half. Calyx as in T. triceps, only sometimes three-lobed at the apex. The rest as in T. triceps.

3. T. diandra. R.

Culms leafy, two or more feet high, three-sided; corymbs terminal; involucres alternate. Flowers diandrous. Style two-cleft.

A stout, erect, smooth, long-leaved species; a native of Amboyna.

Culm jointed, three-sided, smooth. Leaves one at each joint, sheathing, rising much higher than the culm, linear, smooth, acute, three-nerved, about three feet long. Corymbs terminal, decompound or more. Involucres several, the largest at the first division of the corymbs, and like the leaves of the culm, but smaller; spikelets oval, minute, composed of many small brown imbricated flowers as in the scripi. Calyx, a glume, roundish, smooth. Corol; the two valves, small, placed transversely with respect to the calyx, and smaller than it. Filaments two, one rising laterally from the bosom of each valve of the corol; anthers linear. Germ oblong; style deeply two-cleft. Seed oval, rather longer than the calyx.

SCHŒNUS. Schreb. gen. N. 92.

Calyx, or Corol, glumes several; seed one, naked.

1. S. articulatus. R.

Culms three-sided, erect, from four to five feet high, jointed, leafy. Corymbs terminal and axillary, compound and decompound. Style undivided. Seed obovate, beset with bristles, and crowned with the conic base of the style.

Teliny. Konda-tunga.

A native of marshy places up amongst the Circar moun-
Cyperus, *Triandra Monogynia.*

It may be referred to Vahl's *Rynchospora enum. pl. 2. 229.*

*Culms* erect, three-sided, leafy, jointed, smooth, from four to five feet high, angles sharp, between the joints fistulous. *Leaves* of the root as long as the culm, smooth, except that the margins are a little hispid, slender considering their great length, those of the culm from five to eight, sheathing, shorter than those of the root. *Umbels* the terminal one decompound, those only from the exterior axills compound. *Involucre* of the terminal umbel, from three to four-leaved, about as long as the umbel, leaf-like; the axillary umbels have no involucre, or, at most, a very trifling one. *Flowers* sub-solitary, chestnut-coloured. *Calyx* none. *Corol; petals* four. *Style* undivided, with a permanent conical base. *Stigma* entire, acute. *Bristles,* six permanent ones surrounding the germ. *Seed* a little compressed, crowned with a large brown, spongy, conical body, the base of the style.

*Obs.* There is frequently a very slender male flower within the large or inner glume of the corol; it consists of one glume or scale, and three stamens. The plant is so very coarse that cattle will not eat it.

**Cyperus.**


**SECT. I. with culumnar Culms.**


A native of Coromandel, appears and flowers during the rainy season chiefly.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

*Culms* from six to eight inches high, round, incurved, half-naked. *Spikes* lateral, sessile. *Involucre* one-leaved, besides the continuation of the culm. *Seed* oval, rounded.

A native of moist sandy places, over various parts of India.

*Root* creeping, invested in brown sheaths. *Culms* half naked, issuing singly from the root at some distance from each other, nearly round, ascending, from six to eight inches long; the lower half is involved in the sheath of a single, short leaf. *Leaf* sheathing, generally one to each culm, which is only about half its length. *Head* about an inch and a half below the extremity of the culm, it consists of five or six small, oval, ten or twelve-flowered spikes. *Involucre* one-leaved, about as long as the spikes; besides these there are some small, chaffy, calyx-like scales. *Seed* naked, oval, compressed, white.


*Culms* erect, columnar, from eight to twelve inches long, naked; *head* of five or six sessile spikes beneath the straight apex of the culm; *stigma* bifid; *seed* oval, compressed.

A native of Coromandel.

*Root* creeping, dark rusty brown. *Culms* straight and perfectly erect, from eight to twelve inches high, round and naked. *Leaves* no other than a short sheath or two, embracing the base of each culm. *Spikes* sessile, five or six, forming a small head on one side of the culm about an inch and a half below its apex. *Involucre*, a minute, subulate leaflet immediately under the spikes, and of the same length with them. *Scales* of the spikes numerous, ovate-oblong, white, smooth and rather obtuse. *Stamina* three. *Stigma* bifid. *Seed* oval, flat on the inside, and convex on the exterior, lead-colour or grey, and smooth.

*Obs.* This differs from the plant which I consider to be *C. mucronatus* of Retz. fasc. 5. p. 10. in being perfectly erect and destitute of foliage; whereas that species has leaves,
is smaller, and always ascends in a curved direction; in that the scales of the spike are acute, in this obtuse, in other respects they are very much alike. At present I am inclined to think *C. mucronatus* of Vahl and Rottboel may be referred to this, consequently Willdenow's *C. mucronatus, sp. pl. 1. 273. includes these two species.

4. *C. nudus*. R.

*Culm* from three to four feet high, round, naked, inwardly intercepted. *Leaves* none; *umbel* compound; *involucre* chaffy. *Stigma* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided.

A native of stagnating, or slowly running sweet water over India.

*Root* perennial, fibrous. *Culms* erect, round, naked, articulated, smooth, from three to four feet high, above as thick as a common large quill. *Leaves* no other than a rusty coloured sheath or two embracing the base of each culm. *Umbel* terminal, generally compound, though sometimes decompound. *Involucre* several small, chaffy scales. *Umbellets* long, slender, peduncled, bowing, composed of from eight to twelve linear, sessile, rust-coloured spikes. *Involucels* like the involucres. *Seed* sub-linear, three-sided, smooth, light brown.

5. *C. semi-nudus*. R.

*Culms* from two to six feet high, round, tending to be angular at the top, naked. *Leaves* none. *Umbels* decompound, with an involucre half its height. *Stigma* three-cleft; *seed* three-sided.

*Beng.* Gola-methee.

*Teling.* Godoo tunga kooda.

This species is with the former a native of wet places.

*Root* perennial, creeping, fibrous. *Culms* erect, from two to six feet high, round, smooth, naked, except at the base, which is embraced by three or four sheaths. *Leaves* no other than the sheaths just mentioned. *Umbels* generally decompound, erect. *Involucre* three-leaved, equal, shorter than
the umbel, sides and keel hispid. *Umbellets* and partial *umbellets* peduncled, composed of linear-lanceolate, yellowish spikes. *Seed* three-sided, smooth.

*Obs.* Cattle are not fond of it, and it is only eaten occasionally by buffaloes.

SECT. II. with a three-sided Culm.


*Culm* from six to twelve inches high. *Head* terminal, roundish, sessile. *Involucre* of four or five long leaves, some of them longer than the culm.

Cyperus longus. *Rumph. Amb. 6. p. 5. t. 2. f. 1.*

*C. kyllingaeoides*, Vahl, *enum. pl. 2. 312.*

*Teling.* Tagada tunga.

*Beng.* Chhota-gothoobi.

This species in much like *Kyllingia monocephala*, and is with it, a native of shady, moist pasture lands.

*Root,* a somewhat tuberous head, with many rust-coloured capillary fibres. *Culms* erect, from six to twelve inches high, three-sided, smooth, the lower third or fourth part involved in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* sheathing, radical, embracing the base of the culm, very smooth, many of them longer than the culm. *Head* globular, size of a large cherry, composed of numerous, lanceolate, sessile, white-pointed spikes. *Involucre* four or five-leaved, unequal, some of them longer than the culm. *Seed* three-sided, pointed, dark rust-coloured, smooth.

*Obs.* Cattle eat it.

7. *C. monocephalus*, R.

*Culms* from twelve to eighteen inches high, straight; *head* terminal, ovate, compound; *involucre*, from three to four-leaved; *spikelets* ovate. *Style* undivided. *Seed* three-sided, elevated on a spongy receptacle.
Beng. Gothoobi.
A native of low wet places over Bengal.

Root fibrous. Culms straight, three-sided, smooth, general height from twelve to eighteen inches. Leaves three, four, or five, investing with their sheaths, the lower parts of the culms straight and smooth, length various, the longest about as long as the culm. Involucre, leaves several, diverging, of very unequal lengths, the longest as long as the culm, and the shortest about an inch. Heads terminal, composed of a larger one in the centre, and four or five smaller ones in the circumference, all rigidly sessile. Spikelets ovate, incurved, ten or twelve scaled, each spikelet embraced on the under side by an ovate-cordate, smooth, dark brown, bracte. Scales boat-shaped, pointed; keel greenish; sides deep, polished, chesnut colour. Stamens three. Style simple and undivided to the extremity. Seed three-sided, elevated on a spongy whitish receptacle.

Obs. The undivided style and spongy receptacle of the seed distinguish this from all the other species I have yet found in India.

8. C. diffusus. R.
Diffuse, from two to four inches high. Heads terminal, glomerate, sessile; spikelets incurved. Scales daggered. Involucre many-leaved.

A native of moist pasture ground.

Root fibrous. Culms three-sided, several, diffuse, from two to four inches long, smooth, towards the base leafy, and of a dark chesnut colour. Leaves sheathing, two or three embracing the base of each culm and about the same length. Head terminal, sessile, composed generally of one large capitulum in the centre, and four or five in the circumference; these are again composed of small, incurved, from eight to twelve-flowered spikes. Involucre many-leaved; the exte-
rior three larger, being as long as the culm or longer. Stigmas two, revolute. Seed three-sided.

Culms erect, from four to six inches high, leaves as long as the culms. Head terminal, glomerate, round. Involucre many-leaved. Scales with acute, recurved points.
A native of Coromandel.

Culm from three to six inches high, with sharp angles. Heads generally single, and sessile; scales with a long recurved point. Involucre three-leaved.
Scirpus intricatus. Mant. 182.
A native of moist pasture ground. It is in general from three to six inches high, though sometimes I have met with luxuriant specimens ten inches in height.
Root fibrous. Culms erect, from three to six inches high, three-sided, two-thirds naked, smooth; sharp. Leaves sheathing, erect, short, sheaths purple. Head generally simple, and sessile, though sometimes, there is a second, which is peduncled; and in the larger plant above-mentioned there are two or three sessile, and two or three peduncled, they are composed of small, sessile, ragged, from six to eight-flowered spikelets. Involucre three or four-leaved, broad, unequal, the largest being about the length of the culm. Calyx; scales tapering to a long, fine recurved point, which gives the spikes the ragged appearance they have. Seed three-sided.

11. C. pectinatus. R.
Culms three-sided, leafy, from eight to twelve inches high, straight. Umbel terminal, sessile. Involucre length of the umbel. Spikes all sessile, linear, pectinate, scales mucronate. Seeds three-sided.
Cyperus. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 191

A native of Coromandel.

*Culms* erect, straight, three-sided, leafy toward the base; from eight to twelve inches high. *Umbel* terminal, simple, sessile, globular, composed of about twelve sessile, linear, diverging spikes. *Involucre* from two to three-leaved, the longest leaflet about as long as the umbel. *Scales* with long, acute, recurved apices. *Stamina* three. *Style* with a three-cleft apex. *Seed* obovate, three-sided, smooth, dark ash-coloured.


A native of shady moist pasture land.

*Root* creeping, fibrous. *Culms* erect, from five to ten inches high, mostly naked, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* surrounding the base of the culm, sheathing, those that are nearest the root are little more than sheaths, those within are nearly as long as the culm, and waved. *Umbel* terminal, simple, sessile, about an inch each way, composed of linear, many flowered, sessile spikes. *Involucre* two-leaved, length of the spikes. *Seed* three-sided.


*Culms* from two to four inches high, obscurely three-cornered; base *bulbiferous*. *Umbels* simple. *Involucres* and *spikelets* alternate. *Scales* acute. *Seed* roundish, three-sided.

Puri-gaddi is the Telinga name of the plant; and Puri-dumpa that of the roots.

A native of dry sandy pasture ground near the sea.

*Root* bulbiferous, stoloniferous. When the small oval bulbs are taken up entire they appear covered and entirely surrounded with two, three, or four black and brown, longi-
Tudinally striated sheaths, which burst and fall off in succession. There are many capillary fibres issuing from the base of the culm. The stolones generally push their way up through the sheaths, and out at their mouths, run horizontally, producing from their extremities the new plant. On removing the sheath a small truncated, pointed ball is observed, resting in the upper side of the base of the culm, which (onion-like) is formed by the united sheaths of the leaves. This little bulb, which is slightly connected to the base of the culm on which it rests, is the eatable part; it is composed of two or three coats, and about the size of a pea; when its proper exterior brown membranous sheath is removed, it is very white, inviting to the eye, and pleasant to the taste. Culm erect, two-thirds naked, between round, and three-sided, two, three, or four inches long. Leaves a few, filiform on the upper side, grooved, four or five inches long, below the surface of the earth, their sheaths form the little firm culm above-mentioned; from its head the capillary roots and stolones issue. Umbel simple, composed of from six to ten sessile, linear, diverging spikes. Involucre generally three-leaved, unequal, the largest twice as long as the spikes; they issue not as usual from the same point, but alternately one above another. Scales oblong, striated. Stigma two-cleft. Seed roundish, three-sided, grey.

Obs. The little bulbs are gently roasted or boiled, then rubbed between the hands or the folds of a cloth, to take off the sheaths, which is all the preparation the natives give them, to make them a pleasant wholesome part of their diet, which they have frequent resource to, particularly in times of scarcity. Some dry them in the sun, grind them into meal, and make bread of them, while others stew them in their curries and other dishes; they are palatable, tasting like a roasted potatoe. I wish they could be enlarged by culture, when they might soon prove a valuable acquisition, for on account of their smallness, it is troublesome and tedious gathering and cleaning any quantity of them.

*Culm* twelve inches long; *leaves* short; *umbel* compound, sessile, crowded. *Involucre* many-leaved. *Style* two-cleft. *Seeds* linear, obcordate, without angles.

*Gramen cyperoides*, &c. *Pluck, mant. 97, tab. 416. fig. 6.* is not unlike this plant.

A native of moist pasture land, of ditches, &c.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, about a foot high, simple, three-sided, smooth, lower part involved in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* shorter than the culm, smooth. *Umbel* terminal, compound, crowded, sessile, about an inch each way. *Umbellets* sub-sessile, crowded, composed of numerous, sessile, linear-lanceolate spikes. *Involucre* from four to six-leaved, unequal, the longest being from six to eight inches long, and the shortest, only one. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* compressed, oblong-obcordate.

15. *C. punctatus*. R.

*Culms* from two to six inches high, shorter than the leaves. *Umbel* compound. *Involucres* longer than the leaves. *Seeds* oval, compressed, dotted.


A small elegant species; a native of moist pasture ground.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from two to six inches high, half naked, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, the lower ones little more than the sheaths, the superior ones longer than the culm. *Umbel* terminal, compound, about an inch each way. *Umbellets* some sessile, some peduncled, composed of linear, many-flowered spikes. *Involucre* from three to four-leaved, unequal, longer than the culm; *scales* daggered. *Seed* compressed, obovate, beautifully marked with white dots, on a dark-coloured ground, hence the specific name.

*Obs.* In König's catalogue he called this *C. pygmaeus.*

*VOL. I.*


A native of moist pasture ground.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from twelve to eighteen inches high, three-sided, filiform, three-fourths or more naked. *Leaves* sheathing, generally two to each culm; the lower one short, superior one as long as the culm, very slender and smooth. *Umbel* small, compound, generally composed of one sessile, and two peduncled umbellets, these are again composed of linear, many-flowered spikes. *Involucre* three-leaved, filiform, the largest is longer than the culm; the shortest about an inch long, and the other between the two. *Scales* membranaceous, obtuse. *Stamens* two. *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* obovate, compressed, brown, pretty smooth, half hid in the rachis.


*Culms* from six to ten inches high, shorter than the leaves, angles blunt. *Umbel* simple or compound. *Involucre* three-leaved. *Scales* daggered. *Seed* obcordate, triangular.


*Beng.* Chooncha.
*Teling.* Salitunga.

Delights in a moist soil.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from six to ten inches high, two-thirds naked, three-sided, smooth; angles blunt. *Leaves* numerous, sheathing; many of them longer than the culms, smooth and glossy. *Umbel* terminal, simple, or compound; when compound the umbellets are peduncled, from one to three, and consist of from three to six, green, linear, sessile, many-flowered spikes. *Involucre* three-leaved, smooth, the largest of them is nearly as long as the culm. *Scales* acute. *Seed* turbinate, three-sided, smooth, dark-brown colour.
Cyperus.  TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  195

Obs. The upper flowers of the spike are incomplete.

18. C. castaneus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 278.
Culms from two to six inches high, length of the leaves. Umbels generally compound; length of the involucre. Scales with long recurved points, monandrous. Seed rugose, obtusely triangular.

A most beautiful delicate, small species; delights in moist, sandy, pasture land.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from two to six inches high, naked, three-sided, smooth. Leaves sheathing, filiform, scarcely so long as the culm. Umbel terminal, one or one and a half inch, simple, or compound, but in general composed of from one to five small peduncled umbellets, and one or two sessile ones. Spikelets linear, many-flowered. Scales three-keeled, with a recurved point, green keel and chesnut-coloured sides. Stamen single, (at least I have not found more.) Style two-cleft. Seed obtusely three-sided, oblong, rugose.

Culm from nine to eighteen inches high, angles sharp. Umbels; compound umbellets globular; spikelets crowded. Involucre from two to three-leaved. Scales imbricated. Seed obovate, three-sided.

Gramen cyperoides, &c. Pluck. alm. 192. f. 3.

Beng. Behoob.

Grows equally in either a dry, or wet sandy soil.

Root fibrous. Culms two-thirds naked, erect, from nine to eighteen inches high, three-sided, smooth, angles sharp. Leaves sheathing, as long as the culm, keeled, smooth. Umbel compound, small, being only an inch and a half each way. Umbellets from two to four, sub-sessile, and from two to four longer or shorter peduncled, globular, composed of innumerable, very small, oval spikes. Involucre from two to
three-leaved, very unequal, the longer being half as long as the culm; and the third (when present) less than an inch. *Scales* imbricated, margins membranaceous. *Seed* three-sided.


*Culms* about six inches high, angles blunt. *Umbels* compound; *umbellets* sub-globular. *Spikelets; scales* daggered. Delights in a moist soil. 

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, six inches high, half naked, obsoletely three-sided, smooth, angles rounded. *Leaves* sheathing, shorter than the culm. *Umbel* compound; *umbellets* from three to six, shorter or longer peduncled, globular, composed of ten or twelve linear, many-flowered spikes. *Involucre* three or four-leaved, unequal, the largest as long as the culm. *Scales* acute.


*Culms* three-sided, from six to twelve inches long. *Leaves* sub-radical; *umbel* compound; *involucre* three or four-leaved. *Scales* obtuse. *Flowers* diandrous. *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* round and smooth.

A native of low pasture land all over Bengal, &c., where it is found growing in tufts during the rainy season, like most of this natural order.

*Obs.* Cattle rarely eat it except when pressed by hunger.

22. *C. incurvatus*. R.


A native of the moist banks of the Ganges. Flowers during the cool season.

*Roots* creeping, stoloniferous, with dark-coloured fibres.
Leaves ensiform, polished, shorter than the culms. Culms slightly incurved, leafy round the base, triangular, with sharp angles, concave sides, and from one to two feet high. Involucre two, or three-leaved, incurved, one of them two or three times longer than the umbel. Umbel compound. Spikes needle-shaped, incurved. Scales oblong, obtuse, with a green rib. Stamina three. Germ oblong. Stigma three-cleft. Seed linear, oblong, three-sided, smooth, brown.


Culms obtusely three-sided, from six to eight inches high. Umbel compound, length of the involucre. Spikelet linear, incurved, flowers diandrous. Seed obovate, compressed, without angles.

A native of moist pasture ground.

Root somewhat tuberous, with filiform fibres. Culms erect, from six to eight inches high, naked, three-sided, smooth. Leaves radical, shorter than the culm. Umbel compound. Umbellets from four to eight, shorter and longer peduncled, composed of large, linear, many-flowered, chestnut-coloured, curved spikes. Involucre three-leaved, longer than the umbel. Stamina two. Style two-cleft. Seed obcordate, compressed, smooth.


Root tuberous. Culms from one to two feet high, obtusely three-sided. Umbel compound; spikelets alternate; involucre three-leaved, length of the umbel. Seed angled.

Sans. Moosta, Moostiuka.
Beng. Mootha.
Teling. Shaka-tunga.

This is by far the most common species we have in India;
it delights in a moist sandy soil, though it grows abundantly everywhere.

*Root* tuberous, with filiform fibres; *tubers* about the size of filberts or acorns, of irregular form, outwardly a dark brownish rust colour; inwardly firm, tender, white, and very fragrant. *Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, naked, three-sided, smooth, with the angles rounded. *Leaves* radical, or only investing the base of the culm, sheathing, shorter than the culm, smooth, glossy. *Umbels* terminal, compound in very luxuriant plants, sometimes decompound, from two to three inches each way. *Umbellets* from two to eight, all having peduncles of from one-fourth of an inch to two inches long. *Involucre* generally three-leaved, unequal, smooth, the largest is only a little longer than the umbel. *Spikes* linear, subsessile. *Seed* obsoletely three-sided, brown, a little rugose.

*Obs.* Cattle eat it. Hogs are remarkably fond of the roots. Dried and powdered they are used as a perfume at the weddings of the natives. It is by far the most troublesome weed we have in our gardens, there is no extirpating it, as every little bit of the root grows readily.

25. *C. pertennis*. R.


*Beng.* Nagur-Mootha.

This most delicate, tall, slender species, I have only found in low wet places, in the vicinity of Calcutta.

*Root* somewhat tuberous, with many dark-coloured villous fibres. *Culms* naked, except at the base, straight, generally three or four feet high, slender, tapering much, toward the base nearly round, becoming more and more three-sided, till they are acutely so at the umbel. *Leaves* one or two at the base of each culm, slender, about one-third the length of the culm. *Umbel* compound and decompound, very small for
the height of the plant, generally composed of one sub-sessile umbellet, and three or four, on naked, smooth, filiform peduncles, of different length, and these again composed of from four to twelve, most slender, long, filiform, many-flowered spikelets. *Involucre* three-leaved, the longest about the length of the umbel, the other two shorter, all slender, and tapering to most acute points. *Scales* membranaceous. *Stamens* three. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* three-sided.

*Obs.* Its naked delicate form, small and compound umbel, short slender leaves, and scanty involucre, immediately distinguish it from all the other Indian species I have yet met with.


This seems to me to be only a luxuriant variety, if so much, of *C. rotundus*. It grows in the same places, the roots are tuberous, &c. in short, I can scarcely perceive any difference.


*Culm* from two to four feet high, sharp angled. *Involucre* three or four-leaved, much longer than the decompound umbel. *Spikelets* alternate. *Scales* obtuse. *Seeds* obcordate, three-sided.

*Teling.* Gelleba-tunga.

Grows in standing sweet water.

*Root* creeping, with ramous fibres. *Culm* erect, from four to six feet high, naked, three-sided, smooth; *angles* sharp. *Leaves* mostly radical, shorter than the culm, deeply channelled, smooth. *Umbel* terminal, decompound, from four to eight inches each way. All the *umbellets* peduncled, oblong,
spreading, composed of alternate, sessile, lanceolate, from twenty to thirty-flowered spikes. *Involucre* three or four-leaved, very unequal, the largest being from one to two feet long, and the shortest about one or two inches. *Scales* obtuse, apex often emarginate and membranaceous. *Seeds* three-sided, obovate.

28. *C. strictus*. R.

*Culms* about twelve inches high, stiff and straight, shorter than the leaves; *angles* sharp. *Umbel* decompound, straight; *flowers* diandrous. *Seeds* obovate, compressed, without angles.

Delights in a moist uncultivated soil.

*Root* fibrous. *Culm* straight, rigid, about a foot high, obtusely three-angled, three-fourths naked, smooth. *Leaves* mostly radical, sheathing, many of them longer than the culm, erect, rigid, much keeled, smooth. *Umbel* erect, linear, thin, sometimes decompound, though in general only compound. *Umbellets*, one or two sessile; and from three to eight with peduncles of unequal lengths; the largest peduncles are compound. *Involucre* from three to five-leaved, very unequal; the largest nearly as long as the culm, the smallest not more than an inch long. *Spikes* sessile, lanceolate in small plants, in large ones linear. *Stamens* two. *Style* two-cleft. *Seed* compressed, obcordate.


*Culms* from six to eight inches high, generally shorter than the leaves. *Umbel* decompound, longer than the involucre; *umbellets* globular; *spikelets* crowded; *flowers* monandrous. *Seeds* obcordate, three-sided.

This is a small delicate species, a native of moist places on the coast of Coromandel.

*Root* fibrous, dark purple. *Culm* erect, from six to eight inches long, naked, three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing,
very short, embracing the base of the culm. Umbel compound, or decompound, from one to two inches high; umbellets one or two sessile, and from two to eight on peduncles of various lengths; the highest sometimes bears a small partial umbellet. Involucre two-leaved, shorter than the umbel. Spikes lanceolate, chesnut-coloured. Flowers monandrous. Seeds white, short, three-sided, a little rough.

30. C. Iria. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 286. Vahl, enum. 2. 360. Culms from one to two feet high; angles sharp; umbels decompound, shorter than the involucres; spikelets alternate; flowers rather distinct; scales imbricated. Seeds obovate, angular.

Ira. Rheede. Mal. 12. p. 105. t. 56. does not very well agree with my plant.

Gramen cyperoides, &c. Pluck. Almag. t. 191. f. 7. is much more like this plant than the above-quoted plant of Van Rheede.

Beng. Bura-choocha.

Is a native of moist, cultivated lands.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from one to two feet high, four-fifths naked, three-sided, sharp-angled. Leaves sheathing, nearly the length of the culm, keeled, smooth. Umbel decompound, from two to four inches high; umbellets from four to eight, one or two sessile, the rest unequally peduncled; partial umbellets lanceolate, raceme-like, being composed of alternate, linear, from six to twelve-flowered spikes. Involucre from three to four-leaved, the largest two or three times as long as the umbel. Scales imbricated, with membranaceous sides. Style two-cleft. Seeds three-sided, length of the scales.

31. C. inundatus. R.

Culms from two to four feet high, exactly triangular. Leaves as long as the culms. Involucre from four to five-
leaved, one very long. Umbel decompound. Spikelets lanceolate. Stamens two. Style two-cleft. Seed obcordate, a little compressed.

Beng. and Hind. Patee.

Found in great abundance on the low banks of the Ganges and rivulets near Calcutta; where the tide rises high over it, it thrives most luxuriantly, and helps much to bind, and protect the banks from the rapidity of the water.

Root jointed, creeping, stoloniferous, perennial. Culms erect, from three to four feet high, exactly three-sided, about as thick as the little finger. Leaves numerous, radical, or surrounding the base of the culms, smooth, deeply channell- ed on the inside, and keeled on the back. Universal involucre composed of four or five leaves of very unequal lengths, the largest being two feet or more long, and the shortest as many inches; partial involucre subulate. Umbel decompound, erect, about a span long. Spikelets sessile, diverging, lanceolate, rigid, obtuse. Style two-cleft. Seeds obcordate, a little compressed, smooth.


Culms from three to four feet high, naked. Leaves scarcely any. Umbels decompound; involucre three or four-leaved; involucels setaceous. Spikelets filiform. Seeds oblong, compressed.

Beng. Chumati Patee.

It is common on the banks of the Ganges, and serves, with C. inundatus, the same useful purposes, though in an inferior degree.

Root jointed, creeping, stoloniferous, perennial. Culms erect, naked, smooth, three-sided towards the apex, sides concave, from two to four feet high, and about as thick as a goose-quill. Leaves one or two, sword-shaped, very short, involving with their sheaths the base of the culm. Universal involucre three or four-leaved, very smooth, the longest twice
the length of the umbel; partial minute, setaceous. Umbel
decompound, composed of one sessile umbellet in the centre,
and from four to eight spreading, compound ones in the cir-
cumference, supported on fine, compressed peduncles of
unequal lengths. Spikelets filiform, from ten to twenty-
flowered. Scales obtuse. Stamens three. Seed oblong,
compressed.

Obs. Its naked, exactly three-sided culms, and scarcity
of short leaves readily distinguish it from all the other species
I have yet described. C. tegetum has the angles rounded,
and no leaves.

33. C. procerus. Rotth. gram. 29. t. 5. f. 3.

Culms from three to six feet high, angles sharp. Umbel
decompound. Involucres none; spikelets alternate, linear;
flowers diandrous. Seeds obcordate, compressed, without
angles.


Is a native of moist vallies, rivulets, &c, amongst the moun-
tains.

Obs. In Bengal this plant, or one exceedingly like it, (for
it differs from it only in having three stamens, the culm,
leaves, umbels, scales, and seeds being the same) grows on
the banks of the Ganges and so low as frequently to be entire-
ly under water during the high tides; yet it thrives and helps
to bind the banks of the rivers where it grows, and is one of
those plants that prevent their giving way so much to the
rapidity of the stream as they otherwise would do.

34. C. spinulosus. R.

Culms from three to five feet high, rigid. Umbel scarcely
decompound; spikes long and short peduncled, globular;
spikelets rigid, from three to four-flowered; involucre and
involucels many-leaved.

Teling. Kurra-tunga.

A large strong coarse species, grows in ditches and water
courses.
TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

Cyperus.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from two to five feet high, very rigid, obsoletely three-sided, smooth, four-fifths naked. Leaves sheathing, length of the culm, rigid, striated, margins hispid. Umbel terminal, decompound, from six to eight inches each way. Umbellets with peduncles of various lengths, composed of peduncled, globular heads, and these again of numerous small, sessile, linear, lanceolate, rigid, spinous-pointed, from three to four-flowered spikelets. Involute from four to six-leaved, unequal, the largest being from two to three feet long, and the shortest about the same number of inches, margins hispid, like those of the leaves. Involucel from three to six-leaved, length of the umbellets. Scales linear.

Obs. I have not seen the pistil nor seed. It is a remarkably coarse species; no animal eats it.


Culms from six to twenty feet long, sharp-angled. Umbel scarcely decompound. Spikes all sub-sessile, linear, erect. Spikelets most numerous, alternate, from six to eighteen-flowered, anthers ending in a thread. Seeds oblong, three-sided.

Beng. Gol-malunga.

Teleng. Rakisha.

This is by far the largest species on the coast of Coromandel. It grows in sweet standing water.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from six to twenty feet high, and thick in proportion, naked, except near the base, threesided, angles sharp, rigid and scabrous, so as to cut the hand readily, other parts pretty smooth. Leaves sheathing, in small plants, as long as the culm, about an inch in diameter at the broadest part, trianularly concave, with the keel and margins sharply serrate. Umbel terminal, decompound, erect, small for the size of the plant, being only about a foot high in middle-sized plants. Umbellets one, or two, sub-
Cyperus. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

sessile and from eight to ten peduncled, composed of erect, linear, short-pedicelled, compound spikes, of simple, sessile, lanceolate, from six to ten-flowered spikelets which surround every part of the compound spikes. *Involucre* three-leaved, with some smaller within these three, margins and keel as in the leaves. *Involucels* small, one-third the length of the umbellets. *Scales* membrane-bordered, acute. *Filaments* three, membranaceous. *Anthers* ending in a thread. *Seeds* three-sided.


*Culms* from four to six feet, blunt-angled. *Umbel* decompound; *spikes* all sub-sessile, linear, spreading; *spikelets* numerous, alternate, from three to four-flowered. *Seed* elliptic, three-sided.

*Telting*. Pedda shaka.

A large species, growing in standing fresh water.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from four to six feet high, pretty smooth, naked, except at the base, obsoletely threesided, angles rounded, sides hollowed. *Leaves* mostly radical, sheathing, the longest of them about as long as the culm. *Umbel* decompound, spreading, about six inches each way. *Umbellets*, two or three sub-sessile, and from five to ten on pretty long peduncles of unequal lengths; they are composed of small partial, short-pedicelled umbellets of three to six linear compound spikes, composed of numerous, small, sessile, from three to four-flowered, simple spikelets. *Involucel* from three to four-leaved, of the length of the umbellets, *Involucre* from three to six-leaved, unequal; the longest from two to three feet, the shortest as many inches. *Seeds* threesided, smooth.

37. *C. digitatus*. R.

*Culms* from one to six feet high. *Umbel* decompound, fastigiate. *Involucre* and *involucels* many-leaved; *spikes* digi-
tate, linear; *spikelets* diverging, many-flowered; *scales* with long recurved points.

A middle sized species; grows in marshy places, ditches, &c.

*Root,* a somewhat tuberous head with many fibres. *Culm* erect, from one to six feet high, mostly naked, smooth, three-sided. *Leaves* sheathing as in the other species, their margins slightly armed with minute prickles. *Umbel* compound or decompound, from two to four inches high. *Umbellets* sessile, and peduncled, composed of erect, compound spikes, of small diverging, linear, acute, from four to six-flowered *spikelets.* *Involucre* many-leaved, unequal, most of them longer by far than the umbel, margins armed like the leaves. *Involucel* many-leaved, length of the umbellets. *Seed* three-sided, oblong, with grooved sides.

*Obs.* In Bengal I have met with this species six feet high, with a decompound umbel, a foot or more every way, and with from twelve to twenty-four flowers to the *spikelets,* the culm between round and three-sided, and in the largest almost entirely round.

38. *C. verticillatus.* R.

*Culms* four feet high, three-cornered, leafy at the base. *Umbel* decompound; *involucre* many-leaved; *involucels* filiform, *spikes* of the umbellets verticelled; *spikelets* lanceolate. *Scales* with a blunt point. *Seed* linear, oblong, three-sided.

*Beng.* *Burethi.*

Found during the rains, in wet low places, in the vicinity of Calcutta.

*Root* perennial, somewhat tuberous, with numerous dark-coloured, thick, spongy fibres. *Culms* naked, except just at the base, from two to six feet high, and about as thick as a stout quill, absolutely three-sided, smooth, shining, deep green. *Leaves,* one, two, or three at the base of each culm, and about the same length, keeled, somewhat spongy, very deep green, whitish underneath, margins armed with minute,
short, sharp, aciculae, pointing forwards. Umbel, compound and decompound. Umbellets many on smooth somewhat angular peduncles of various lengths, composed of from five to eight cylindric, spreading spikes in a verticel, with an erect, sessile, simple or pedicelled compound one in the centre. Spikelets most numerous, imbricated, lanceolate, from eight to twelve-flowered. Involucre many-leaved, some of them nearly as long as the culm, and like the radical leaves keeled and armed on the margins. Involucels scarcely so long as their respective umbellets. Scales of the spikelets boat-shaped, with membranaceous margins, and sharp thickened points. Stamens three. Seed oblong, obsoletely three-sided.

Obs. This species comes near Rottboel’s Cyperus alope-ceuroides.


Culms about three feet high, three-cornered. Umbel decompound, with the involucre and involucels many-leaved; spikelets linear, alternate; flowers distant, with obtuse scales. Seeds oblong, three-sided.

C. elatus. Rotth. gram. 37. t. 10.

Beng. Pancee-mulunga.

It is a native of wet places around Samulcota.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, two feet high, four-fifths or more naked, three-sided, smooth; angles blunt. Leaves from two to four, embracing the base of the culm, and nearly as long, sheathing, deeply grooved above, and keeled below, smooth. Umbel decompound, from four to six inches high. Umbellets some sessile, and from four to eight, with erect peduncles of unequal lengths. Partial umbellets oblong, raceme-like, being composed of alternate, needle-like, diverging spikes. Involucre from three to six-leaved, unequal; the largest about a foot, or fifteen inches long, all are smooth. Involucels three-leaved, length of the umbellets. Flowers remote, scales obtuse. Seed three-sided.
40. C. tegetum. R.

Leafless, culms from three to six feet high, angles rounded, umbel decompound. *Involucre* as long, and longer than the umbel; *involucels* chaffy. *Spikelets* linear-lanced, alternate. *Seed* clavate, three-sided.

Hind., and Beng. *Madoor-kati.*

Is common in ditches, borders of lakes, &c. in the vicinity of Calcutta during the rains.

*Root* creeping under ground, perennial. *Culms* naked, generally from three to six feet high, obsoletely three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* no other than two or three sheaths embracing the base of the culms. *Umbel* decompound; *umbellets* sub-sessile, and on peduncles of various lengths, sub-erect. *Involucre* about four-leaved, one or two of them longer than the umbel. *Involucels* minute. *Spikelets* alternate, linear-lanceolate, many-flowered. *Seeds* eliptically triangular.

*Obs.* Those elegant, useful, durable, large mats so common on the floors of rooms in and about Calcutta, are made of the culm of this plant. When green they are split into three or four pieces, which in drying contract so much as to bring the margins in contact, or to overlap each other; in this state they are woven.


*Culms* from four to five feet high. *Umbel* decompound; *involucre* three-leaved; *spikes* nodding; *spikelets* alternate, many-flowered.


This is also a large species, and a native of the same places.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from four to five feet high, except at the bases three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* as in the other species. *Umbel* decompound, drooping, from six to twelve inches high. *Umbellets* one or two sub-sessile, and from four to eight with peduncles of various lengths. *Par-
tial umbellets peduncled and composed of beautiful, linear, bowing, compound racemes of lanceolate, many-flowered, chesnut-coloured spikelets. *Involucre* three-leaved, unequal. *Involucels* small, frequently only chaffy scales. *Seed* three-sided, smooth.

*Obs.* I have seen small plants with the umbellets small, dense and globular.

42. *C. nudus* R.

Leafless. *Culms* from four to six feet high, three-cornered. *Umbels* super-decompound, naked. *Involucres*, and *involucels* chaffy; *spikelets* subulate, alternate. *Seed* oblong, compressed without angles.

*Beng.* Goola-Methhi.

A native of low wet places over Bengal. Flowers during the rains.

*Root* perennial, somewhat tuberous. *Leaves* no other than a short sheath or two, which envelope the base of the culm, the uppermost one sometimes ends in a short ensiform leaflet. *Culm* about five feet high, naked, smooth, bright-green, three-cornered, with the angles rounded. *Involucres* three or four, sub-lanceolate, erect, about one-fourth the length of the umbel. *Umbels* decompound and super-decompound, with the sub-divisions, and slender, smooth, compressed peduncles of various length. *Spikelets* alternate, subulate, of a bright brown colour, each bearing from twenty to thirty flowers. *Stamens* three. *Style* three-cleft. *Seed* oblong, compressed, without angles.

*Obs.* This species is very like *C. tegetum*, and about the same size, though I am informed, never used for mats, as that is. To know it from *C. tegetum* attend to the involucre, which in this is only about one-fourth the length of the umbel, but in that as long or longer.
43. C. Haspan. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. 1. 287.

*Culms* from four to sixteen inches high. *Umbel* super-decompound, involucre two-leaved. *Seeds* globular, white.

Gramen cyperoides madasarpanum, &c. *Pluck. alm.*

**Teling.** Poo-cushalic.

An elegant small species, a native of cultivated moist places.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from four to twelve inches high, three-fourths naked, obsequely three-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, often as long as the culm, very slender. *Umbel* super-decompound, in small plants as long as the culm. *Umbellets* one or two sessile, and from four to six-peduncled. *Partial umbellets* of the first and second degrees pedicelled. *Involucre* generally two-leaved, unequal, the longest rather longer than the culm; *involucel* a few chaffy scales only. *Stamens* two or three. *Seed* sub-globular, pure white, smooth.

**SCIRPUS.**

*Glumes* chaffy, imbricated on all sides. *Coroll* none. *Seed* one.

**SECT. I. Without Leaves.**

1. S. *tuberosus, R.*


Pi-tsi, Maa-tai, Pu-tsai, or Pe-tsi, or water chesnut of the Chinese.

It is mentioned by Abbe Grosier under the first name, and under the other appellations was transmitted from Canton, by Mr. Duncan, at the desire of the Governor General, for the Company's Botanic garden, where it blossoms about the close of the rains, in September.

*Root* fibrous, with stoloniferous shoots and round turnip-
shaped tubers. *Culms* erect, naked, slightly twisted to the right, inwardly intercepted by slender membranes, distant a line, or a line and a half from each other, every eighth or tenth of these partitions, is of a firmer texture than the others and visible on the outside, even when the plant is growing. *Leaves* none except a slender short sheath or two at the base of each culm. *Spike* terminal, solitary, cylindric, naked. *Scales* oblong, membranaceous margined. *Stamens* three. *Style* two or three cleft, at the base swelled out into an ovate-cordate, compressed shape. *Seed* obcordate, surrounded with glochidate bristles.

*Obs.* For the economical uses of the tuberous roots of this plant, I beg leave to refer to Abbe Grosier, and other historians who have had opportunities of observing in what manner they are employed by the Chinese, and to the following extract from Mr. Duncan's letter which accompanied the plants.

"The Maa-tai, Pee-tai or Pi-tse of Abbe Grosier, the water-chesnutt, grows in ponds, which are manured for its reception about the end of March. A pond being drained of its water, small pits are dug in its bottom, these are filled with human manure, and exposed to the sun for a fortnight; their contents are then intimately blended with the slimy bottom of the pond, and the slips or roots of the plant deposited therein; the water is now returned to the pond, and the new crop of tubers comes to perfection by the beginning of September.

"This nut is in high estimation among all ranks of Chinese, not only as a pot root, but also a medicine. It is eaten either boiled or raw. I will not vouch for the truth of the singular virtues ascribed to the Maa-tai, but just relate one of the most plausible. The children here often play with cash in their mouths, which sometimes slip down into the stomach, and bring on alarming symptoms. The nut is immediately given in quantities, either raw or boiled, and they say it never fails to give relief, being considered a specific which has the effect of decomposing the metal."

N 2

*Culms* culmnumar, from two to four feet high, intercepted. *Spike* terminal, naked, sub-cylindric; *scales* oblong, obtuse. *Seeds* beset with bristles.

A leafless, rush-like species; it grows in shallow standing sweet water.

*Root* stoloniferous, with thick, spongy, and capillary fibres. *Culm* erect, round, smooth, naked, except the lower part, which is covered with a membranaceous sheath or two; inwardly intercepted with transverse, rigid septums, at every inch and quarter, besides numberless, irregular, smaller ones between. *Spike* terminal, cylindric, two inches long, naked. *Scales* obovate, smooth, a little keeled, margins membranaceous. *Stamens* three, with bristles intermixed round the base of the germ.

3. *S. tumidu*s. *R.*


This species is very much like the last described, and a native of similar places, but much rarer.

*Root*, the same. *Culm* erect, three feet high, round, smooth, naked, seemingly swelled, intercepted with a conspicuous transverse partition every sixth of an inch. *Leaves* none, but sheaths as in the former. *Spike* single, terminal, erect, cylindric, an inch long. *Scales* broad-lanceolate, acute, a little keeled, otherwise smooth. *Stamens, bristles, &c.* as in the other species.


Scirpus.  TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  213

This is a native of the same places with the last described.

*Root* stoloniferous, &c. as in *S. plantaginus*.  *Culm* erect, from two to three feet high, naked, three-sided, angles sharp, smooth, not articulated, nor interrupted inwardly.  *Leaves* none, but a sheath or two embracing the base of the culm.  *Spike* as in *S. plantaginus*, but the flowers are more numerous.  *Scales* imbricated seemingly without order, smooth, lapped, margins broad, and membranaceous.  *Stamens, bristles*, &c. as in the two preceding species.

5. *S. acutangulus*.  *R.*

*Culms* from two to three feet high, triangular.  *Spike* terminal, tapering, acute; *scales* somewhat acute; *seeds* bristly.

Grows in similar places to those which produce the two last species.

*Root* as in the last species.  *Culm* three-sided, from two to three feet high, naked, smooth; angles very sharp, even almost winged.  *Leaves* no other than a sheath or two involving the base of each culm.  *Spike* terminal, &c. as in the two former.  *Scales* disposed spirally, oval, somewhat acute, striated, margins membranaceous.  *Filaments* membranaceous.  *Bristles*, &c. as in the former two.

*Obs.* It differs from *S. spiralis* in having the angles of the culm sharp.  In having the flowers few and disposed spirally.  In having the scales striated, oblong and somewhat pointed.

6. *S. medius*.  *R.*


A species resembling the last, and growing in similar places.

*Root* as in the species already mentioned.  *Culm* erect, one or two feet high, smooth, three-sided, angles rounded.
Spike as in the former. Scales smooth, obovate. Stamens, bristles and pistil as in the last four species.

7. S. incurvatus. R.

Culms in tufts, culumnar, from six to nine inches high, incurved, leafless, intercepted. Spikes in a globular, naked verticil near the base of the culm. Stigma trifid. Seed three-sided.

A native of moist places near Calcutta. Flowers during the cool season.

Root of rust-coloured, capillary fibres. Culms numerous, from their incurved shape forming nearly a globe, leafless, round, smooth, intercepted at every half inch or less; general length from six to eight inches, and thicker than a crow-quill. Sheaths a few between the spikes and root. Spikes numerous, sessile, ovate-oblong, forming a round verticil about an inch and a half above the root. Scales round, ovate-obtuse. Seed ovate, triangular.


Culms from two to four feet high, culumnar, intercepted with conspicuous partitions. Spikes pointed, crowded into a head near the base. Seed naked, three-sided.

Hind, and Beng. Putputi-chechka.
Teling. Lutti-pitta-allie.

This is also a native of standing sweet water.

Root stoloniferous, and fibrous as in the former. Culm erect, from two to four feet high, round, smooth, naked, intercepted inwardly by transverse septums at every inch, or half inch; they are conspicuous on the outside, even while the plant is growing. Leaves no other than a short sheath or two, involving the base of the culm. Head lateral, near the base of the culm sessile, sub-globular, composed of many, (fifty to sixty) oblong-pointed, sessile, many-flowered spikes.
Scirpus. TRIA N D R I A M O N O G Y N I A.

Scales broad-cordate, a little pointed. Stamens three; the bristles of the foregoing five species are here wanting. Style slightly two-cleft. Seed three-sided, smooth, white.

9. S. subarticulatus. R.

Culms from two to three feet high; culumnar, intercepted with inconspicuous partitions. Spikes obtuse, crowded into a head near the base. Seed three-sided, pointed.

A native of the same places with the former.

Root resembling that of the preceding species. Culm erect, from two to three feet high, round, smooth, naked, intercepted every quarter of an inch by a slight membrane; their places do not appear externally even when the plant is dry. Leaves no other than a sheath or two. Head lateral, near the base of the culm, sessile, globular, composed of many (about one hundred) small, oval, obtuse, sessile, many-flowered spikes. Scales oval, membranaceous. Seed three-sided, white, smooth.

10. S. dubius. R.

Root tuberous. Culms naked, culumnar; intercepted with numerous partitions.

Teling. Allike.

Roots tuberous, with stolones and numerous fibres issuing from them, outwardly of a dark dusky colour, inwardly white. Leaves erect, cylindric, smooth, about a foot long.

Obs. I have never met with flowers of this plant which is a native of wet sandy pasture ground, and was formerly considered as a species of Isoetes. The natives boil and eat the roots which they say are as good as yams.


Culms naked, from four to eight inches high, culumnar. Spikes terminal, globular. Seed black, roundish, bristle-beset.
S. caribœus. Rottb. gram. 46. t. 15. f. 3.
A native of barren, sandy, moist places.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from four to eight inches high, round, smooth, naked. Leaves no other than a sheath or two. Spike terminal, naked, sub-globular; permanent bristles surround the germ in this species, as in those with single terminal, cylindric spikes. Style two-cleft. Seed obcordate, compressed, smooth, shining black.

12. S. juncoides. R.

Culms from one to three feet high, culmynar. Spikes oval, from three to five in a sessile head, far below the apex. Seed roundish, beset with bristles.

A native of wet and marshy places.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from one to three feet high, naked, round, and slender in proportion to the height, striated, otherwise smooth. Leaves none, except two sheaths embracing the base of each culm. Spikes from three to five, lateral, sessile, oval, naked, from four to six inches, below the apex of the culm, which is erect, and like that below the spikes. Involucre none. Stamens three, intermixed with bristles. Stigma two-cleft. Seed obcordate, compressed, smooth, white.


Culms from six to twelve inches high, three-cornered. Spikes peduncled and sessile below the apex. Seed black, scabrous, sub-triangular.

A native of sandy ground.

Root fibrous. Culms erect, from six to twelve inches high, firm, naked, three-sided, striated, with rounded angles, above the spikes half round, with a groove on the flat side. Spikes lateral, sessile and peduncled, naked, from six to twelve, oblong, many-flowered. Nectarial bristles of the germ wanting. Seed somewhat three-sided, black, with scabrous spots.
14. *S. triangulatus*. R.

*Culms* in tufts, erect, two feet high, naked, acutely three-angled. *Spikes* from eight to twelve, sessile just under the straight three-winged apex. *Germ* embraced by six long, slender bristles, besides the three-broad filaments.

Native of Chittagong, where like most of the order, it delights in low wet ground.


*Culms* in tufts, curved, three-cornered, generally naked. *Spikes* several, under the grooved apex, sessile and peduncled. *Involucre* one-leaved, besides the apex of the culm. *Seed* three-sided, transversely rugose on the back, black.


Found growing in tufts, in wet places, in the vicinity of Calcutta, during the cool season.

*Root* of brown capillary fibres. *Culms* numerous, about a foot high, curved, three-cornered, angles rounded, above the spikes incurved, and deeply channelled. *Leaves* rarely any other than a few short sheaths, investing the base of the culms, and they generally end in an ensiform point, when present solitary and like the culm above the spikes. *Spikes* many, peduncled and sessile, considerably under the apex, oblong. *Scales* ovate, mucronate, with brown chaffy margins. *Seed* three-sided, black, transversely rugose.


*Culms* from one to two feet high, nearly culmular. *Umbel* compound; *involucre* shorter than the umbel. *Seed* long, ob-ovate, smooth.

*Telem*. Billapa.

A native of wet sandy places.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, as thick as a crow-quill, a little compressed, smooth, except near the base which is involved in, from three to five, large, pointed sheaths. *Umbel* terminal, small, compound. *Spikes* oval.
**Triandria Monogynia.**


17. *C. pectinatus. R.*


Grows chiefly in marshy places, where the soil is sandy.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from three to four feet high, as thick as a quill, naked, round, smooth. *Leaves* no other than a sheath or two round the base of each culm. *Umbel* lateral, about its own length below the apex of the culm, compound, rarely decompound, bowing. *Spikes* oblong. *Involucre* no other than the termination of the culm, which is erect and about as long as the umbel. *Scales* chaffy, daggered. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Nectarial bristles* two on each side of the germ they are beautifully pinnate, and permanent. *Seed* obovate, compressed, smooth, brown, embraced by the nectarial bristles.

18. *S. pentagonus. R.*

*Culms*, from six to nine inches high, somewhat five-sided. *Umbel* terminal, compound; *involucre* chaffy; *flowers* monandrous. *Seed* obovate, triangular.

A native of pasture ground.

Scirpus.  

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

SECT. II. With Leaves.


Grows in small tufts. Culms from three to four inches high, setaceous, erect, columnar, longer the leaves. Spikes terminal, naked, solitary, oval.

A native of poor, wet sandy, pasture land.

20. S. minimus. R.

Grows in tufts. Culms from one to two inches long, setaceous, curved, shorter than the leaves. Involucre three-leaved. Spikes terminal, globular, squarrose, about as long as the involucre.

Found with S. atropurpureus on poor, wet sandy lands.


Culms straight, from six to twelve inches long, columnar. Spike terminal, solitary, naked, scales roundish. Seed obcordate, smooth.

Delights in barren, sandy pasture lands.

Root fibrous, purple-coloured. Culms erect, from six to twelve inches high, round, smooth, three-fourths or more naked. Leaves sheathing, nearly as long as the culm, filiform. Spikes terminal, single, naked, oval; flowers few. Scales suborbicular. Style broad, with downy margins. Stigma two-cleft. Seed obcordate, compressed, smooth, light brown.

22. S. strobilinus. R.


A native of the soft, wet banks of the Ganges. Flowering time the cool season.

Root stoloniferous with pale-coloured fibres. Culms simple, straight, about two feet high, three-sided. Leaves two or three, of different sizes, embracing the base of each culm,
the longest nearly the length of the culm, keeled and deeply channelled, smooth. *Spike* solitary, lateral, one-third part of the culm below its apex, ovate-oblong, about one inch in length. *Involucre* one-leaved, besides the continuation of the culm, length of the spikes. *Scales* cordate, cuspidate, smooth. *Stamina* three, with about double the number of bristles between them. *Anters* linear, when old spiral. *Germ* obovate. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* flat, particularly on the inside, roundish, obcordate, crowned with a minute portion of the remaining style, and embraced by about six slender, soft, permanent bristles which are about the same length.

23. *S. scaber*. R.


A native of dry, sandy pasture ground on the coast of Coromandel.


*Culms* erect, from six to twenty-four inches high, filiform. *Spikes* from two to three, terminal, sessile, and peduncled, involucred; *scales* roundish. *Seed* obcordate, with a callous margin.

*Teling*. Khooshi-tunga.

*Beng*. Kesoori-mulunga.

Delights in a moist rich soil, grows in large distinct tufts.
Root fibrous. *Culms* sub-erect, four-fifths naked, very slender, filiform, somewhat five-sided, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing, in large plants long, slender, and often twisted a little, in small plants more rigid. *Spikes* two or three terminal, ovate; one is always sessile, the other one or two peduncled. *Involucre* one or two-leaved, about as long as the peduncled spikes. *Scales* nearly orbicular. *Stamens* and *style* as in *S. monostachyos*. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, white, with a thick callous margin.


*Culms* erect, from six to twelve inches long. *Spikes* one or two, terminal, naked, acute. *Scales* pointed. *Seed* obcordate, angular, dotted.

*Beng*. Moormoori.

A native of dry pasture ground, generally amongst bushes.

Root fibrous. *Culms* sub-erect, from six to twelve inches high, three-fourths naked, filiform, a little compressed, particularly towards the tops, and striated. *Leaves* as in the former. *Spike* generally single, though there are sometimes two, in which case one is peduncled, few-flowered. *Involucre* entirely wanting. *Scales* large, with a large keel and sharp point. *Style* enlarged at the base. *Stigma* three-cleft, *Seed* three-sided, very scabrous, pearl-coloured.


*Culms* from six to eight inches long, slender, curved, striated. *Leaves* shorter then the culms. *Spikes* from two to four, oblong. *Involucre* two-leaved, one longer than the spikes, apparently a continuation of the culms. *Style* two-cleft, villous. *Seed* obcordate.

A native of Bengal, appears during the cool season in low moist places.

Root fibrous, brown. *Culms* numerous, in tufts, slender, variously bent, though nearly erect, slender, grooved, particularly deep on the opposite sides, from six to eight inches.
TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

Scirpus.

high. Leaves few, subulate, hard, half the length of the culms. Spikes generally three, varying however from one to five, sometimes short-pedicled, oblong. Involucre two-leaved; one erect, longer than the spikes, seems a continuation of the culm. Scales oval, somewhat mucronate. Germ cordate. Style villous. Stigma two-cleft.

Obs. It differs from Rottboel's plant in having the scales mucronate, and the stigma two-cleft; yet I think they must be the same.

27. S. squarrosus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 308. Rottb. gram. 49. t. 17. f. 5.

Culms from three to six inches long. Spikes three; involucre two-leaved. Scales ending in a long recurved hairy horn. Seeds angular.


Beng. Goori.

A small delicate species, growing in distinct tufts on dry sandy pasture ground.

Root fibrous. Culms numerous, bent in various directions, from three to six inches long; four-fifths naked, round, smooth, filiform. Leaves a few only, sheathing; shorter considerably than the culm. Spikes terminal, generally three, sessile, oval. Involucre two-leaved, the largest about an inch long; being nearly erect, it appears a continuation of the culm. Scales numerous, terminating in a long, hairy, recurved point. Seed three-sided, oblong, smooth.


Culms erect, from three to six inches high, angular. Head terminal, of three to five spikelets; involucre from two to three-leaved; scales acute, monandrous. Seed roundish, angular.

A native of sandy pasture ground.

Root consisting of capillary fibres. Culms naked, straight,
Scirpus.  TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  223

from three to six inches high, angular, smooth.  Leaves filiform, as long as the culm, woolly near the mouth of the sheaths.  Head terminal, sessile, composed of from three to five small, sessile, few-flowered spikes.  Involucre from two to three-leaved.  Scales pointed.  Stamen single.  Stigma three-cleft.  Seed three-sided, short, thick, smooth, white.


Culms erect, from three to six inches high, round.  Head terminal, of many spikelets.  Involucres from two to three-pointed.  Seed three-sided.

Grows on sandy pasture ground.

Root fibrous.  Culms erect, from three to six inches high, round, smooth.  Leaves radical, embracing the base of the culms, sheathing, half the length of the culm.  Head or umbellet terminal, globular, composed of numerous small, sessile, few-flowered, conical, pointed spikes.  Involucre from two to three-leaved, scarcely the length of the head.  Scales pointed.  Seed three-sided, smooth.


Culms sub-erect, from four to eight inches high, semi-cylindrical.  Head terminal, of many sub-sessile spikelets.  Involucres from two to three; scales obtuse, monandrous.  Seed roundish, compressed.

Fimbristylis argentea.  Vahl.  enum.  ii.  294.

Found on sandy pasture ground, growing in large tufts, with the exterior culms of the tuft curved.

Root fibrous.  Culms erect, or ascending, mostly naked, from four to eight inches high, round on one side, and flattened on the other, sometimes with a groove on the flat side.  Leaves as in the former species.  Head or umbellet terminal, composed of from fifteen to twenty cylindrical, obtuse, sessile, silver-coloured, many-flowered spikes.  Involucre two, three,
or four-leaved, unequal. *Scales* oblong, obtuse; *keel* green, the rest silver-coloured. *Stamen* single. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, compressed, smooth, pearl-coloured.


*Culms* six inches high, semi-cylindrical. *Leaves* numerous, from one to two inches long. *Umbel* composed of from six to twelve ovate spikelets. *Involucres* and *involucels* the length of the spikelets.

*Hind. Bura Nirbishc*. Native of Coromandel and Bengal.


*Culms* from six to twenty-four inches high, compressed, furrowed. *Leaves* tortuous. *Umbel* simple. *Involucres* one or two-leaved, shorter than the umbel. *Scales* obtuse, diandrous. *Seed* obcordate, striated and dotted.

A native of various parts of India, appearing in low moist places during the rainy season.

*Culms* about six inches high, compressed, and furrowed. *Leaves* radical, or surrounding the lower portion of the culms, narrow, a little twisted, and nearly as long as the culms. *Umbel* generally simple, of from four to six sessile, or pedicelled, ovate-oblong brown spikes; sometimes one of the pedicels supports two spikes. *Involucres* one or two-leaved, small and shorter than the umbel. *Scales* of the spikes ovate, chaffy. *Stamens* two. *Style* thick at the base; *apex* two-cleft, and villous. *Seed* obcordate, furrowed longitudinally, and dotted with white on a brownish ground.

33. *S. tenellus*. R.


A native of Coromandel.
Scirpus. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Culms many, uncommonly slender, erect, about a foot high, toward the base invested with the sheaths of a few slender leaves. Umbel very thin, composed of one sessile, oblong spike, and of from six to twelve or about half the number of pedicells of various lengths. Involucres minute, the longest scarcely exceeding the sessile spike. Scales boat-shaped, scarioso, with a short point. Style swelled at the base to the full size of the germ; this swelled part, however, is not more permanent than the rest of the style. Stigma trifid. Seed obovate, obscurely three-sided, much dotted, pearl-coloured.

34. S. tridentatus. R.

Culms straight, from two to five feet high, angular. Umbel compound; involucres from two to three; spikelets pointed; scales lapped, jagged and daggered. Seed roundish, three-angled, and bristly.

Compare with S. maritimus.

Teling. Goorapa-shaka-tunga.

Grows in water courses, ditches, &c. where the water is fresh; never in salt, or brackish water.

Root stoloniferous with some small tubers, and many fibres. Culms erect, rigid, leafy, jointed, from two to five feet high, three sided, smooth, angles sharp. Leaves numerous, sheathing, sub-erect, rigid, keeled, smooth. Umbel compound, small for the size of the plant. Involucre from two to three-leaved, erect, unequal, the longest being three times the length of the umbel, and the shortest equalling the latter. Spikes lanceolate or cylindric, large; some sessile, some peduncled. Scales three-toothed, the lateral ones torn, the middle long and subulate, keel green, the rest rust-coloured. Seed three-sided, short, thick, smooth, with bristles round the base.

Obs. I believe König called it S. maritimus indicus, but the form of the seeds and jointed culm, will, I think, render it a very well marked and distinct species.
35. *S. strictus*, R.

*Culms* straight, from twelve to eighteen inches high, culumnar. *Umbel* compound. *Involucres* chaffy; *scales* obtuse, diandrous and roundish, compressed.

Grows on a moderately dry, hard, barren, sandy soil.


36. *S. brevifolius*.

*Culms* erect, from six to eight inches high, semi-culumnar. *Umbel* decompound; *involucels* chaffy; *scales* cuspidate, monandrous. *Stigma* bifid. *Seeds* obcordate, striated.

Is found generally on low sandy pasture ground.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, mostly naked, from six to eight inches high, flat on one side and rounded on the other. *Leaves* sheathing, short. *Umbel* terminal, decompound. *Involucres* from two to three-leaved, shorter than the umbel. *Spikes* small, oblong; while young sessile, but when old appearing peduncled, the scales and seeds gradually dropping off and leaving the rachis naked. *Scales* keeled and pointed. *Stamen* single. *Style* broad, enlarged at the base; above, the margins are hairy. *Stigma* two-cleft. *Seeds* obcordate, convex on the outside, flat on the inner, white, striated.

*Obs.* The single stamen and striated seed are the best specific marks. It much resembles Rottboel’s figure of *S. dichotomus*, but that species is described by Vahl as having three stamens: (see *Fimbristylis dichotoma*, *enum*. ii. p. 227.) consequently they must be different.

Spikes rounded, sub-squarrose; involucre six-leaved, longer than the compound umbel; scales monandrous. *Vahl. enum.* ii. 288. (under Fimbristylis.)

I received this elegant little grass from Nepal where it grows in low fields during the rainy season.


*Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, semi-culmular. *Umbel* decompound; *scales* obtuse, diandrous. *Seeds* roundish, obcordate, smooth.

Fimbristylis diphylla. *Vahl. enum.* ii. 249.

Delights in a rich wet soil.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, seven-eighths naked, from one to two feet high, sometimes a little compressed. *Leaves* chiefly radical, half the length of the culm, rigid. *Umbel* terminal, decompound. *Involucre* two or four-leaved, the larger about the length of the umbel; *partial involucres* small; *spikes* numerous, oblong; some sessile, some peduncled, exclusive of the naked rachis of those that are old, dark brown. *Scales* oblong, obtuse, dark brown. *Stamens* two. *Stigmas* two-cleft. *Seed* obcordate, much compressed, smooth, brown.


*Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, semi-culmular. *Umbels* decompound. *Involucres* and *involucels* shorter than the umbels and umbellets. *Seed* obcordate, striated.


This species delights in wet pasture ground.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, from one to two feet high, seven-eighths naked, generally round, though sometimes a little compressed, and chiefly near the apex striated, otherwise smooth. *Umbel* decompound, very thin. *Involucre* three or five-leaved, unequal, but the largest is seldom so long as the umbel. *Involucels* like the involucre, but much smaller.
Spikes sessile, or peduncled, oval, rust-coloured, many-flowered. Scales broad, a little pointed, very concave. Stamens two or three. Style enlarged at the base, broad, with hairy margins. Stigma two-cleft. Seed obcordate, compressed, pearl-coloured, striated, without bristles.


Culms sub-erect, from one to two feet high, edged. Umbel from compound to super-decompound. Involucre two-leaved, erect; scales lanceolate. Seed obcordate, dotted.

Hind. Kuratiya jvani.

A native of moist or wet places.

Root fibrous. Culms nearly erect, but waving a little, from one to two feet high, naked except at the base, compressed, two-edged; edges sharp, and turned different ways, striated, smooth, often a little twisted. Leaves radical, or embracing the base of the culm, nearly as long as the culm, linear, waved, often a little twisted, apex abrupt. Umbel super-decompound, dense. Involucre two-leaved, opposite, erect, unequal, the longest about the length of the umbel. Involucels chaffy, ending like bristles. Spikes sessile, or short-pedicelled, oblong, few-flowered. Scales rust-coloured, acute. Seeds obcordate, rugose, white.

41. *S. tetragonus*. R.

Culms from one to two feet high, four-angled. Umbel decompound and super-decompound. Involucre and involucels bristly; scales roundish, diandrous. Seed round.

Hind. Bura-juvani.

Teling. Murushalee.

Grows with the other species on moist pasture ground.

Root fibrous. Culms nearly erect, from one to two feet high, naked, except at the base, four-sided, smooth. Leaves radical, and about the base of the culm, bifarious, tapering, nearly as long as the culm. Umbel super-decompound, rather thin, and of an irregular form. Involucre and involu-
cells small, bristle-like. Spikes minute, globular, many-flowered. Stamens, from one to two, rarely three. Stigma two or three-cleft. Seed nearly globular, compressed on the inside, scabrous, white.

42. S. quinquangularis. Vahl, enum. ii. 279.
Culms from one to two feet high, five-angled. Umbel super-decompound; involucre much shorter than the umbel; scales oval, monandrous. Seed three-sided, rugose.
A native of similar places with the last species.
Root fibrous. Culms as in complanatus, and tetragonus, and of the same height, but in this species always five-sided. The angles sharp and the sides concave. Leaves as in S. complanatus. Umbel super-decompound, rather thin, and unequal as in Sc. tetragonus. Involucre three-leaved, the largest about the length of the umbel. Spikes mostly pedicelled, oval, very small, few, from six to eight-flowered. Scales oval. Stamens one. Stigma three-cleft. Seed oblong, three-sided, rugose.

43. S. pallescens, R.
Culms from six to ten inches high, culumnar. Umbel super-decompound, rather shorter than the involucre, monandrous. Scales obtuse. Seed obcordate, without angles, streaked, and wrinkled.
A native of low pasture ground.
Root fibrous. Culms nearly erect, from six to ten inches high, mostly naked, nearly round and striated. Leaves sheathing, as long as the culm, concave; edges slightly serrulate, somewhat woolly. Umbel terminal, super-decompound, large in proportion to the rest of the plant. Involucre two-leaved, nearly erect, opposite margins slightly serrulate, longer than the umbel, a few small scales intermixed. Spikes very minute. Scales oval, concave. Stamens solitary. Style two-cleft. Seed obcordate, a little compressed, striated longitudinally, and wrinkled transversely.
44. Sc. anceps. R.

Culm erect, twelve inches high, two-edged. Involucre two-leaved, shorter than the super-decompound, four or five times-divided umbel.

Beng. Joopi.

A native of Bengal.

45. Sc. Kysoor. R.

Culms from five to six feet high, triangular, and hispid. Umbel super-decompound. Spikes ovate. Seed oblong, three-sided, crowned; and beset with five villous bristles.

Beng. Kesoor or Kesoorree.

Common in Bengal, growing on the borders of lakes, ponds, &c. of fresh water, in flower during the latter part of the rains.

Root tuberous, with numerous ferruginous fibres. Culms straight, from four to six feet high, three-angled, the sides deeply grooved and the angles very sharp, and backwardly hispid. Leaves several to each culm, and about their length, sheathing at the base, above that part deeply channelled, with the margins and keel while young, somewhat hispid, and the points long and subulate. Umbel terminal, super-decompound. Involucre about three, very unequal, the largest from one to two feet long; and the shortest as many inches; resembling the leaves in form. Spikes ovate, brown. Scales roundish oval, concave, chaffy, brown, smooth; the rib or nerve ending in a subulate point beyond the rounded apex. Stamens three on the exterior side of the germ, one-bearded bristle between each filament, and three on the back, making in all five. Germ ovate. Style with swelled, permanent, cordate base. Stigma three-cleft. Seed oblong, three-sided, surrounded by the five-bearded bristles.

Obs. It approaches Sc. grossus. Vahl. enum. ii. 270; the best marks to distinguish them by, are the bristles which embrace the germ, and continue with the seed; here they are five in number and villous, there six, and barbed, or armed
on the margin, with sharp bristles pointing backward. My Sc. maximus is a much larger species, and the germ destitute of bristles.


Culms erect, from six to ten feet high, triangular. Umbel super-decompound. Seed three-sided, beset with six, backwardly hispid bristles.

Exclude Sc. grossus. Retz. Obs. v. I5, which I presume is my Sc. maximus; the germ and seed being there destitute of the bristly involucre. To which of these Sc. grossus, Linn. Suppl. ought to be referred, I cannot say.

This, next to Sc. maximus, is by far the largest species I have ever met with. It grows in standing sweet water.

Culm erect, mostly naked, from six to ten feet high, three-sided; angles sharp, sides concave. Leaves radical, and round the base of the culms sheathing, much keeled, almost as long as the culms; edges slightly scabrous. Umbel super-decompound, five or eight inches each way. Involucre three-leaved, the largest about two feet, the shortest six inches, they taper to a long, acute point; margins pretty smooth. Involucels chaffy. Spikes oblong, dark-brown, many-flowered. Stamens three, with two bristles between each pair. Style three-cleft. Seed three-sided, embraced by the six enlarged bristles, which are armed on the edges with stiff, bent back, short hairs.

47. Sc. maximus. R.

Culms straight, from six to fifteen feet high, triangular. Umbel decompound; spikelets roundish. Seed obcordate, three-sided, without bristles.


Teling. Booda-tunga.
Is found only in pretty deep, standing, sweet water.
Root fibrous, and stoloniferous. Culms erect, most rigid,
naked, except at the base, from six to fifteen feet high, and from one to two inches in diameter, three-sided; angles very sharp; sides somewhat concave. Leaves mostly radical, almost as long as the culm, much keeled, (a transverse section appears like the letter V,) smooth, inside only a little striated. Umbel superdecompound, generally about a foot long. Involucel from three to four-leaved, the largest from three to four feet long, the smallest from three to four inches, smooth. Involucel chaffy. Spikes minute, ovate, few-flowered. Scales broad, and short. Stamens three. Stigma three-cleft. Seed three-sided, without bristles, which easily distinguishes it from the last Sc. grossus.

Obs. I have not in any of the foregoing genera of Cyperoideae taken notice of the sheaths which embrace the base of the peduncles and pedicels of the umbels, and their sub-divisions; because they are common to all, and so much alike, that I do not think they can convey any information. Nor have I attended to the form of those peduncles and pedicels; because I have not found it uniform. The culm, inflorescence, involucre, and seed, are I think, the best marks to discriminate the species by, particularly the culm and seed. The number of stamens and divisions of stigma, sometimes vary even in the same plant, much more in different plants of the same species.

Nearly the whole of the plants belonging to the six foregoing genera (called Calamariae by Linnaeus, and Cyperoideae by Jussieu) are natives of low, barren, moist places, and borders of rice fields on the coast of Coromandel. They appear, blossom, and ripen their seed during the rains, and the beginning of the cool season. They are in general rejected by cattle,
CENCHRUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1574.

Involucres echinate, and four-flowered. Calyx from two to three-valved, one or two-flowered.

1. C. biflorus. R.

Spikes simple, cylindric. Involucres two-flowered; segments subulate, hooked and hairy within.

A native of the interior, elevated, dry parts of the Coromandel coast.

Culms straight, from six to twenty-four inches high, smooth. Leaves long, slender, somewhat scabrous; mouths of their
sheaths a little hairy. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, simple, cylindric, from three to four inches long. *Rachis* flexuose, threesided. *Flowers* numerous, solitary, alternate. *Involucre* two, rarely one-flowered, multifid, divisions longer than the flowers, subulate, grooved on the back, inside hairy, apex slightly hooked. Both flowers hermaphrodite. *Calyx* three-valved, one-flowered, the exterior one smaller, all are thin, smooth, nerved. *Corol* two-valved, valves hard, acute, but not awned, in length nearly equal, and scarcely longer than the calyx. *Stamina* three. *Styles* two, plumose.

**SACCHARUM.** Schreb. gen. N. 104.

*Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, girt at the base with wool; *corol* uncertain.

1. *S. cylindricum*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 323.
   *Culms* from one to two feet high, shorter than the leaves. *Panicles* linear, white with the wool of the calyx. *Corol* and *calyx* two-valved and diandrous.

*Lagurus cylindrica*. sp. pl. 120.


*Gramen caricosum*. Rumphi. Amb. 6. 17. t. 7. f. 2.

*Beng. Ooloo.*

*Teeling. Baroombiss.*

Is a native of moist, stiff, pasture ground, and particularly common over Bengal, where the fields are white with it when in flower, after the first rains in April and May.

*Root* creeping at some depth under the surface. *Culms* erect, simple, from one to two feet high, leafy, jointed, joints bearded. *Leaves*, those of the root or lower part of the culm are much longer than the culm, tapering equal towards each end, smooth, those of the culm are little else than sheaths. *Panicles* terminal, cylindric, from three to four inches long, composed of small, erect branchlets, of a bright cotton-like
whiteness, from the quantity of wool that surrounds the insertion of the flowers. *Flowers* pedicelled, generally simple. *Calyx* two-valved, with here and there a long white hair. *Corol* two-valved, minute. *Stamens* two.

*Obs.* Cattle are not fond of it, particularly when old. It is used in the marriage ceremonies of the Telingas. In Bengal it is much used for thatch.

2. S. spontaneum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 321.

*Culms* from five to fifteen feet high. *Leaves* involute when dry. *Panicle* linear, spreading, verticelled; *ramification* simple; *calyx* ciliate. *Corol* one-valved.

*Sans.* Kasha.

*Hind.* Kagara.

*Teling.* Relloo-gaddy.

Grows on the banks of rivers, in hedges, and on moist, uncultivated land; in a good soil, it is frequently from ten to fifteen feet high, in a poorer soil, from five to ten.

*Root* perennial, creeping very deep in the ground. *Culms* annual, erect, leafy, round, lower parts perennial, and as thick as the finger, annual shoots about as thick as a common quill, solid, height various as above observed. *Leaves* sheathing, remarkably long and narrow, but firm; margins hispid; a transverse section appears crescent; sheaths with their mouths woolly. *Panicles* terminal, spreading, erect, oblong, from one to two feet long, composed of verticelled, filiform, simple, (except the lower verticil or two,) spiked racemes; *spiked*, because half the flowers are sessile, and half pedicelled. The immense quantity of long, bright, silver-coloured wool, which surrounds the base of the flowers gives this species a most conspicuous, gaudy appearance. *Flowers* paired, one-pedicelled, the other sessile. *Calyx* two leaved; margins ciliate, acute, surrounded with many soft, very long, silver-coloured hairs. *Corol* one-valved, ciliate, acute, membranaceous. *Stigma* feathery, purple.

*Obs.* I have not seen the ripe seed. It is so very coarse
that cattle do not eat it, except while very young. It makes
good mats for various purposes, and is used to thatch houses.

3. S. fuscum. R.
Erect, five to eight feet high. Leaves sub-lanceolate, smooth. Panicle spreading, verticelled; ramifications compound. Flowers paired, both pedicelled, wool of the calyx short and scanty. Corols three-valved.

Beng. Khuree or Pata-Khuree.
A native of damp places over Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

Culms erect, from five to eight feet high, as thick as the little finger, hairy near the top. Leaves sheathing, linear-lanceolate, smooth in every part, except the margins of the sheaths, which are fringed with much soft hair; length about three or four feet, breadth about, or under two inches. Panicles from one to two feet long; erect, linear, verticelled, except toward the apex; ramifications compound; ramule nodding. Flowers paired, one short-pedicelled, the other longer, both hermaphrodite; wool of the pedicels, &c. short and in small quantity. Calyx with ciliate margins, otherwise smooth and shining. Corol three-valved, of which two are equal and nearly as long as the calyx, the third minute, all much ciliat-ed. Seed long, obovate, brown, smooth.

Obs. The natives make their pens of the culms of this and the following species, and use it for screens and light fences.

4. S. semidecumbens.
Lower portion of the culms procumbent, and perennial. Leaves narrow, channelled. Panicle oblong, lax, with compound verticelled ramifications; corol one-valved.

Beng. Khuree.
A native of Bengal, where it delights in low wet places, blossoms about the close of the rains, and the beginning of the cold season.

Root perennial. Culms of great length, i. e. from eight to
sixteen or more feet long, one half or more, generally resting on the ground, and striking roots at the joints; this portion is often as thick as the little finger, and perennial; the extreme portion erect, straight, and taper to the thickness of a crow-quill at the panicle; filled with pith in every part. Leaves from one to six feet long, very slender, pointed, channelled, bottom of the channel white, margins most acutely hispid, mouths of the sheaths and for some way above them bearded with much soft white hair. Panicles ovate, or oval, erect, large. Ramifications coloured, verticelled, compound. Flowers approximate, paired; one sessile, the other pedicelled, both girt with much, pure white, soft hair. Calyx two-valved; inner valve ciliate. Corol one-valved, ciliate.

5. S. Officinarum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 321.
Culms from six to twelve feet high. Leaves flat. Panicle ovate, spreading; branches alternate, decompound. Corol one-valved.
Sans. Ikshoo, Rusala, the light-coloured varieties; Poondra, and Kanguruka, the red,
Beng. Ik, Ook, Ak, Kooshiar, also Poori and Kullooa the two pale varieties, and Kajooli the red.
Teling. Cherukoo-bodi, or Cherukoo-duboo.
Where wild, I do not know. Panicles terminal, spreading, erect, oblong, from one to three feet long, of a gray colour, from the large quantity of long soft hair that surrounds the flower. Ramifications alternate, very ramous, expanding. Rachis striated. Flowers hermaphrodite, in pairs; one sessile, the other pedicelled. Calyx two-leaved, smooth. Corol one-valved, smooth, membranaceous, rose-coloured. Stamens and pistil as in the genus. I have not seen the seed.
Obs. It is much cultivated in the Rajamundri Circar, where they only make a coarse sort of brown raw sugar, which is sold on the spot for about three half-pence per pound. The cane is cultivated on their best lands, which
can be easily watered; but, unless the farmer pleases, not easily flooded during violent rains.

The land is first well ploughed during the month of April and beginning of May. The field is then flooded from the river, if there is not sufficient rain; the upper part of the cane is then cut into two lengths of one or two joints each, (the lower part of the same canes are employed to make sugar from) these are placed over the wet field, at about fifteen or eighteen inches asunder, in rows, the rows about four feet from one another, and trode under the soft, wet surface with the foot; in six days after the planting, the field is again flooded, if there has not been rain. In about eight days more the shoots appear; the land is soon after slightly hoed and weeded. A month after the planting some rotten chaff, or other such manure, is scattered about the young plants. Every ten or fifteen days, if there be not sufficient rain, the field is watered; two months from the planting, some stronger manure is strewed about the plants; and every fifteen or twenty days the field is slightly hoed, and the weeds rooted out.

During the wet season, drains must be made, to carry off the superabundant water. By August or September, the cane will be from three to five feet high; in each shoot, the produce of every cutting, which may contain from three to six canes, a straight bamboo is stuck into the earth, in the centre; to this the canes are tied by their leaves. In this country the leaves are never stript from the cane, but as they wither are tied round them. This must impede the free circulation of air, which may be conceived hurtful. In January, viz. between nine and ten months from the time they were planted, the cane, when stript of its leaves, and the useless top cut off, will be about as thick as a good stout walking cane, and from four to six feet long; they then begin to cut the cane, express the juice, and boil the sugar, which is with the natives here, a very simple process; a small mill turned by cattle squeezes the cane, and one boiler boils it.
In Bengal there are three varieties cultivated, viz. The above described or common yellow cane, called by the Bengalees Poori. Secondly, the purple cane called by them Kajooli, which is said to yield juice one-eighth part richer than the yellow cane; but the sugar thereof is always of a dark colour. The third and last, is a very large, light coloured cane, called Kullooa, which grows in a low swampy soil, where neither of the other two will succeed; its juice is still weaker than that of the yellow cane; but it has these advantages, that it grows to a much larger size, and where neither of the other two will thrive. It is therefore much cultivated, because the other sorts planted on higher situations are apt to suffer from drought.

6. S. sinensis. R.

Culms from six to ten feet high. Leaves flat, with margins hispid, panicles ovate, with simple and compound verticelled branches. Corol of two valves on the same side.

Stem erect, jointed, whole height from ten to fifteen feet; the greatest part covered with the sheaths of the leaves; joints from four to eight inches long; and from two to three inches in circumference, colour pale brownish yellow. Leaves sub-bifarious, tapering from the base, to a long, fine, point; plain, smooth on both sides; margins armed with numerous, small, very acute spines pointing forward, length from two to three feet, and about an inch and a half broad at the base. Sheaths smooth, with a small ligula, or stipulary ring round the inside of the mouth. Panicle ovate, erect; branches, simple and compound, sub-verticelled, reclinate, long and slender. In S. officinarum the branches of the panicle are scattered over the common rachis and are decompound, and super-decompound; on this I rest the most obvious specific deference, independent of the additional small inner scale, or valve of the corol. Calyx, and its surrounding wool, as in the genus. Corol of the two valves on the same (anterior) side, the inner one very small. Nectary of two, large, broad,
cuneate, crenulate, fleshy scales, which occupy the two posterior sides of the germ, opposite to the two valves of the corol.

Ohs. This new species, for such it appears to me, was introduced from China into the Botanic garden, at the close of the year 1796, in hope of finding it in some respects better than the common cane cultivated over India. It promises considerable advantage; particularly from its being so solid, and hard, as to resist the forceps of the white ants, and the teeth of the jackal, two great enemies to our East Indian sugar plantations. At the same time it bears drought much better than the sorts in general cultivation. It produces a profitable crop even to the third year; while the common cane of India must be renewed every year. It is also said to yield juice of a richer quality.

This seems to be the sort employed over China for making their sugars, as appears from the following extract of a letter from Mr. A. Duncan, surgeon to the factory at Canton, to Richard Hall, Esq. President, &c. of the Select Committee, dated Canton 26th October, 1796, which accompanied plants of this cane from China; explaining the mode of cultivation and manufacturing the sugar in the province of Canton.

"Sugar canes. A first and second sort are cultivated in the province of Canton; the former being small, compact and highly saccharine, is manufactured into sugar, whereas the latter, being of a larger size, and looser texture, is generally cut into joints, and eat by the natives, either raw, or gently heated.

"The culture of sugar canes commences about the middle of March or beginning of April, in proportion to the temperature of the weather, when a good, light, sandy soil is thrown up into beds of about four feet diameter leaving intermediate spaces of one and a half, which serve as drains and passes for the husbandmen. A composition of human manure and water is thrown over the beds; after which the tops of sugar canes, fifteen inches long, (the Chinese are here
Saccharum, triandria digynia.

241 economical) are planted in a slanting position, and occasionally watered at sun-set, till the young shoots rise a cubit high; when the husk and refuse of the ground nut, or of some oleaginous seeds after the oil is extracted, are well beaten into a kind of powder and put round the root of the plants, in small quantities, and afterwards covered over with earth. The canes are now left to the fertility of the soil till they arrive at maturity, except when it proves such a dry season, that watering becomes requisite, and are cut down about the 1st of November. The first sort planted in the foregoing manner, generally yields three crops while the second requires fresh planting.

"The sugar canes are now removed from the ground to the mill for expression. The juice, being extracted, is carefully strained, mixed with a small quantity of lime water, then poured into large warm iron pans, placed on a platform of brick work, with fire places below; it is now boiled for a length of time, and being removed from the fire, and allowed to cool, it is a second time strained, and being again returned to the pans the boiling is repeated for once, or twice, till it acquires a saccharine consistence. The sugar, still very moist, is now put into cylindrical jars, which have a small hole in each of their bottoms, for the purpose of draining; and their tops being covered over with from half an inch to an inch of clayey moist earth, these are placed on stands, and remain for three or four days; when the old earthen covering is removed, and a fresh one put on. They continue in that situation for three or four days more, the covering is then taken off, and the sugar being sufficiently clarified is removed from the jars, and spread out on flat baskets, exposed to the sun till dry, when it is fit for use.

"The mill for expressing the juice, of which I have sent a very exact miniature model, appears so far as I recollect, preferable to those used in India. The machine is wrought by a buffalo yoked to the small end of the crooked beam, while its thick end is fastened to the long axle of one of the cylin-
bers. The canes having undergone one expression, and being consequently in a split state, are not thrust a second time through till all the irons are greased. The cylinders are not always of the same dimensions; those I examined were two cubits high, and one and two-thirds in diameter, these are the common size; I am however told they are sometimes much larger."

To point out the benefit that may accrue to the cultivators of this sugar cane, I need only add the following copy of a letter from Mr. Richard Carden, superintendent of the Honourable Company's rum and sugar works at Mirzapore Cula in Bengal, to me, dated 13th August, 1801, soon after the introduction of the cane.

"With respect to the produce of the common Bengal sugar canes, I have never been able to collect an account that can be depended upon; the natives generally manufacture the juice into Jaggery in my neighbourhood, which yields them nearly 14 cutcha maunds, of 60 sicca weight, per bigha on an average; and a profit of about 11 or 12 rupees per bigha. Neither the white ants nor jackals have committed any depredations on the China canes that I have planted, although the latter have often been seen among them, which certainly gives these canes a decided preference to the Bengal sugar canes. I do not think the China ones degenerate in the least, nor do they improve; they appear to me to remain nearly in the same state. If planted at the same time the natives put their canes into the ground, they will not make such good returns as the Bengal sort, but planted in the West India mode, in the month of September or October, and suffered to remain on the ground till the December or January twelve months, they will then yield double the returns of what the Bengal canes do, which is owing in part to the length of time they are in the ground, and principally to the ants and jackals not destroying them, whereas if the Bengal cane was to remain so long on the ground, the natives would have great difficulty to prevent the greatest part of them from be-
ing destroyed, and the young shoots would suffer very much from the hot winds, and ants, which I witnessed the second year I came to Mirzapore; but the shoots from the China canes I cut last January, stood the last hot season uncommonly well, and will next January, I have reason to believe, from the present appearance, make half, or nearly three-fourths the quantity of sugar they did last January; and that with the trifling expense of clearing the ground twice; cutting, and manufacturing the juice. I should be extremely happy to have sent you a more particular account, but that is not in my power, as the native statement is not to be depended upon. I did purchase twelve cottas of the best Bengal canes last January, merely as an experiment, which yielded just half the quantity of sugar my China canes did."

7. S. procerum. R.

Perennial, from ten to twenty feet high, erect. Leaves ensiform, with a white rib, and hispid margins. Panicle diffuse, with verticelled, compound and decompound branches. Corol of the pedicelled flower two, and of the sessile three-valved, with the inner one retuse.

Beng. Teng.

A native of Bengal, and by far the most beautiful of the genus I have yet met with. It comes nearest in appearance to S. Officinarum, but is a taller and much more elegant plant.

Culms perennial, straight, simple till the second or third year, then braunchy, about as thick as a slender walking cane; joints from six to twelve inches long, and filled with insipid pith; height of the whole plant, when in flower from ten to twenty feet. Leaves from three to five feet long, tapering to a long and very fine point, the greatest breadth is at one or two feet above the sheath, and is there from one to two inches; nerve white, margins hispid. Sheaths bearded round the mouth, and at their insertion on the outside. Panicles large, from one to two feet long, ovate, erect, composed of
numerous expanding, sub-verticelled, compound, woolly branches, when in blossom much expanded, afterwards they become erect, and pressed in on the common rachis, forming a dense cylindrical panicle, and I have repeatedly observed this variation in the form of the panicle at different periods, to run through the whole genus. **Flowers** in parts, one sessile, the other pedicelled. **Calyx** purple, woolly. **Corolla** of the sessile flower three, of the pedicelled two-valved; all are exceedingly delicate, and the third valve of the sessile flower is retuse.

**Obs.** The seeds or culms are long, strong and straight, and employed by the natives for screens, and various other economical purposes.

8. **S. Sara, R.**

Erect, from eight to twelve feet high. **Leaves** flat with prickly margins. **Panicles** dense, sub-verticelled; **ramifications** decompound. **Flowers** paired, one of the pair sessile. **Corolla** three-valved.

**Sans.** Goondra, Tejunuka, Shura.

**Beng.** Shur.

**Sara.** Asiat. Res. iv. 247.

Found in the vicinity of Calcutta, but rather rare, whereas **S. spontaneum** (which Sir William Jones mistook for **Sara**) is very common everywhere. It is readily distinguished by being a stronger reed, the leaves much larger, with very hispid margins, the ramifications of the panicle decompound, and a corolla of three valves. **Culms** perennial, erect, from six to sixteen feet high, often near the base as thick as the little finger, smooth, remarkably strong. **Leaves**, the lower ones from four to eight feet long, and narrow; the superior ones shorter, broader, tapering from the base to a most fine point, strong, and rigid; concave above, margins hispid. **Sheaths** from twelve to eighteen inches long, with a tuft of hair above their mouths on the inside. **Panicle** dense, when in flower open, when in seed condensed and of a lanceolate shape, from
Saccharum.  

Triandria Digynia.  

one to three feet long; branches decompound, or more; the inferior alternate, the superior sub-verticelled with generally three sharp angles armed with small stiff bristles besides long white silky hairs.  *Flowers* paired, one sessile, the other pedicelled.  *Calyx* two-valved, clothed with long, soft, white, silky hairs.  *Corol* three-valved, fringed.

9. *S. exaltatum. R.*


Kerpa.  *Hort. Mal.* 12. t. 46. seems to be this, rather than *S. spontaneum.*

*Teling.*  *Konda-Kanamoo.*

A very high beautiful species, a native of vallies.  Compare with *S. Arundinaceum.*

*Root* creeping.  *Culms* many, erect, from ten to sixteen feet high, towards the base perennial, ligneous, inwardly spongy, (not piped,) smooth, round, without any groove, or hollow any where, about an inch in circumference at the thickest part which is near the middle.  *Leaves* alternate, sheathing, remote, remarkably long and narrow, but firm, tapering from the middle towards each end; margins armed with very sharp spines, mouth of the sheaths woolly.  *Panicules* terminal, crowded, when the flowers are on the decay, linear, oblong, erect, eighteen inches long, three in diameter, and composed of beautiful cream-coloured, downy, short, sub-erect, ramous, sub-verticelled spiked racemes.  *Rachis* round, striated.  *Flowers* in pairs, one sessile, the other pedicelled, both hermaphrodite.  *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, both valves pointed, and covered with much long, cream-coloured soft hair as well as their pedicels, and particularly round their insertion.  *Corol* of the sessile flower three-valved, of the pedicelled flower two-valved, membranaceous, white.  I could not observe any nectary.  *Stamens,*
&c. as in the genus. *Seed* clavate, smooth, clear whitish yellow.

**Obs.** Cattle do not eat it.

10. *S. Munja. R.*

Straight, from eight to ten feet high, every part smooth, except the inside of the base of the hispid, long, margined, linear, white nerved, channelled leaves. *Panicles* large, oblong, spreading; *branches* thereof verticelled, and super-decom-pound. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite. *Corols* two-valved.


A native of the countries about Benares where the natives make ropes of it. In the Botanic garden it blossoms in November. I never saw it, nor, so far as I can find, is it known so low down as Bengal, otherwise I might have thought it König's *S. bengalense*.

11. *S. canaliculatum. R.*

Perennial, erect, (from eight to twelve feet high.) *Leaves* subulate, deeply channelled, very long. *Panicles* linear-oblong; *ramifications* simple, and verticelled; *calycine valves* with thick callous base and fringed margins; *corol* one-valved.

A most beautiful stately species, a native of Bengal, in most thickets, &c. where the soil is rich, flowering in August and September.

*Culms* about as thick as a common ratan, incrusted with a white substance under the sheaths; filled with pith. *Leaves* from five to seven feet long, semi-cylindric, no where thicker than a pack thread, the whole being only a perfect channel; their sheaths simply bearded at the mouth. *Panicle* sub-cylindric, about two feet long, waving with its immense quantity of silver coloured, long, soft hair, to every breeze. *Flowers* paired, one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calycine valves* are remarkable on account of their large thick smooth callous base.
ANTHISTIRIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1567.

Polygamous. Involucres one-valved, seven-flowered. Hermaphrodite flower solitary, with a two-valved, one-flowered calyx, and corol of one valve and an awn. Accessory florets male or neuter, six; four sessile, resembling a calyx, and two pedicelled, their structure various.


Erect. Leaves taper from the ciliate base. Accessory florets two or three-valved, neuter, exterior valve of the sessile flower papillose, ciliate near the apex.


An erect annual species, a native of various parts of India, appears about the close of the rains, in October and November, and continues during the cool season.

Culms erect, about two feet high, in our rich soil of Bengal, more slender than a crow-quill, smooth, and often coloured. Leaves few, ensiform; broadest at the base and there more ciliate, particularly the small floral leaves. Sheaths much shorter than the joints, smooth, and carinated on the back. Ligula short and chaffy. Panicles sometimes drooping, though in general erect and composed of a few, rather remote, axillary branches. Involucres longer than the flowers, smooth, cuspitate.

Hermaphrodite Flowers bearded at the base. Calyx two-valved; valves hard, obtuse, and somewhat hairy, by age changing from straw colour to dark brown. Corol one small, pellucid valve, and a very strong, long, thick, brown, hairy awn on the opposite side. Stigma three. Styles two, with ochraceous plumose stigmas, which become brown by age. Nectarial scales large, with crenate, truncate apices.

Accessary Florets six, all neuter. Calyces two-valved, those of the sessile four, papillose, ciliate near the apex; those of the upper pedicelled two, smaller and smooth. Corols none, or of one, small, hyaline valve. Stamina none.
2. *A. polystachya*. R.

*Culms* numerous, sub-erect. *Leaves* taper from their sub-ciliate base. *Accessory florets* three-valved, male, exterior valves of the sessile four, papillose, ciliate near the apex.

A native of Bengal, and with the other species which are natives of the same country, appears at the close of the rains, in October and November.

*Culms* many, annual, erect, or ascending, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* about the length of the joints of the culm, taper from the base, and there sometimes sub-ciliate. *Panicles* slender, erect, or nearly so, composed of a few alternate, axillary branches. *Involucres* longer than the flowers, smooth, sub-aristate.

*Hermaphrodite Flowers* breaded at the base. *Calyx* two-valved, both hard, a little hairy awn on the opposite side. *Corol* one-valved, with a long, strong, hairy awn on the opposite side.

*Accessory Florets* six, all male. *Calyces* two-valved, the exterior one of the four sessile florets papillose, ciliate near the apex. *Corol* of one transparent valve. *Stamens* three. *Pistil* none.

3. *A. scandens*. R.

Perennial, ramous, scandent, geniculate, emitting roots from the joints. *Floral leaves* with the base ciliate. *Panicles* copious, shaggy. *Involucres* smooth. *Accessory florets* two-valved, neuter; exterior valve of the sessile four, papillose, ciliate near the apex.

A native of Bengal; flowers during the cool season.

*Root* perennial. *Culms* scandent, running to an extent of many feet, smooth, ramous, jointed, and coloured; from the joints numerous roots issue, and enter the ground if not too far removed from it. *Leaves* ensiform, the floral ones much shorter, and ciliate at the base. *Panicle* terminal, composed of erect ramifications of numerous, rather remote fascicles of axillary, short-pedicelled umbellets, each of which is furnish-
ed with a boat-shaped spathe or bracte, and consists of four, sessile, neuter, two-valved florets in a verticil; above these are two more, but much smaller, on short pedicels, with one sessile, awned, hermaphrodite one in the centre, on a short scaly receptacle. Calyx two-valved, the exterior valves of the lower four neuter florets bearded, of the hermaphrodite ones boat-shaped, and very obtuse. Corol of the hermaphrodite flower two-valved, with a long, ferruginous, straight arista.

Obs. It differs from A. ciliata in being an extensively scandent, perennial plant.

4. A. heteroclita. R.

Culms leaning, geniculate. Leaves ciliate. Involucres five-flowered, two awned hermaphrodite ones, and three ciliate male ones.

This is one of the smallest of the genus, a native of newly made pasture land in the vicinity of Calcutta, where it appears about the close of the rains, and during the cool season.

Culms annual, erect, or leaning, geniculate, smooth, and coloured; from twelve to twenty-four inches high. Leaves ensiform, soft and hairy. Sheaths much shorter than the joints. Panicles copious, hirsute, composed of numerous small umbells and these in general of five or more umbellets, the former with a common cymbiform, bristly involucre, and the latter with a small, proper characteristic involucre, equally bristly; all the bristles have a round bulbous base. Umbellets five-flowered; the two hermaphrodite ones awned, and the three male ones pedicelled, and awnless; one of the former is sessile below, with a pedicelled male one by it; the other elevated on a common peduncle, embraced by the other two male ones on their proper pedicels, in all of them the calyx is two-valved, no corol, the arista in the hermaphrodite flowers excepted.

Obs. This species may be immediately distinguished by its umbellets being composed of two hermaphrodite awned
florets, and three male ones. In all the rest, which I have met with there is one awned hermaphrodite, and six male, or neuter florets in the umbellet.


Creeping. Leaves scarcely longer than their sheaths. Involucres smooth. Accessory florets male, with a two-valved hairy calyx and one-valved awnless corol.

A common grass, delighting in rich pasture ground.

Culms creeping, or leaning on other plants, filiform, ramous, winding from joint to joint, round, smooth, from one to three feet long. Leaves below, and on leafy shoots bifarious, small, particularly the floral ones, smooth. Sheaths short, compressed. Panicles thin, leafy. Flowers numerous, collected in little pedicelled, involucred fascicles from the axills of the exterior leaves. Fascicles, or umbellets, their peduncles are jointed near the apex, and from thence upwards embraced by a long, boat-shaped sheath or involucre. Flowers of the umbellet seven; one hermaphrodite or female, and six male; four of the male florets on their proper short pedicels surround a common pedicel which elevates the hermaphrodite or female one, and the other two male florets; these last two have also their proper pedicels; all their insertions are surrounded with hair.

Hermaphrodite two, or Female three Flowers. Calyx two-valved, pointed. Corol one-valved, a pretty long twisted awn occupying the place of the other. Stamens three, or none. Male flowers, four at the base, and two embracing laterally the hermaphrodite, or female flowers, each of these two has its proper pedicel. Calyx two-valved, lanceolate, hairy. Corol one-valved. Stamens three.

Obs. It often happens that there are two hermaphrodite, and seven male flowers in the fascicle; in that case one of the usual lateral pedicels supports the additional two flowers.
6. *A. cymbaria. R.*

Erect, ramous. *Leaves* many times longer than their sheaths. *Involucres* smooth. *Accessory florets* male, with a two-valved, ciliate calyx, and a one-valved, awnless corol.


_Teling,_ Pedda Ghella.

This is a large species. I have generally found it amongst bushes on mountains.

*Culms* many, erect, from three to six feet high, very ramous, smooth, solid, ligneous, joints smooth. *Leaves* large in proportion to the size of the plant. *Panicles* linear, leafy, erect, composed of innumerable bracted fascicles like those of the last described. *Bractes* boat-shaped, ending in a very long, subulate point, sometimes coloured, and in luxuriant plants fringed with many long rigid hairs. *Flowers* seven in each fascicle or umbellet as in the last, and disposed exactly in the same manner, only here the four male flowers that surround the base of the common pedicel are sessile.

**Hermaphrodite Flowers.** *Calyx* two-valved. *Valvelets* nearly equal, obtuse, smooth, of a firm texture. *Corol* one-valved, the place of the second is occupied by a long twisted awn. *Stamens* three, &c, as in the genus.

**Male Flowers.** *Calyx* two-valved, the exterior valve fringed with many strong hairs about the apex. *Corol* one-valved. *Stamens* three.

7. *A. arundinacea. R.*

Perennial, straight, from six to twelve feet high; *leaves* from four to eight feet long; *accessary florets* male, with both *calyces* and *corols* two-valved; the exterior valvelet of the former shaggy.

A native of Bengal. *Flowering time* the beginning of the cool season.

*Root* perennial. *Culms* straight, jointed, glaucous, between
the joints much contracted, round and very smooth, the lower joints of the large plant as thick as the fore finger; every part filled with white spongy pith; height of the whole plant when in flower, from six to sixteen feet. In the Botanic garden where the soil is rich some plants are full sixteen feet high. Leaves from six to eight feet long; slender, deeply channelled toward the base, recurvate, margins hispid. The radical ones are bifarious, the floral ones alternate, sheaths smooth, compressed, much shorter than the joints of the culm. Panicle, the whole upper half of each culm may be so called, and is composed of numerous, axillary, very ramous branches, bending elegantly to one side, particularly with a breeze of wind. Bractes one to each umbellet of flowers, boat-shaped. Umbellets numerous, long, slender, pedicelled, drooping, each one is composed of four, sessile, awnless accessory male flowers surrounding, and inserted on a short clavate pedicel, which supports an hermaphrodite awned flower, and two pedicelled awnless ones.


Hermaphrodite Flowers. Calyx two-valved, villous. Corol one-valved, a long arista occupies the place of the usual second valve. Nectary and stamen as in the male. Germ oblong; styles two, villous.

ANDROPOGON. Schreb. gen. N. 1566.

Polygamous. Flowers in pairs, hermaphrodite, sessile. Calyx two-valved, one-flowered. Corol for the most part two-valved, and generally awned. Male, or neuter pedicelled. Calyx as in the hermaphrodite. Corol for the most part two-valved, generally awnless.
SECT. I. With terminal Spikes.


Spikes solitary, or paired, imbricated with sessile, hermaphrodite, awned flowers on the outside, and two rows of awnless pedicelled male ones on the inside.

Sans. Venee, Khura, Guree, Ugree, Khuraguree, Guraguree, Devutara, Jeemoota.

Beng. Detara, or Detta.

A native of pasture ground. Flowers during the cold season.

Culms at and near the base creeping, branchy, with only about a foot of their flower-bearing extremities erect, and as thick as a sparrow's quill, round, smooth, joints slightly villous. Leaves small, inside a little hairy, mouth of the sheaths hairy. Spike terminal, generally solitary, though sometimes there are two or even three; when single, long-peduncled, when two, each has a very short, erect pedicel; the spike or spikes are about an inch and a half long. Flowers in pairs, numerous, imbricated, on one side are two rows of sessile, hermaphrodite ones, and in the other two rows of pedicelled ones; male rachis waved, jointed and hairy. Hermaphrodite flowers sessile. Calyces two-valved, the exterior one broad, compressed, striated, a little hairy, rounded at the apex; margins fringed with hairs; involucre smooth, glossy, keeled, pointed. Corol of the hermaphrodite flower one-valved; the arista which is pretty long and twisted, occupies the place of a second; that of the male two-valved, the inner one slender and bifid.

Obs. Cattle will eat it, but not greedily.

2. A. contortus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 904.

Monoicous. Spikes solitary; inferior flowers male or neuter and awnless; superior flowers one female and awned, the other male and awnless.
**Triandria Digynia.**

**Andropogon.**

*Teling. Yeddi.*

Grows in tufts on rich pasture ground.

*Culms* near the base spreading a little, there compressed and ramous, the rest from one to two feet high, erect, round, and smooth; joints smooth. *Leaves* below bifarious, middle-sized, upper side scattered with a few hairs, margins and mouths of the sheaths hairy. *Spikes* always single, terminal, bowing, cylindric; *rachis* jointed, waved, round, below where it is occupied by the male and neuter flowers smooth; above where the female flowers are, it is covered with much short, brown hair. *Flowers* numerous, imbricated in pairs; on the lower half of the spike they are all neuter, or male, and awnless, one sessile, one pedicelled; on the upper half the sessile flower is female, and the pedicelled one male.

**Male or neuter Flowers.** *Calyx* two-valved, one-flowered; exterior valvelet green, and covered with stiff white hair; inner valve membranaceous, and smooth, except the margins, which are slightly ciliate. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous, margins slightly ciliate. *Stamens* three or none.

**Female Flowers.** *Calyx* one-valved, one-flowered, rigid, embracing the corol on all sides, brown, a little hairy. *Corol* one-valved, small, the place of the other is supplied by a very long, twisted arista.

3. *A. tenellus. R.*

Filiform, *spikes* paired. *Flowers* paired, the sessile ones hermaphrodite, and awned; the pedicelled ones neuter, and awnless; exterior valves of both calyces oblong, striate, hairy, and three-toothed; neuter corol of one minute valve.

A most delicate tall grass, a native of Bengal, where it appears in hedges, &c. during the cool season.

*Culms* from two to three feet long; at the base resting on the ground, ramous, scarcely so thick as a pack thread; *joints* villous. *Leaves* slender, a few hairs toward the base. *Spikes* paired, erect, short-pedicelled; *outside* imbricated with two rows of sessile, awned, hermaphrodite flowers; *inside* with
rows of pedicelled, awnless, neuter ones. *Rachis* jointed and hairy. *Calyces* two-valved; *exterior* oblong, three-toothed, striated, hairy; *interior* acute, three-nerved, that of the neuter flower shorter. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite flower one-valved, with a long brown awn on the opposite, or inner side, that of the neuter flower single, and very minute.


Slender, towards the base creeping; *spikes* paired, incurved; *flowers* paired; the sessile ones hermaphrodite, and awned; the pedicelled ones male, with an awnless, two-valved corol.

A native of Bengal, appears during the cool season.

*Culms* very slender, toward the base ramous, and creeping; *joints* with a scanty short beard. *Leaves* slender, somewhat hairy toward the base. *Spikes* paired, on a long filiform peduncle, short-pedicelled, somewhat incurvate; *outside* imbricated with two rows of sessile, awned, hermaphrodite flowers; *inside* with two very distinct (for they are separated by a deep groove) rows of pedicelled, awnless, male ones. *Rachis* jointed, and hairy. *Calyces* of both two-valved; *exterior* oblong, hairy, ciliate, five to seven-nerved, edges thin, apex of the male tridentate, of the hermaphrodite obtuse. *Inner valves* acute, three-nerved. *Corol* of the hermaphrodite flower of one hyaline valve on the outside and an arista for the other; of the male one of two very unequal hyaline valves. *Styles* two; *stigma* purple, villous. *Seed* oblong, smooth.

5. *A. conjugatus* R.

Straight, very ramous, filiform. *Spikes* conjugate, both flowers hermaphrodite, and both awned; *exterior* valves of the calyces lanceolar, and copiously ciliate.

A native of Bengal, and the smallest of the genus I have yet met with. Flowers during the cool season.
Root a few very slender, brown fibres. *Culms* in tufts, and very ramous, filiform, erect, smooth, even the joints; from six to twelve inches high. *Leaves* minute, a few hairs near the base. *Spikes* always exactly paired as in most species of *Ischæmun*, erect, flat on the inside, where they touch each other. *Rachis* winding, and clothed with long, silver-coloured hairs, length about an inch. *Flowers* in pairs, one sessile, one pedicelled, both hermaphrodite, and both awned. *Calyces* two-valved, one-flowered; *exterior* valve in both lanceolate, with the margins copiously ciliate. *Corol* two-valved; *valves* transparent, and brown; that (the inner) which gives support to the arista, bifid. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two. *Stigmas* long and plumose.

6. *A. filiformis. R.*

Filiform, annual, erect. *Spikes* paired. *Flowers* all sessile, solitary; hermaphrodite, diandrous, with a corol of one valve, which ends in a long awn.

This is the most delicate species I have yet met with; appears in small tufts, on pasture land near Calcutta, in the months of October, November, and December.

*Culms* numerous, filiform, smooth, erect, from nine to twelve inches high. *Leaves* small, slender, and smooth. *Spikes* two, terminal, filiform, scarcely two inches long. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite, solitary, sessile, no pedicelled flower being found, no pubescence about the calyx, or rachis. *Calyx* two-valved, one-flowered. *Corol* of one large, awned valve. *Stamina* two, one of the anthers larger. *Germovate. Styles* two.

7. *A. tristachyos. R.*

*Spikes* three, both flowers hermaphrodite, and both awned. *Calyces* lanceolate, and ciliate.

A delicate, beautiful species found on newly laid down pasture ground in the vicinity of Calcutta, and in flower in October, November, and December.
Annual, with numerous, nearly straight, erect, smooth, slender, pithy culms, of from one to two feet in height. Leaves taper from the base, most acute, about as long as the joints of the culms; a few long soft hairs on the inside near the base. Sheaths smooth, shorter than the joints. Spikes two, rarely three, and I have not seen four, one sessile the other two a little more elevated on a common pedicel, expanding; from two to three inches long. Rachis jointed, winding, and hairy. Flowers in pairs, one sessile, the other pedicelled, both hermaphrodite, and both awned. Calyces two-valved; valuelets lanceolate, ciliate; backs smooth, and brown. Corol of two, small, pellucid, brownish valves, the inner of each, ends in a long, brown, arista, proceeding from the bifid apex of the valuelet.

8. A. tridentatus. R.

Spikes paired, hirsute, both flowers hermaphrodite, and awned. Calyces shaggy, exterior valves cuneate, truncate, tridentate. Corols four-valved.

A delicate, rather tall species; a native of Coromandel. Culms straight. Leaves small. Spikes terminal, paired, sessile, lanceolate, shaggy. Flowers in pairs; one sessile, the other short-pedicelled, both hermaphrodite, and both awned. Calyx, exterior valves in both flowers cuneiform, with apices truncate, tridentate, back striated; middle part, as well as the margins from thence down, and the base bearded with fulvous hairs; inner valve longer than the exterior, ending in a pretty long arista; margins amply fringed with long fulvous hairs. Corol in both flowers four-valved; the exterior one on the inside bifid, and awned.

9. A. lanceolatus. R.

Leaves lanceolate, with cordate stem-clasping base, bristle-ciliate. Spikes tern, peduncled. Sessile or hermaphrodite flower awned, with the margin of the exterior valve of the calyx acutely pectinate, serrate.
A native of Coromandel, and very much like Panicum setigerum.

Culms scandent, or creeping; emitting roots from the joints, seems perennial. Leaves lanceolate, base cordate, and stem-clasping, apex acute, smooth on both sides, but the edges, from the middle down, bristle-ciliate. Spikes terminal, two, three, or four, peduncled. Rachis and pedicel of the male flower somewhat woolly. Calyces lanceolate; exterior valve, and chiefly that of the hermaphrodite sessile flower with the margins minutely and acutely pectinate-serrate. Corol in both two-valved, with an arista in the hermaphrodite one.

10. A. scandens. R.

Climbing; spikes from three to six, digitate; calyx lanceolate; male corols one-valved, and awnless; hermaphrodite ones with a one-valved corol and an awn.

Grows commonly in hedges, and on that account scandent; appears and flowers during the rains.

Culms long, ramous, creeping, or climbing over bushes, &c. emitting long roots from the joints; smooth and deeply grooved on one side; flower-bearing extremities erect, and about one or two feet long; joints woolly. Leaves sometimes a little hairy on the upper side, mouths of the sheaths membrane-stipuled, and hairy. Spikes generally from three to six, terminal, short pedicelled, sub-panicled flowers in approximate pairs; one hermaphrodite, and sessile, the other male, and pedicelled. In both the calyx is of two lanceolate, somewhat hairy valves. In the hermaphrodite one the corol is of one valve, and the place of the second valve is occupied by a long twisted arista. In the male one it is two-valved.

Obs. It is a coarse grass. Cattle are not fond of it.


Near the root creeping. Spikes from four to eight, digitate, pedicelled, exterior valve of the sessile, awned, hermaphro-
Andropogon. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA. 259
dite calyx with a pit on the back; male or neuter corol one-valved.

Is found on old pasture ground, which is generally shaded by trees.

Culms creeping near the base, &c. as in the last two species; joints bearded. Leaves small, ciliate; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Spikes from four to eight, in other respects exactly as in the last species. Flowers, the specific mark is to be found in the pit of the exterior valves of the calyx of the hermaphrodite flowers, as in A. strictus, and A. punctatus, to be described; an arista occupies the place of the second valve of the corol; the valvelets of the calyx are both awnless.

Obs. I should doubt this being König’s Holcus pertusus, if he had not pointed it out to me himself.

Sub-scandent; joints pubescent. Spikes from three to six, sub-panicled. Calyces lanceolate; male corols two-valved; hermaphrodite ones one-valved with an arista; flowers paired.
Beng. Loari.
A native of hedges and road sides, but chiefly of old pasture ground.

Culms as in the last described species; joints much bearded. Leaves the same. Spikes from four to eight, short-pedicelled, inserted round the last half in each of the culms; in other respects they are as in the last described species. The flowers resemble those of that species, but are a little more remote. Calyx and corol the same as in A. scandens.

Spikes from six to eight, fascicled, peduncled; rachis hairy. Flowers lanceolate; hermaphrodite, sessile, and awned; male pedicelled and awnless; calyces acute; exterior valve hairy.

Q2
A native of Coromandel, a stout, erect species, with a branch from the axill of each of the superior smooth short leaves, having much the appearance and habit of Bladhii and pertusus; from the former it differs most conspicuously in the valves of the calyces being acute, whereas in Bladhii they are broad and rounded; and from pertusus in the want of the pit on the back of the exterior valve of the hermaphrodite flower.

SECT. II. With long peduncled, axillary Spikes.

14. A. monandrus. R.

Erect, filiform, with erect, filiform, branches at the top, Spikes solitary, flowers hermaphrodite, and female; exterior valvelet of the calyces and corols of both awned; hermaphrodite, monandrous.

A native of mountainous countries.

Culms many, ramous, filiform, straight; about a foot high, round and smooth. Leaves small, base and mouths of the sheaths hairy. Spikes generally solitary, terminal, and from the exterior axills, long-peduncled, straight, about an inch long. Peduncles filiform, jointed, and spathey at the middle. Rachis jointed, winding, hairy. Flowers numerous, imbricated in pairs; one, the hermaphrodite, sessile, and the other, female, pedicelled.

Hermaphrodite Flowers sessile. Calyx two-valved, nearly equal, exterior valvelet ending in a long slender arista, the inner one with its apex obtuse, and bearded. Corol, exterior valve ending in a long slender awn. Stamen one. Styles two, &c. as in the genus.

Female Flowers pedicelled. Calyx and corol as in the hermaphrodite ones; only the inner valve of the calyx is pointed, and bearded.

15. A. strictus. R.

Straight, ramous at the top; base of the leaves ciliate.
Spikes fascicled on their own proper pedicels; exterior valves of both calyces pitted; inner glume of the hermaphro-dite corol awned.

A native of mountains, and their vicinity.

Culms straight, ramous, about two feet high, and as thick as a sparrow's quill, round and smooth; joints bearded. Leaves slender, a little hairy, and ciliate near the base; mouths of the sheaths stipuled. Spikes from three to six, long-pedicelled, and collected on a common peduncle, one of which is terminal, and one or two more from the next one or two exterior axills; very slender, perfectly erect, and about an inch long. Rachis as in the former species. Pedicels most fine, straight, two inches long, jointed near the base, where a fine slender spathe begins. Flowers in pairs; one hermaphrodite and sessile, the other small and pedicelled.

Hermaphrodite Flowers sessile. Calyx as in the genus, except that the exterior large valvelet has a large pit in it, as in A. pertusus. Corol, inner valve slender, ending in a long twisted awn.

Male Flower pedicelled. Calyx one-valved, and pitted as in the hermaphrodite flower. Corol two-valved, awnless.

16. A. polystachyos. R.

Straight; spikes numerous, axillary, simple, each elevated on a long jointed, sheathed peduncle. Flowers, inferior pairs male and awnless; one of the superior ones is female and amply awned, the other male and awnless.

A native of the Peninsula of India. The flowers greatly resemble those of A. contortus, but the habit of the grasses is very different.

Culms straight, ramous. Leaves ensiform, straight, acute, ciliate at the base. Spikes simple, many together on the axill of the leaves, each elevated high on its long, filiform, jointed, sheathed peduncle, length from one to two inches. Flowers paired, those on the lower two-thirds of the spike are all male, and awnless, and, as usual, one of them sessile, the other
short-pedicelled; **superior pairs**, the sessile one of each of these is a slender female, amply bearded at the base with much dark brown hair, which is the more conspicuous as every other part of the spike is smooth; the other short-pedicelled, male, and awnless, like the inferior pairs.

**Male Flowers. Calyx** two-valved. **Corol** two-valved. **Stamina** three.

**Female Flowers. Calyx** of one linear, striated, hard, dark brown valve. **Corol** one-valved, with a very long, twisted awn on the other side. **Stamina** none. **Styles** two.

**Sect. III.** Panicles naked, and terminal.


Creeping. **Leaves** shorter than their sheaths. **Panicle** linear-oblong, erect; **ramifications** three-flowered, one hermaphrodite, sessile, and two male, peduncled.

**Gramen aciculatum. Rumph. Amb. 6. t. 5. f. 1. good.**

**Raphis trivalvis. Lour. Cochín Ch. 676.**

**Kudira-pullu. Rheed. Mal. 12. p. 97. t. 43.**

**Sans. Shunkhinee, Chora-pooshpee, Keshinee.**

**Beng. Chora kanta.**

Grows on barren, moist, pasture ground; its seeds are exceedingly troublesome to those who walk where it grows, as they stick in the stockings, and produce a disagreeable itching.

**Culms** straight, simple, from one to two feet high, round and smooth. **Leaves** small, waved, with the margins prickleciliate. **Panicle** terminal, erect, linear-oblong, from two to three inches long. **Ramifications** (or rather peduncles) verticelled, simple, three-flowered, nearly erect; apex armed with short stiff hairs. **Flowers**, one sessile, hermaphrodite, and two pedicelled male ones on each peduncle.

**Hermaphrodite Flower. Calyx** two-valved, nearly equal; the inner one ends in a short arista, and has the keel scabrous; base involved in brown short hair. **Corol** two-
valved, the inner one ending in a short rigid arista. *Stamens* three, &c. as in the genus.

**Male Flowers.** *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male, except that there is no *arista* to the corol.

*Obs.* It is of a very coarse nature. I never found it touched by cattle.

18. *A. verticillatus.* *R.*

Erect. *Leaves* long, and very hairy; *panicle* conical; *ramifications* verticelled, three-flowered; one hermaphrodite, sessile, with two awns; and two-pedicelled, male, with one awn each.

A native of mountains, flowering about the end of the wet season.

*Root* woody, perennial. *Culms* erect, simple, very leafy, smooth, round, towards the base soiled, as thick as a small goose-quill; from four to six feet high. *Leaves* approximated, eighteen inches long, and three quarters of an inch broad; margins set with minute spines, and particularly hairy on the inside near the base. *Panicles* erect, conical, lax, from eight to ten inches long, composed of many verticelled, most simple filiform, waved, bowing, three-flowered branches, as in *A. aciculatus*.

**Hermaphrodite Flowers** sessile. *Calyx*, glume one-flowered, two-valved, inner valve awned, both hairy, having the base surrounded with much brown hair. *Corol* one-valved, a long twisted awn occupying the place of the other. *Stamens* three. *Style* yellow.

**Male Flowers** pedicelled, one on each side the hermaphrodite one; pedicels covered with brown hairs. *Calyx*, exterior valve a little hairy, and awned, base involved in short brown hair. *Corol* two-valved. *Stamens* three.


Sub-erect. *Leaves* remarkably long. *Panicle* oblong,
composed of simple, alternate, filiform, short-pedicelled, erect, patent branches; neuter florets two-valved and pedicelled.

A large, leafy, sub-erect species; a native of the mountainous parts of the Northern Circars.

I am not possessed of any other description of Swartz's A. saccharoides than the specific character, as it stands in Willdenow's edition of the species, which agrees with my plant; I therefore conclude they are the same.


Spikes from six to eight, fascicled, peduncled; rachis hairy. Flowers lanceolate, hermaphrodite, sessile and awned; male pedicelled and awnless; calyces acute, exterior valve hairy.

A native of Coromandel. It is a stout erect species, with a branch from the axill of each of the superior smooth short leaves; it has much the appearance and habit of Bladhii, and pertusus; from the former it differs most conspicuously in the valves of the calyces being acute, whereas in Bladhii they are broad and rounded; and from pertusus in the want of the pit on the back of the exterior valve of the hermaphrodite flowers.

21. A. punctatus. R.

Erect, simple. Leaves large, long, and numerous. Panicle of numerous, simple, second ramifications. Exterior valves of the calyces of both hermaphrodite and neuter flowers pitted.

This is a mountain grass.

Culms from two to four feet high, without branches, below bent towards the earth for half a foot, often erect, entirely surrounded with the sheaths of the leaves; not piped, but replete with spongy pith. Leaves numerous, large, with some long white hairs scattered over them near the base; mouths of the sheaths stipuled, bearded, and woolly. Panicle erect, oblong, from four to five inches high, composed of many, erect, short-peduncled, filiform, secund, spiked racemes; ra-
Andropogon. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA. 265

chis and flowers exactly as in A. fuscicularis; except that here the outer valve of the calyx of both flowers has a pit in the middle. The corol of the hermaphrodite flower wants the inner valve; in its place is a pretty long twisted awn.

22. A. fuscicularis. R.

Erect, ramous. Panicle composed of fascicled, simple, or divided branches. Flowers paired; hermaphrodite ones awned; neutral ones awnless and without a corol.

Telung. Kunda-jeri.

A native of mountains.

Culms erect, jointed, smooth, rather thicker than a crow's quill, from three to five feet high, sulcated, mostly naked, rush-like, not piped. Leaves from three to four, small, remote, retrorso-scabrous; mouths of the sheath hairy; from each sheath springs a short panicle-bearing branch. Panicle terminal, six inches long, erect, fascicled; fascicles remote, alternate, composed of several erect, filiform, often ramous, secund spikes, or spiked-racemes. Flowers in pairs; the hermaphrodite ones sessile; the neutral peduncled. Common rachis round, smooth; partial one undulated, jointed, compressed, woolly.

Hermaphrodite Flower. Calyx, glume one-flowered, two-valved, smooth, awnless, base surrounded with wool. Corol, exterior valve the length of the calyx; inner short, bifid, with a long twisted awn from the fissure. Neuter floret small, its pedicel woolly, length of the hermaphrodite flower. Calyx two-valved. Corol none.


Erect in all situations. Leaves sub-bifarious, long, narrow, and rigid. Panicle verticelled; ramifications simple, expanding, hermaphrodite and male flowers awnless, with muricate calyces, and corols of three valves.

Sans. Veerumung, Veeranurung.

Beng. Bena, the name of the plant, and Khuskhus the root.
Tam. Woetiwear.

It is very common in every part of the coast and Bengal, where it meets with a low, moist, rich soil, especially on the banks of water courses, &c.

Root of many perennial, long, spongy, brown fibres. Culms many, smooth, simple, rigidly erect, a little compressed at the base, jointed, smooth, inwardly spongy; from four to six feet high and as thick as a goose-quill. Leaves near the base bifarious, narrow, erect, from two to three feet long, pretty smooth, rigid. Panicle from six to twelve inches long, conical, composed of numerous spreading, short-peduncled, simple, linear, verticelled spiked-racemes. Rachis of the spiked-racemes jointed, winding, naked. Flowers paired, awnless; one hermaphrodite, sessile; the other male, and pedicelled; insertions nearly naked.


Male Flower. Calyx as in the hermaphrodite. Corol two-valved. Nectary as above. Stamens three.

Obs. The roots, when dry, and then gently moistened, emit a pleasant kind of fragrance; they are employed to make large fans, commonly called Vissaries; and also screens which are placed before windows and doors, which being kept moist during the hot winds render the air that passes through them, both cool and fragrant. See Observation on Aristida setacea. The grass is often employed for thatch.

Dr. König was too accurate a Botanist to describe this very conspicuous plant under two names, viz. A. squarrosus. Linn. sp. pl. Willd. iv. 908, and A. muricatus; the former is evidently a very different species, and found by him in Ceylon, floating on pools of water; whereas A. muricatus (which I formerly called aromaticus) is always rigidly erect, whether growing in water, or on dry land. Its root is delightful-
ly aromatic, as mentioned by König himself, and by Sir William Jones, particularly when moistened with water.

I am inclined to think König's A. squarrosus is my Panicum paludosum; a species with thick spongy culms, which is generally found swimming on pools of sweet water.

24. A. glaber. R.
Erect, ramous, smooth. Panicle ovate, verticelled; ramification simple, two or three-cleft. Flowers paired, the hermaphrodite ones awned, with the calyx pitted; the male ones neither pitted nor awned, with a two-valved corol.

Beng. Gundha-goorana.

Found thinly scattered on rather elevated spots over Bengal.

Root perennial. Culms sub-erect, very ramous, smooth, from three to four feet high. Leaves glossy, smooth in every part. Panicles ovate, verticelled; ramifications simple, and two-cleft, or even three-cleft sometimes. Flowers paired; the hermaphrodite ones sessile and awned; the male ones pedicelled, and awnless.

Hermaphrodite Flowers. Calyx two-valved, smooth, purple-coloured; exterior valve pitted on the back. Corol one-valved, a long awn occupying the place of the second.

Male Flowers nearly as large as the female. Calyx not pitted. Corol two-valved.

25. A. montanus. R.

Shrubby near the base, creeping. Leaves long and slender. Panicle sub-verticelled; ramifications ramous; flowers paired; the hermaphrodite ones awned; the neuter awnless, with a corol of one valve.

Teling. Aroots hangali.

A native of mountainous countries.

Culms many, below resting on the ground and rooting, round, smooth, from three to four feet high, and as thick as a large crow's quill. Leaves long and narrow, a little hairy
on the upper side near the base only; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Panicle terminal, conical, from four to eight inches long, composed of many, ramous, sub-verticilied spikes, or rather spiked-racemes; rachis winding, jointed, a little hairy. Flowers as usual, in pairs, an hermaphrodite one sessile; and a neuter one pedicelled.

Hermaphrodite Flowers. Calyx two-valved, the exterior one a little hairy. Corol one-valved, a twisted awn two or three times the length of the corol supplies the place of the other. Neuter flowers like the hermaphrodite ones, but without arista.

26. A. bicolor. R.

Erect. Panicle diffuse, with expanding, decompound and super-decompound branches; hermaphrodite calyces with smooth backs, and fringed margins; corol three-valved, and awned; calyx of the neuter flower hairy, with a two-valved corol.

Holcus bicolor. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 929.

Beng. Kala-deodhan.

Hind. Kala-joor.

Teling. Muka-joor, and Muka-jooralar the grain.

I have only found it in a cultivated state.

Culms generally single, straight, round, smooth, from four to ten feet high, and as thick as the finger or thumb, mostly covered by the sheath of the leaves. Leaves from one to three feet long, and from one to three inches broad, smooth; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Panicle erect, oval, dense, composed of many ramous, expanding, sub-verticilied branches, the various ramifications angular and very hispid when the finger is drawn backwards over them, their flower-bearing extremities hairy. Flowers paired, and, as in the genus, the sessile one is hermaphrodite and the pedicilied one neuter.

Hermaphrodite Flowers sessile. Calyx; valvelets nearly equal, with the back smooth, and as they ripen becoming
of a shining black, with many white hairs round the margins (ciliated.) Corol three-valved, fringed, the second or solitary valve ending in a short twisted arista. Seeds oval, brown, smooth, free, with an impression on the back near the base.


Obs. This and the following species A. Sorghum seem to me to possess more of the character of Andropogon than of Holcus. I have therefore changed their places from the latter to the former.

27. A. Sorghum. R.


Telting. Tella, or Konda (white) janoo the name of the plant, and Tella-janoolar the grain.

Obs. This also I have only found in a cultivated state. It differs from the former.

1st. In having the panicle contracted, very dense, and less regularly verticelled.

2d. In having the glumes of the calyx of a whitish green colour and very woolly.

3d. In having three valves to the neuter flowers.

There are two other sorts, which I take to be only varieties of the last; their names in Telinga are Pacha (green) Janoo and Yerra (red) Janoo.

These last two with their varieties are much cultivated on a rather elevated, good soil. Seed time October; and harvest time, January. The produce in good soil is often upwards of an hundred-fold. The grain is much used for food. It is probable that through the whole of Southern Asia as many of the inhabitants live on the various kinds of dry or small grain, as upon rice, and they are reckoned fully as wholesome as that is.
All kinds of cattle are remarkably fond of the straw notwithstanding its thickness, and solidity.

28. A. cernuus. R.

Erect, from five to fifteen feet high; lower half with verticals of roots from the joints. Panicles oval, with numerous, long, compound, cernuous branches; glumes villous and fringed. Corol three-valved and fringed, the inner scarce awned.

Holcus cernuus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 930.

This species, (or variety of Sorghum,) is the kind cultivated by the inhabitants of the Munipoora, Koonkee, and other mountainous districts immediately east of Bengal. The grain is milk white; some of it was sown in the Botanic garden, during the early part of the rainy season of 1812, and in November the plants were from ten to fifteen feet high, several ramous stems arising from the same root, or grain of seed; all the joints of the lower half of the original stems which are as thick as a slender walking cane, throw out copiously verticals of roots from all the joints, the lower ones near the soil enter it, and give additional support and nourishment to the plants, which are of two, or more years' duration, if suffered to remain; the leaves are from twenty to forty inches long, by two or three broad, soft and smooth, the rib white on both sides. Panicles large, oval on the more slender branches, and in those, while in flower erect; but in such as terminate the primary stems, the form is obscure, from the drooping habit of their branches. The flowers agree with those of Sorghum, except that the awn is so small and short as to be hid within the glume of the calyx; the neuter flowers are very minute, and consist of only one or two slender, villous, calycine glumes. The grain of this plant is the staff of life of those wild savage mountaineers, who inhabit the above-mentioned countries, where it is one of the few articles cultivated by them. Cattle are fond of the straw, or rather canes.
29. *A. saccharatus. R.*

Erect. Panicles verticelled, with ramifications drooping. Calyx hairy; corols awnless; hermaphrodite three-valved, neuter one-valved.


Hind. and Beng. Deo-dhan.

Is much cultivated over various parts of India during the rainy and cold seasons upon land which is too high for rice.

Root ramous. Culms erect, round, jointed, sometimes ramous, lower joints radicating from eight to twelve feet high, three or four inches in circumference near the base. Leaves bifarious, sheathing, sword-shaped, margins hispid, the rest smooth, with a white nerve on the upper side, three feet long, and three or four inches broad. Sheath as long as the panicle is when young, afterwards the whole is completely bent down from the weight of the seed. Flowers paired, one hermaphrodite, sessile; the other neuter, and pedicelled.

Hermaphrodite Flowers sessile. Calyx one-flowered, two-valved, both valves hairy. Corol three-valved, the solitary valve daggered; dagger, shorter than the calyx. Seed oval, white.


Obs. The only circumstance that renders me uncertain whether this is Holcus saccharatus of Linnaeus is the total want of the arista in the hermaphrodite flowers; in other respects they agree.


Erect, from one to fifteen feet high. Panicle ovate, lax; ramifications sub-verticelled, compound and decompound. Calyx hairy; corols fringed, those of the hermaphrodite three-valved, and awned.

Beng. Kula-moocha.

Teling. Gaddi-janoo.
Grows in hedges, on banks of water courses, and on land that has lately been in cultivation.

Root somewhat woody, perennial. Culm near the base bending to the earth, and there rooting at the joints, the rest erect; the whole is of a firm ligneous texture, inwardly spongy, jointed, round and smooth; below naked, above covered by the sheaths of the leaves. In hedges on the banks of the rivers, &c. where the soil is good, it is often from ten to fifteen feet high; while on a barren dry soil, not more than one or two. Leaves long, smooth, except the margins, which are scabrous. Panicle very large, oval, often bowing, rather thin, composed of sub-verticelled, ramous, spreading branches, with woolly insertions; the branchlets of the branches are composed of four or six pedicelled, spiked racemes. Rachis of the spikes jointed, &c. Flowers paired, &c. as in the other species.

Hermaphrodite Flowers sessile. Calyx two-valved; valvelets equal, hairy. Corol three-valved, membranaceous, margins fringed with hairs; the second one retuse, with a pretty long twisted arista; the inner one very small. Nectary as in the last species. Male Flowers pedicelled. Calyx as in the hermaphrodite. Corol two-valved.

31. A. miliaceus, R.

Erect, from six to ten feet high. Panicle ample, lax; ramifications verticelled, expanding, or drooping. Corol three-valved, in both hermaphrodite and male flowers.

The seeds of this most beautiful stately grass were sent me from Lucknow, by the late Gen. Claude Martin, under the name of hill grass. It being a native of the mountains north of Oude. It blossoms in this garden during the latter part of the rains.

Culms erect, ramous, smooth, the largest of them nearly as thick as the little finger, general height (in the rich soil of the Botanic garden) about ten feet. Leaves ensiform-lanceolate, soft, and smooth, except the margins, which are armed with
Andropogon.

Andropogon. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA. 273

minute sharp bristles, pointing forward, general length from two to three feet, and from one to two inches broad near the base, where broadest. Sheaths smooth, except at the mouths, and there bearded on both sides. Panicle very large, erect, with long, slender, smooth, elegantly drooping, verticelled, compound and decompound ramification. Flowers in pairs, as in the genus; one hermaphrodite, and sessile; the other male, and pedicelled. Calyx two-valved, one-flowered, oval, rather obtuse, and hairy, but without the characteristic woolly, or hairy involucre round the base of the flowers. Corol in both sorts three-valved, membranaceous, and fringed, sometimes the hermaphrodite flower is awned. Nectary two, fleshy, broad, truncated, fringed scales.

Obs. In habit this beautiful species comes near my Andropogon tumbackianus, from the Cape of Good Hope, but is more elegant in the panicle.

SECT. IV. Panicles foliaceous.

32. A. pumilus. R.

Erect, twelve inches high; panicles composed of numerous axillary, and terminal, conjugate spikes, on long, jointed sheathed peduncles. Calyx of the sessile hermaphrodite, flower awned, cuspidate.

A native of Coromandel, and one of the smallest of the genus.

Culms ramous, erect, smooth. Leaves rather small, particularly the floral ones, which are little more than large sheaths. Panicle composed of numerous, axillary, and terminal, conjugate, hirsute, secund spikes, elevated on slender, jointed peduncles, embraced by many delicate, chaffy bractes at the base, and by a sheath from the joint upwards. Flowers in pairs on the joints of the hairy rachis, one sessile and hermaphrodite, the other peduncled and male. Calyx two-valved, that of the hermaphrodite flower cuspidate. Corol one-valved, an arista occupies the place of a second in the hermaphrodite flower.
33. A. parviflorus. R.

Ascending. Leaves linear. Panicle leafy, thin; spikelets solitary, with proper, jointed, leafy spathes; both flowers awned, the pedicelled one a rudiment only.

A very beautiful most delicate species, a native of pasture land up amongst the Circar mountains and also of the mountains themselves.

Culms very branchy, ascending, filiform, about a foot, or a foot and a half high. Leaves numerous, small, linear, rather obtuse, mouths of the sheaths stipuled. Spikes axillary, minute, peduncled; generally one or two, rarely three. Rachis jointed and waved as in the other species, but here it is smooth, except at the insertions of the flowers. Peduncles most slender, jointed at the middle, from whence a small spathe ascends, which generally hides a part of its spike. Flowers in pairs; one hermaphrodite and sessile, the other merely the rudiment of a floret on a long clubbed pedicel.

34. A. Schoenanthus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 915.

Perennial, erect. Panicle sub-secund, linear, leafy; spikelets thereof paired, on a common, spathe pedicel, with proper pedicels and spathes; flowers of both sorts awnless, the male corol one-valved.

Sans. Malatrinukung, Bhoostrinung.
Beng. Gundha-bena.

Schoenanthus, or Juncus odoratus of the Materia Medica. On the coast I have only found this elegant valuable species in a state of cultivation, few gardens being without it; I have but twice found it in flower and both times during the rainy season.

Root perennial, young propagating-shoots issue from the axills of the leaves that surround a short, sub-lignaceous leaf-bearing culm. Culms from five to seven feet high, erect, sim-
ple, smooth, about as thick as a goose-quill. Leaves many, near the root bifarious, few on the upper part of the culm, of a soft texture, pale, green colour, slightly scabrous on the margins when drawn backward against the fingers, otherwise smooth; from three to four feet long including their sheaths, and about three-quarters of an inch broad. Floral leaves small. Panicle linear, a little bent to one side, composed of many fascicles of spikes that are both terminal, and from the exterior axils. Spikes generally paired on a common peduncle, with a common boat-like spathe, or involucre at the division; each has also its proper pedicel, and both spathe-shaped. Rachis articulated, much waved, hairy. Flowers in pairs, one hermaphrodite and sessile, the other male and pedicelled; the last hermaphrodite flower of each spike has two males; below, only one male, as the rachis occupies the place of the other; this is the case with most of the species of the genus.

Hermaphrodite Flowers sessile. Glume girt at the base with wool, &c. as in the family. Corol two-valved, awnless. Nectary, two, broad, short, wedge-formed, obliquely lobed, crenulated bodies embrace the insertions of the filaments and the forepart of the germ.

Male Flowers pedicelled. Calyx, glumes as in the hermaphrodite ones. Corol one-valved, awnless. Nectary as in the hermaphrodite. Stamens three.

Obs. The fresh leaves are much used as a substitute for tea. The white succulent centre of the leaf-bearing culms is often put into curries, to give them an agreeable flavour.

Perennial, erect. Leaves long, and very slender. Panicles linear; spikelets paired, five jointed, with common spathes; hermaphrodite flowers awned; male one-valved and awnless.

Beng. and Hind. Ibharankusha, Iwarankusha, Kurankusha.
A native of the skirts of the northern mountains of India. Dr. Blane found it between the river Raptee and the mountains, and Dr. Boyd about Hurdwar; it is therefore probably a native of a very extensive tract along the skirts of that range of mountains which bounds the plains of Bengal, Bahar, Oude, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.

It grows in large tufts, each tuft composed of a number of plants adhering together by their roots.

Root perennial, the principal parts thereof are thicker than a crow's quill, and marked with circular cicatrices, from these issue many small, firm, aromatic fibres. Culms erect, generally simple; from three to six feet high, smooth in every part, not hollow, but filled with a light spongy substance. Leaves, those near the root longer than the joints of the culm, margins hispid when the finger is drawn backwards over them, otherwise smooth in every part. Panicle axillary, and terminal, or the whole may be reckoned a long linear, erect, or drooping, intercepted panicle, composed of numerous, (many of them proliferous,) fascicles of slender, pedicelled, thin spikes of five joints; each fascicle is furnished with its own proper boat-shaped spathe, besides many chafy bractes within it among the insertions of the pedicels; and a proper spathe to each pair of spikes. Flowers on the body of the rachis paired; one awned, hermaphrodite, and sessile; the other awnless, male, and pedicelled, the terminal florets are three, one hermaphrodite, sessile, and awned; the other two male, pedicelled, and awnless.

Hermaphrodite. Calyx one-flowered, two-valved, base girt with wool, as is also the rachis, and proper pedicels. Corol two-valved, and fringed; inner valvelets two-parted, with a short arista in the fissure. Nectary two, minute, leaflets embracing the germ laterally. Stamens, pistil, and seed, as in the genus.

Male. Calyx as in the hermaphrodite. Corol one-valved; nectary and stamens as in the hermaphrodite, no pistil.
Obs. This species comes remarkably near to A. Schœnanthus both in habit and taste.

For the virtues of the roots of this plant, see Dr. Blane's account thereof in the second part of the 50th volume of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London; also Asiatic Researches, iv. p. 109. The virtues seem to reside almost entirely in the larger parts of the root, marked with annular cicatrices, the taste is agreeably aromatic, with some degree of bitterness.

36. A. Martini. R.

Perennial, erect. Panicles linear, sub-secund; spikelets paired, three-jointed, with common spathes only; hermaphrodite corols of one valve, and an awn; male awnless.

A native of the high lands of Balla-ghat. General Martin collected the seeds while there with the army, during the last war with Tippoo Sultan, and has reared abundance of it at Lucknow.

It is also now plentiful in the Company's Botanic garden, raised from seed sent from thence by that gentleman, whose name I have applied as a specific one for this elegant plant.

Root perennial, with long wiry fibres. Culms erect, from three to six feet high, often ramous, smooth, filled with a spongy pith. Leaves very long, tapering to a very fine point, smooth in every part and of a soft delicate texture. Sheaths shorter than the joints on full grown plants, with a membranaceous stipulary process at the mouth. Panicles as in A. Icarancusa; spikelets paired, but with only three joints. Flowers also paired, &c. as in the former species, only there the lowermost pair on the most sessile of the two spikelets are both male, and one of them rests upon a smooth, convex, callous receptacle instead of a pedicel. Rachis jointed, and woolly. Calyx as in A. Icarancusa. Corol one-valved, a long black awn occupies the place of the other, which has two small filaments near its base. Nectary, &c. as in the foregoing species.
Obs. General Martin, who sent me this grass from Lucknow, writes to the following effect:—

"I took particular notice of a sort of long grass which the cattle were voraciously fond of, which is of so strong an aromatic and pungent taste, that the flesh of the animals, as also the milk and butter, have a very strong scent of it. Of this grass I send you a small stalk, some roots, and seed; if you taste the latter, though old, you will find it of a very pungent aromatic taste."

_PASPALUM._ Schreb. gen. N. 81.

_Calyx_ one-flowered, two-valved, valvelets rounded, equal. _Corol_ of two valves, and like the _calyx_. _Seed_ adhering to the _corol._

1. _P. scrobiculatum._ Linn. _sp. pl._ ed. Willd, i. 330.

_Spikes_ axillary and terminal, sessile, alternate, erect. _Flowers_ alternate, in two rows, or crowded, smooth. _Calyces_ from three to five-nerved. _Culms_ erect, two feet high, smooth. _Seed_ round, smooth.

_Sans._ Korudoosha, Kodruva.  
_Beng._ Koda.  
_Hind._ Koda-ka-choul.  
_Teling._ Aruga.

This is cultivated by the natives over many parts of India. It delights in a light, dry, loose soil, but will grow in a very barren one. Time of cultivation the rainy season.

_Root_ fibrous. _Culms_ erect, ramous, jointed, smooth; about two feet high, involved in the sheaths of the leaves. _Leaves_ sheathing, bifarious, longer than the culm, every part smooth. _Sheaths_ longer than the joints, often embracing the spikes like a spathe. _Spikes_ axillary and terminal, from two to four, alternate, sessile, erect, secund. _Rachis_ broad, membranaceous, with a waved keel on the inside. _Flowers_ oval, alternate, in two rows; in luxuriant plants the flowers
are crowded without order. *Calyx*; *exterior* valve three-nerved; *interior* valve five-nerved. *Seeds* brown, smooth, size of those of hemp.

*Obs.* The seed is an article of diet with the Hindoos, particularly with those who inhabit the mountains and most barren parts of the country, for it is in such countries only where it is cultivated, it being an unprofitable crop, and not sown where others more beneficial will thrive. I have eaten of the boiled grain, and think it as palatable as rice.


*Spikes* terminal, alternate; *flowers* alternate, in two rows, smooth. *Calyces* from three to five-nerved. *Culms* below procumbent, from one to eight feet high.

*P. orbiculare.* *Forst.* *prodr.* *N.* 35.

*Hind.* Kodu.

*Teling.* Neer (i.e. water) Aruga.

A native of the borders of water courses.

*Root* fibrous, annual. *Culms* resting on the ground near the base, above ascending, branchy, jointed, smooth; from one to three feet long. *Leaves* as in *P. scrobiculatum*, but shorter. *Spikes* generally two, or three, though in very luxuriant plants I have seen seven or eight, terminal, sessile, horizontal, and erect, the rest as in the last described species.

*Obs.* Cattle are very fond of these two species, whether green or dry.


*Spikes* paired, terminal, horizontal. *Calyces* oblong, obtuse, smooth. *Culms* creeping.


*Root* creeping. *Culms* creeping, with their extremities...
ascending six or eight inches high, jointed, smooth. Leaves sheathing, alternate, bifarious, short; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Spikes paired, terminal, sessile, spreading, secund. Flowers in two rows, alternate, oblong, somewhat paired, smooth. Calyx and corol without nerves.

4. P. longifolium. R.
Erect, simple. Leaves as long as the culms. Panicle of many simple, alternate, diverging spikes scattered round a three-sided rachis. Valves of the calyx three-nerved. Seed oval, lucid, and marked with minute pits.

Of what country this is a native is uncertain. It appeared in the Botanic garden in 1807, in a place where plants from Sumatra had been planted, it is therefore more than probable that the seeds were in the earth.

Culms several from one root, simple, straight, jointed, nearly erect, round and smooth, height of the whole plant when in flower above three feet. Leaves long, viz. from one to three feet, sheaths included, slender, acute, smooth, except the edges when rubbed backward. Sheaths longer than the joints of the culm, and smooth, except at the top, where there are a few, long, soft hairs near the short scarious ligula. Panicle composed of from twelve to twenty-four, simple, diverging spikes, scattered alternately round a three-sided rachis, nearly a foot in length. Spikes sessile, with a few, long, straight, white hairs round their insertions, about three inches long. Rachis flat, with a waved keel on the underside, and coloured, waved margins. Flowers in numerous, alternate, imbricated pairs on the underside of the flat rachis, on unequal, short pedicels. Calyx of two, very equal, oval leaflets with a nerve or rib round the margins, and one down the middle. Seeds oval, dotted with innumerable, small pits, shining.
**Panicum.**

**TRIANDRIA DIGYNA.**

281

LAPPAGO. Schreb. gen. N. 131.

Calyx from two to three-valved. Corol two-valved, resupine.

L. bisflora. R.

Culms creeping. Pedicels two-flowered; inner valvelets of the calyx armed with hooked bristles.


It is a small, prostrate grass, a native of the dryest pasture ground on the Coromandel coast.

Culms pressing on the earth, and striking root from the joints, from six to twelve inches long, ramous. Leaves short, margins ciliate, and waved; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Racemes terminal, simple, from one to two inches long. Pedicels short, diverging, two-flowered. Flowers lanceolate, echinated on the back, or outside, diverging on all sides round the rachis, which is waved, angular, striated, and downy. Calyx one-flowered, two-valved; the exterior valve very minute, second or inner valve, (for there is no other,) lanceolate and completely embracing the corol on all sides, on the back and sides covered with many, strong, hooked bristles. Corol two-valved, membranaceous. Nectarial scales large. Stamens, pistil, &c. as in the genus.

PANICUM. Schreb. gen. N. 107.

Calyx, glume one or two-flowered, three-valved; exterior valvelets minute; seed adhering to the corol.

SECT. I. Spikes simple.


Culms from four to eight inches, ascending from a repent base. Spikes sub-cylindric, naked. Calyx smooth, no involucres.
P. conglomeratum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 341. does not agree with our plant in having cylindrical spikes with flowers equally disposed on all sides. This is a very small species, a native of Coromandel.

2. P. barbatum. R.

Culms from three to five feet high; very ramous at top. Leaves lanceolate. Spikes simple, cylindric. Involucrets simple, and bearded, surrounding on every side a single flower; seed smooth.

This species sprung up in beds, in the Botanic garden where earth had been thrown that came from Sumatra, or Amboyna. Compare with P. polystachyon. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 335.

Root annual in Bengal. Culms erect, about five feet high, simple, till near the top, there very ramous. Leaves lanceolate, often a foot and a half long, hispid on the margins, otherwise smooth; the sheaths about half the length of the joints, with a few single hairs at the mouth. Spikes terminal, and solitary (though from the numerous ramification of the top of the culms the whole may be called a large leafy panicle) subcylindric, about three or four inches long. Involucrets of two sorts, the longest about twice the length of the flowers with their lower half bearded, hence the specific name, which for the same reason is also applicable to my Panicum holcoides,) the innermost one is in this species about double the length of the other five, six, or seven; all are of a reddish brown colour from the bearded part to the point. The other sort of involucrets are simple and about the length of the flowers. The two sorts surround on all sides a single flower. Calyx one-flowered, exterior valve very minute. Seeds smooth, slender and pointed.

Obs. It differs from my P. holcoides in the culms being very ramous at the top only, and in the leaves being lanceolate; from polystachyon it differs, I think, in having two
 sorts of involucres equally disposed round the flower, and in
the leaves being lanceolate and smooth.

3. P. spicatum. R.
Erect. Spikes cylindric. Involutees hairy, surrounding
from one to three awnless polygamous flowers. Calyces
two-valved, both shorter than the corol, the inner longer and
retuse.

Holcus spicatus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 928.
Gramenpaniceum. Pluck. &c. alm. t. 32. f. 4. good.
Hind. Bujera, or Bujra.

Pedda-Gantee is the Telinga name of the plant, and Ganti-
loo, the grain.

I have only found this in a cultivated state. It is sown
about the beginning of the rains, viz. the end of June, and the
beginning of July, and is ripe in September.

Culms several, if the soil is good, from the same grain of
seed, erect, with roots from the lowermost joint or two, round,
smooth, from three to six feet high, and nearly as thick as
the little finger. Leaves alternate, sheathing; broad and
long; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Spikes or rather ra-
cemes, terminal, cylindric, erect, as thick as a man's thumb,
or more, and from six to nine inches long. Pedicels general-
ly two-flowered, though sometimes only one and sometimes as
many as four. Flowers surrounded with many, woolly, his-
pid purple bristles or involucres, about the length of the
flower. Calyx two-flowered, one hermaphrodite the other
male, two-valved; exterior valvelet minute, interior nearly
as long as the corol, retuse, both awnless. Corol of the her-
maphrodite flower two-valved, of the male one-valved. Style
single. Stigma two-cleft, feathery. Seed obovate, pearl-co-
oured, smooth.

Obs. It agrees perfectly well with our Indian species of
Panicum, on that account I have transferred it to that genus.

This species is much cultivated over the higher lands on
the coast of Coromandel. The soil it likes is one that is loose
and rich; in such it yields upwards of an hundred-fold, the same ground will yield a second crop of this or some other sort of dry grain during October, November, December, and January.

The Hindoo farmer knows four other varieties of this species, all of which he cultivates. Their Telinga names are 1st. Pitta (birds) Gantee; 2d. Munda-boda-Gantee; 3d. Palla-boda-Gantee; and 4th. Yerra-Gantee.

Cattle are fond of the straw, and the grain is a very essential article of diet amongst the natives of these parts.

4. P. involucratum. R.

Erect. Spikes cylindric, numerous, scattered, two-flowered, alternately longer and ciliate; shorter and smooth. Calyces two-valved, the exterior one minute, the inner one shorter than the corol, and emarginate.

A native of mountains chiefly, where it grows wild.

Culms as in the last species, from two to four feet high; joints woolly. Leaves, mouths of their sheaths bearded. Spikes as in P. spicatum, but the pedicels smaller, two-flowered. Involucre, many bristles surrounding on all sides the flowers; they are of two sorts, simple ones awled, the longer ones with fringed margins. Calyx one or two-flowered; valvelets as in the last species. Corol when there is only one to the calyx it is hermaphrodite, when two, one hermaphrodite, the other male, as in the last species. Styles two.

Obs. I know of no use this is put to at present; it may be Panicum spicatum in its wild state, though it is more like my Panicum holcoides in its present wild state.

5. P. glaucum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 335.

Culms erect, from one to three feet high; involucel one bundle of hairy bristles, one-flowered. Flowers generally polygamous. Seed transversely rugose.

Beng. Pingi-natchi.
Teling. Naka-kora.
This species is generally found on cultivated lands, growing amongst the different sorts of small or dry grain.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* sometimes near the base resting on the ground, and striking root; the rest erect, ramous, smooth, a little compressed; from one to three feet high. *Leaves* sheathing, nearly bifarious, smooth; mouths of the sheaths hairy. *Spikes* terminal, columnar, from two to six inches long. *Flowers* solitary, or joined to the rudiments of one or two more, short-pedicelled, numerous. *Involucels* longer than the flowers, consisting of one bundle of hairy bristles which issue from the middle of the underside of the pedicel. *Calyx* generally two flowers, in which case one is *male*, the other *hermaphrodite*, with its corol, as in the family. The male corol consist of one membranaceous glume between the inner valve of the *corol* and inner glume of the *calyx*, it has three stamens only.

*Obs.* It may probably be *P. helvolum* of the *Supplementum Plantarum*, 197.

In India we have two or three varieties of this coarse grass. Can any of them be *Alopecurus indicus*? The small reddish one comes very near it.

6. *P. holcoides*. *R.*

*Erect.* *Involucels* numerous, scattered, one-flowered, alternately one longer and woolly, and another shorter and smooth; *flowers* sometimes polygamous. *Seed* oblong, smooth, resembling a small grain of common oats.

*Beng.* Swati.

Grows, with the former, on cultivated lands, but chiefly up amongst the mountains.

*Root* fibrous. *Culms* erect, ramous, from two to four feet high, round, smooth. *Leaves* sheathing; *sheaths* half the length of the joints; mouths bearded. *Spikes* as in *P. glaucum*, but larger. *Flowers* solitary, short-pedicelled, without order. *Involucels* numerous, bristles entirely surrounding the flower; of two sorts, the largest twice the length of the flow-
er, and woolly from the middle down, the other sort are smaller, and without wool or hair. Calyx one or two-flowered, as in the last; exterior valve minute, the other two as long as the corol, of which the apex of the exterior one is somewhat three-toothed. Seed smooth, very like common oats, but smaller.

Obs. It differs from P. Polystachyon in having the involucels scattered round the pedicels and flower. It may therefore be Rumph’s gramen caricosum, vol. vi. t. 7. f. 2. A.

Culms above water erect. Spikes simple, cylindric; flowers crowded, smooth, polygamous; seed smooth.

Beng. Nardula.
Teling. Wolam.

A very large species, grows in deep standing water.

Culms ramous, those parts under the water swelled, as thick as the little finger, with many fibres from the joints; the parts above the water erect, about as thick as a common quill, from two to four feet high, smooth, involved in the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves, sheaths longer than the joints, smooth. Racemes or spikes simple, erect, columnar, from four to six inches high. Flowers small, oval, pedicelled, numerous, generally many, from nearly the same place. Involucræ entirely wanting. Calyx two, inner glumes striated, from six to seven-nerved. Corol, the small flower is present here. Seed oblong, smooth, shining, white.

Culms erect. Spikes curved; flowers crowded, smooth, hermaphrodite; seed smooth.

Grows about the borders of lakes.

Culms numerous, ramous, erect, as thick as a crow’s quill, from two to three feet high, smooth. Leaves numerous, very long, slender, and smooth. Racemes, or spikes columnar; lower part somewhat ramous; branchlets adpressed. Flowers
numeros, covering most completely every part of the racemes, pedicelled, oval. Calyx, two inner glumes striated. Corol no neuter, only one hermaphrodite. Seed smooth, shining, white.

Obs. This may be only a variety of P. interruptum.


Spikes secund, jointed; joints excavated, daggered on alternate sides of the apex, from one to five-flowered. Calyx two-flowered, one hermaphrodite, the other male.

A native of the Peninsula of India, scarce.

Culms short, oblique, smooth; whole height from six to twelve inches. Leaves slender, smooth, obtuse, rather broad toward the apex. Spikes solitary, secund, jointed, smooth, from three to five inches long. Joints of the rachis from eight to twelve, rigid, excavated for the reception of the flower, except the lower one or two, which are longer; in all except these a long sharp point or dagger proceeds from the apex, on the alternate sides of the articulation. Flowers lodged in the concave joints of the rachis, on very unequal pedicels, the lowermost having each three or more, while those about the middle of the spikes have uniformly two, and the last two or three only one. Calyx two-flowered, two-valved; flowers both sessile, one hermaphrodite, the other male; valves unequal, the exterior one smaller; the inner one about as long as the valve of the corol, or it may be described with three valves as in the genus; but then the male flower will have but one glume. Corols two-valved; valves nearly equal, those of the male flower much firmer, the sides of the exterior one (which may be called the inner valve of the calyx, if it be allowed, to have three), with the sides bent in at right angles. Stamina three. Germ in the hermaphrodite flower oblong. Style undivided for a short distance. Stigma plumose. Seed oblong, dark brown, dotted; on the anterior side near the base is an oblong elevated mark.

Obs. Dr. Rrottler, of Madras, an excellent Botanist, obliged
me with the only specimens of this rare grass which I have yet met with, and had he not informed that this was considered to be P. dimidiatum I should have been inclined to have taken it for an Ischaemum.

SECT. II. Spikes paired.

10. P. conjugatum. R.


A slender, soft, villous, half creeping species; a native of Coromandel. It differs from P. distachyon in the number of the spikes being constantly two, and the flowers always solitary and sessile. To these marks of distinction may be added that the valves of the calyx are three-nerved, and the accessory one particularly large.


Culms creeping, from ten to twenty inches long. Spikes paired, horizontal, rachis articulate; flowers in a fascicle on the upper end of each joint of the rachis.

Cenchrus muricatus. Mant. 302.

P. dimidiatum. Burm. Ind. 25. t. 8. f. 2.

A native of dry sandy ground near the sea.

Culms branchy, creeping, with their flower-bearing extremities sub-erect; from ten to twenty inches long. Leaves short, but rather broad, and covered with soft hair; sheath large, downy, involving most of the culms. Spikes two, terminal, spreading, horizontal, or ascending like a pair of horns, secund. Rachis composed of from four to eight, oblong joints, divided by a waved ridge; on each side of the ridge membranaceous. Flowers collected in sessile bundles of from four to eight, alternately disposed on the upper end of each joint. Calyx, the exterior one minute, and lanceolate; the second large, embracing loosely the corol, pointed, and striated; the inner one nearly as small as the exterior, tapering
from the base to a fine point, three-nerved; margins fringed, of a chaffy texture. **Corol** as in the genus, and rather longer than the inner glume of the calyx, here is a third neutral membranaceous valve, as in many species of this genus.

SECT. III. Spikes fascicled.

12. *P. Dactylon*. **Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 342.**

Smooth, creeping. **Spikes** digitate, secund, corol gibbous on one side, and twice as long as the calyces.

Agrostis linearis. **Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 375. Retz.**


*Sans.* Doorva, Shutupurvika, Suhusruveerya, Bharguvee, Ourooha, *Ununta.*

*Beng.* Doorba.

*Teling.* Ghericha.

*Tam.* Arugam-pilla.

This is by far the most common and useful grass in India. It grows everywhere abundantly, and flowers all the year.

*Root* creeping. *Culms* creeping, with their flower-bearing branchlets erect, from six to twelve inches high, smooth. *Leaves* small, and smooth. **Spikes** from three to five, terminal, sessile, filiform, expanding, secund, from one to two inches long. *Rachis* waved. **Flowers** alternate, single, disposed in two rows on the underside. *Calyx* much smaller than the corol. **Corol**, the large or exterior valve boat-shaped, keel slightly ciliate. **Stigmas** villous, purple.

*Obs.* This most valuable grass forms three-fourths of the food of our horses and cows in India. It is by the brahmans of the coasts held sacred to Gunesha, (the Janus of the ancients,) under the name of Doorwall.

13. *P. aegyptiacum*. **Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 343.**

Creeping at the base. **Spikes** from four to eight; corymbed, smooth. **Flowers** paired on unequal pedicels; accessory
valve of the calyx minute or wanting, the other two very unequal, nerved, and ciliate on the margins only.

Obs. Is rather a scarce grass in India, and grows in tufts; Cattle do not seem fond of it, whereas all are fond of Dactylon.


Culms creeping at the base. Spikes sub-digitate. Flowers paired, one sessile, the other pedicelled; inner two valves of the calyces equally long, and bearded with four woolly ridges; third minute.

Hind. Makur-jalee.

Teling. Shangali-gaddi.

It delights most in newly laid down pasture ground.

Culms creeping, with one or two feet of the extremities erect, these ramous, round and smooth. Leaves sheathing, short for the size of the grass; margins ciliate near the base; sheaths sometimes a little hairy, shorter than the joints of the culm, their mouths rise above the insertion of the leaf, stipule-like, as in Dr. Smith’s Erharta calycina, but here it is entire. Spikes or rather spiked-racemes, from four to ten, digitate, expanding, secund. Flowers paired, one sessile, one pedicelled. Rachis three-sided, waved. Calyx, exterior valve most minute. Interior two, many-nerved; four of the nerves are clothed with very long, white, soft hairs.

Obs. Small plants on a poor soil, have much the appearance of Agrostis radiata. Cattle are very fond of this grass.

15. P. filiforme. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 343.

Creeping, filiform, smooth. Spikes, from two to four, sub-digitate, filiform, secund; flowers paired, one sessile, the other pedicelled. Calyx with the accessory valve, minute; inner one half the length of the corol or middle one; these last two are three-nerved, and villous on the margin.

From China it was brought to the Botanic garden, where-
it thrive, and blossoms the whole year, but chiefly during the rains.

_Culms_ ramous, creeping, very delicate, and smooth, a large portion next the spikes erect, naked, coloured and filiform. _Leaves_ soft and small, ciliate, with a few long hairs at the base. _Spikes_ generally from two to four issuing from the same point, very slender, secund. _Rachis_ flexuose. _Flowers_ in a pair, one sessile. _Calyx_ one-flowered, flower hermaphrodite; _accessary_ valve exceedingly minute, but by careful observations may always be found; second valve as long as the corol, the inner one only half their length, which is one of the best specific marks; these two have three smooth nerves on the back, and their margins are slightly bearded. _Corol_ two-valved.

16. _P. lineare_. Linn. _sp. pl. ed._ Willd. i. 344.

Sub-erect, smooth. _Spikes_ from two to six, digitate, filiform. _Flowers_ all hermaphrodite, awnless, and pedicelled. _Calyx_ valves, the _accessory_ one minute; the inner two equalling the corol, and three-nerved.

_P. lineare_. _Burm. Ind. p. 25. t. 10._ f. 3, is a tolerable representation of this pretty delicate grass.

A native of China, accidentally introduced from thence into the Botanic garden, where it is in flower the whole year; but like most other grasses most luxuriant during the rains. It has a great resemblance to _P. dactylon, ciliare, filiforme_, and _aegypticum_, but does not creep like them. The flowers are less regularly paired, more minute, smooth, and obtuse, the two inner valves of the calyx equal and as long as the corol, and the _accessory_ one very minute, or not to be found.

17. _P. cimicinum_. Linn. _sp. pl. ed._ Willd. i. 344.

_Culms_ erect, hairy, from one to two feet high. _Racemes_ peduncled, corymbed; _flowers_ polygamous, in pairs; exterior valvelets of the calyces fringed; _corol_ awned.

_Milium cimicinum_. _Mant._ 184.
A rare plant, native of ground that has been lately in cultivation.

*Culms* from one to two feet high, sub-erect, hairy. *Leaves* short and broad, hairy, and fringed round the margin; *sheaths* also hairy. *Racemes* from four to ten; when more than four or five, the rest are elevated on a common peduncle above the point from whence the first four or five issue; all are pedicelled, bowing, secund. *Flowers* in two rows and in pairs, scarcely ever single. *Calyx*, border of the inner valve fringed with red hairs. *Corol*, the arista is sometimes wanting, and its valves three-nerved; in mine there is a second, or male floret, as in many species of *Panicum*.

18. *P. corymbosum*. R.

*Teling*. Cheepa-bora-gaddi.  
This species I have found only in the vallies amongst the Circar mountains; it grows to a great size in standing sweet water.

*Culms* of great extent, creeping, or floating, with their extremities erected above the water; on dry ground I have also found it, where it is in general from one to four feet high. *Leaves* as in other grasses; *sheaths* covered with stiff white hairs. *Spikes* corymbed, numerous; from four to eight inches long, filiform, sub-erect, secund, level-topped. *Rachis*, common striated; partial three-sided. *Flowers* oblong, in two rows, paired; one very short pedicelled, the other longer. *Calyx* two-valved; the exterior valve small, the other as large as the corol, and striated, but no third or inner valve. *Corol* as in the family. *Seed* oblong, smooth, white.

SECT. IV. *Spikes* alternate on one side only of a common rachis.


*Culms* sub-erect. *Leaves* short. *Spikelets* remote, adpress-
ed. *Flowers* oval, solitary, polygamous; inner two valves of the calyx equal; nectarial petals long; *seed* ovate, pointed, rugose.

*P. flavidum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 339. Retz. Obs. iv. 15.* appears to be the same plant growing on a barren soil; this was the opinion of König. *P. flacidum* of the Banksonian Herbarium seems the same, or a variety only.

*Teling. Oda, or Woodoo-gaddi.*

It is common in every soil and situation, even in deep water; in one that is rich and moist, it is often two to four feet long, and again on one that is dry and barren only as many inches. It grows in tufts, various parts of it are often tinged purple.

*Culms* near the base resting on the ground, and rooting above, regularly ascending, compressed, smooth. *Leaves* bifarious, smooth, their length differs much; *mouths* of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* compound, secund, their length various according to the size of the plant. *Spikelets* secund, number very various, alternate, erect, pressing on the common rachis; below they are often two or three times their length from each other; above less remote. *Rachis common,* somewhat three-sided, and a groove on the outside where the spikelets rest. *Flowers* always disposed in two rows, sub-globular. *Calyx* two-flowered. Inner valve the size of the corol, middle valve rather shorter; all are striated with green nerves. *Corol,* one hermaphrodite, and one male, as in some of the species already described, always present, except in very minute plants, and even then the stamens of the second floret are only sometimes wanting. *Nectary,* in each two obovate scales. *Seed* short, oval, pointed, slightly rugose.

20. *P. fluitans. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 338.*

*Culms* from two to three feet high, creeping at the base. *Leaves* long. *Spikelets* numerous, approximate, longer than the interstices. *Flowers* hermaphrodite, oblong, two exterior valvelets of the calyces minute; *seed* oblong.
Beng. Peti-nar.
Teling. Doosa.

Delights in a moist rich soil, such as the banks of water-courses, borders of rice fields, &c.

Culms at the base creeping, above nearly erect, round, smooth, from one to four feet long, including the part that rests on the ground. Leaves smooth, except about the mouths of the sheaths where they are bearded, and sub-ciliate. Spike compound, secund, exceedingly like that of P. brizoides, only here it is generally longer, with often as many as twenty-five or thirty spikelets; their distance from one another is not so regular and is generally less than their own length. Flowers disposed in two rows on the outside of the spikelets, which are oblong. Calyx one-flowered, the two exterior valves very small. Seed oblong, pointed, rugose.

21. P. lanceolatum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 337.

Culms creeping. Leaves lanceolate, mouths of their sheaths elevated and bearded. Flowers hermaphrodite; valvelets of the calyces equal, the exterior one awned. Seed smooth, oblong.

P. aristatum, of the same author, seems the same grass.

Compare with P. compositum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 346. In the Banksian Herbarium the same species is labelled P. unguinosum. Grows under the shade of trees.

Culms creeping, ramous, with their extremities, from one to two feet high, sub-erect. Leaves lanceolate, waved, often tinged with purple; sheaths shorter than the joints, hairy; mouths elevated, stipula-like, and hairy. Spikes composed, secund; from six to twelve inches long. Spikelets alternate, somewhat remote, secund, direction between expanding and adpressed. Rachis, common and partial three-sided. Flowers generally paired, one sessile, the other short-pedicelled; insertions often surrounded with hairs, when single there is an awn, or the rudiments of a second floret accompanying it.

Calyx, the exterior glume as large as the next within it,
Panicum, *triandria digynia.*

and ending in a long waved, purple awn; exterior glume rather longer. *Corylo* no neuter, nor male floret. *Seed* oblong, smooth, slightly three-nerved.

*Obs.* Cattle are not fond of it.


*Culms* creeping. *Leaves* lanceolate, hairy; *flowers* hermaphrodite; all the valvelets of the calyces hairy, and awned. *Seed* slender, smooth, pointed.


This species is always found on pasture ground, under the shade of large trees.

*Culms* creeping, branchy, with their extremities erect. *Leaves* sheathing, lanceolate, waved, hairy; sheaths half the length of the joints; very hairy. *Spikes* compound, secund, erect. *Spikelets* from four to eight, alternate, secund, adpressed. *Rachis* common and partial, three-sided. *Flowers* generally paired; one sessile, the other pedicelled. *Calyx,* the two exterior glumes are hairy, and have long awns, that of the inner is shorter and smoother.


*Culms* from one to four feet high. *Leaves* smooth. *Flowers* polygamous, three-fold, sub-sessile. *Calyces* hairy, and hispid; inner valvelets awned.

*Beng.* *Dul.*

*Teling.* Pedda-woondoo.

Delights in wet, cultivated, paddy lands.

*Culms,* towards the base resting on the ground, and striking root; above erect, which part is from one to four feet high. *Leaves* smooth, soft, with only the mouth of the sheaths ciliate. *Spikes* compound, secund, erect. *Spikelets* alternate, sessile, secund, expanding a little. *Rachis,* both common and partial three-sided. *Flowers,* very numerous.
three-fold below, above in pairs, all sessile, or nearly so; their insertion surrounded with small bristles, involucre-like. Calyx, only the inner valve awned, all striated, hairy and hispid. Corol complete; male florets, besides the usual hermaphrodite one.

*Obs.* This is a coarse species. Cattle are not fond of it.


A middle-sized, delicate, rare species, found on pasture ground. *Culms* filiform, creeping at the base, above nearly erect. *Leaves* soft, downy; sheath hairy. *Spikes* compound, secund, from one to three inches long. *Spikelets* from four to twelve, alternate, adpressed, secund, about three-fourths of an inch long; sometimes there is a very small ramification at the lower part of one or two. *Rachis* common, two-furrowed; partial, three-sided, downy. *Flowers* paired or single, in two rows; both pedicelled; *pedicels* hairy, of unequal length, but both short. *Calyx* striated, very downy. *Corol*, the neuter valve is here present. *Seed* oblong, smooth, shining white.


*Beng.* Shama. There is a reddish variety, called *Lat-shama*.

*Teling.* Woondoo-gaddi.

Delights in rich pasture ground.

*Culms*, below resting on the ground, and rooting; above sub-erect, that part is from one to two feet high, branchy, a
little compressed, smooth. *Leaves* tending to be bifarious, short, smooth, tapering from the base to a sharp point. *Spikes* compound, secund. *Spikelets*, from six to twelve, alternate, somewhat remote, secund. *Rachis* both common and partial three-sided; the two sides from whence the spikelets issue concave. *Flowers* two or three from the same point, generally three; all sessile, or very nearly so; sometimes a few small bristles mixed with them. *Calyx* as in the genus, all the glumes three-nerved, a little hairy, and scabrous. *Corol*, the neuter valve is here present, but no stamens. *Seed* broad, oval, smooth, a little pointed, three-nerved.

*Obs.* Cattle are very fond of it, yet it is not cultivated in these parts.


Loves fresh pasture ground.

*Culms*, in a good soil creeping to a great length, in a poor soil nearly erect. *Leaves*, tapering from the base to a fine point, somewhat downy, and very soft. *Spikes* compound, secund. *Spikelets* from four to twelve, alternate, secund, expanding on one side, most simple, in two rows. *Calyx* pretty smooth. *Corol*, the neuter valve is always present. *Nectary* a rugose gland between the germ and exterior valve of the corol. *Seed* oblong, white, slightly rugose in a transverse direction.

*Obs.* The form and rugosity of the seed distinguish it from *P. colonum*, the flowers also are here single, there two or three from the same point.

27. *P. umbrosum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 343.*

*Culms*, at the base creeping. *Leaves* soft. *Spikes*, from six to ten; *flowers* paired on a common pedicel. *Corol* three-
valved. *Seed* ovate, longitudinally streaked, and transversely rugose.

This is also a native of pasture ground, but chiefly that which is shaded. It is exceedingly like the last described species.

*Culms* creeping, &c. as in the last. *Leaves* also the same. *Spikes*, the same as in *P. grossarium*. *Spikelets* or rather *racemes*, the lower one or two sometimes branchy in luxuriant plants. *Rachis*, common, striated; partial three-sided, and downy. *Flowers*, the inferior ones in pairs, upon a short, common pedicel; besides, having their partial pedicels, one of which is nearly as long as its flowers; above they are often single, and somewhat remote; hairs surround the insertion of all. *Calyx* hairy. *Corol*, the neuter valve is here present. *Seed* ovate, a little pointed, rugose, like that of the last species.

*Obs.* The chief character consists in the lower flowers of the racemes being paired on a common peduncle, with pedicels of very unequal lengths and hairy involucres.

28. *P. cuspidatum*, R.

Creeping near the base, wholly smooth. *Leaves* linear, without ligula. *Spikes* compound, secund; *spikelets* adpressed, secund. *Flowers* from one to three, equally sub-sessile, all hermaphrodite; *valves* of the calyx three-nerved, and cuspidate. *Seed* cuspidate.

A native of Bengal. Found in a rich moist soil, in flower and seed in April.

*Culms*, numerous in luxuriant tufts, creeping near the original root, then ascending to about two feet in height, ramous, smooth. *Leaves* ensiform, smooth, with coloured margins. *Sheaths* shorter than the joints, smooth, and completely destitute of ligula. *Spikes* compound, secund, slightly recurvate, with the secund spikelets on the convex side pressing on the common, three-sided, hispid rachis; often of a dull purple colour. *Flowers*, from one to three together, and equally sub-sessile. *Calyx*, all the glumes three-nerved, and
cuspidate, and generally armed with a few minute bristles. Corol three-valved; the third or accessory one membranaceous, and neuter. Seeds ovate, smooth, cuspidate.

SECT. V. Spikes alternate on all sides of a common rachis.

29. P. setigerum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 338.

Culms, below creeping, sub-ligneous. Leaves with cordate base and ciliate margins. Insertions of the spikelets and flowers bristly. Corol three-valved. Seed oval, transversely rugose.

Beng. Bura-jal-ganti.
P. setigerum. Retz. Obs. iv. 15.
Grows amongst bushes or under the shade of trees.

Culms long, straggling, rooting when they rest on the ground, firm, almost woody towards the base, but small, and very smooth; joints downy. Leaves sheathing, broad-cordate at the base, tapering from thence to the point; margins ciliate, and waved; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Spikes compound. Spikelets from four to twenty, secund, spreading, disposed equally on all sides. Rachis, common four, five, or six-sided, partial three-sided. Flowers paired; pairs alternate, in two rows, one sessile, one pedicelled, intermixed with many long strong hairs, like an involucre. Calyx, the two inner glumes downy and striated lengthways with many green nerves. Corol, the neuter membranaceous, valve always present, but no stamens. Seed oval, transversely rugose.

Obs. When exposed to the weather, the leaves are of a smooth shining deep green, when under trees, of a pale colour, soft, and somewhat downy, which made me long think they were different species. Cattle are fond of it.

30. P. repens. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 347.

Creeping. Leaves broad, waved, base cordate, stem-clasping, and ciliate. Spikes from four to ten, equally disposed on
all sides. *Flowers* awnless; *involucre* hairy. *Corol* three-valved.

*P. repens. Burm. Ind. t. 11. f. 1.* is like this, only the partial spikes are rather too long, and the leaves too narrow.

Common about the beginning of the rains on cultivated lands, in gardens, &c. near Calcutta. It is a pretty, cespitose species which cattle are fond of.

*Culms,* creeping to the extent of from one to two feet, geniculate, smooth, often coloured. *Leaves* lanceolate, base cordate, stem-clasping; and ciliate. *Sheaths* shorter than the joints, somewhat hairy. *Spikes* from four to ten, small, short, sessile, secund, equally inserted on the four or six-sided, villous rachis. *Flowers* generally paired, and both unequally pedicelled, with an involucre of long soft hairs on the outside of the pedicel. *Calyx; exterior* valve minute, and truncate; the *inner* two equal, five-nerved. *Corol,* with neuter valve.


*Hind.* Jal-ganti.

*Teling.* Salla-woodoo.

Is found on the borders of cultivated land, on pasture ground, &c.

*Culms,* spreading at the base; resting on the ground and rooting; above ascending; *joints* downy. *Leaves* broad, base cordate and embracing the culms, much waved, hairy, with the edges ciliate; sheaths also hairy with a thick beard-round the mouths. *Spikes* composed of six or twelve, simple, alternate, secund, expanding spikelets, surrounding a common, four or five-sided, hairy rachis. *Partial, rachis* three-sided, hairy. *Flowers* in two rows, single, alternate, sessile, often intermixed with bristles. *Calyx,* all the valves hairy and striated. *Corol,* a complete, one-valved male floret in the same
Panicum, TRIAandra DIGYNIA. 301

calyx with the hermaphrodite. Seeds ovate, transversely rugose, white, daggered.

Obs. Cattle are very fond of it.

32. P. tomentosum. R.
Culms sub-erect. Leaves hairy; spikes from ten to twelve, oblong, from six to eight-flowered, intermixed with hispid bristly involucels. Seed ovate, transversely wrinkled.

This is a delicate, rare species, found growing in tufts, or dry pasture ground over various parts of India.

Culms ascending, compressed towards the base, branchy, from twelve to eighteen inches high. Leaves soft, covered with much, long, soft hair; sheaths half the length of the joints; mouth bearded. Spikes compound, terminal, consisting of ten or twelve (generally alternate, though sometimes in pairs) spikelets of six or eight flowers, intermixed with hispid bristles, they are not placed on one side, but round the common rachis, which is generally three-sided. Calyx, the two interior valves five-nerved; the second, half the length of the corol, as in P. glaucum. Corol has a third neuter valve. Seed transversely wrinkled, as in P. glaucum.

33. P. verticillatum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 334.

Hind. Dora-byara.
Teling. Chicklenta.

Delights in a rich soil in out of the way corners, where there is rubbish, &c.

Culms, below resting on the ground and striking root, above weak, often leaning over to one side, smooth, length of the creeping part, from one to two feet, and that of the more erect culms from one to two feet. Leaves sheathing, linear-lanceolate, a little downy; margins hispid when felt backwards; mouths of the sheaths hairy. Spikes columnar, com-
pound, from three to four inches long, generally matted together by means of the bristly involucels. *Spikelets* or rather *racemelets*, tending to be verticelled, generally four in the verticel, composed of three or four short pedicels, each bearing a few flowers; all intermixed with very stiff bristles (*involucels*) armed with short, stiff, recurved points, by which they adhere firmly to every thing that touches them. *Calyx* as in the family. *Corol*, a third neuter valve, but no stamens to it. *Seed* three-nerved, and slightly waved across.

*Obs.* Cattle will not eat it, so that it is reckoned a troublesome weed wherever it is found.

Plants reared from English seed, were not near so luxuriant as those of India, but evidently the same species. Thunberg’s large cultivated variety is certainly *Panicum italicum*. Curtis’s figure in his *Flora Londinensis* is represented with the leaves broader at the base than our Indian plant, or even than in plants reared in India from English seed.


*Culms* erect. *Spikes* nodding; *spikelets* scattered, ovate; *pedicels* from two to three or four-flowered, with smooth bristles intermixed. *Seed* ovate, three-nerved.


*Sans.* Kungoo, Priyungoo.

*Beng.* Kungoo, and Kungnee.

*Hind.* Kora.

*Teling.* Kora; Koraloo, the grain.

This is one of the plants called dry or small grain. It is cultivated in many parts of India, and requires an elevated, light soil. I never saw it wild.

*Culms* several from one grain of seed, erect, from three to five feet high, round, smooth; roots issuing from the lower joints. *Leaves*, margins backwardly hispid; mouths of the sheaths bearded. *Spikes* compound, &c. There is more or less of a third, or neuter valve on the corol.
Obs. Small plants have the spike more erect, and uniform, without vacancies between the the racemelets.

The seed is an article of diet with the natives. It delights in a light, elevated, tolerably dry soil. Seed time for the first crop, about the months of June and July; harvest time in September; produce about fifty-fold in a favourable season. A second crop may be had from the same ground, between September and the end of January.

35. P. strictum. R.

Culms straight, from two to three feet high. Spikes compound, cylindric, straight, with numerous expanding spikelets. Glumes of the calyx hairy, and acute. Corol three-valved, the innermost one awned.

Beng. Gang-bena.

A native of Bengal, where it is found, though rarely, on dry barren spots.

Culms straight, from one to three feet high, slender as a crow's quill, hairy, particularly at and near the joints. Leaves short, straight, broadest at the base, and from thence tapering to a fine point; a little hairy, particularly underneath. Sheaths more hairy, their mouths bearded with much long, soft, white hair. Spikes, (panicles) cylindric, straight, composed of numerous, one-ranked, expanding, short spikelets. Flowers paired, on shorter and longer pedicels which unite before their insertions into the rachis of the spikelets. Calyx, valvelets acute; two exterior with a few straight hairs, inner one smooth; corol-like. Corol three-valved, the inner and smaller one awned.


Culms erect, from three to four feet high. Spikes panicled, erect, lanceolate; spikelets secund; flowers two-fold, both sub-sessile; valvelets of the calyx bristly, the middle one
daggered, the inner one awned. Corol three-valved. Seed ovate, pointed, polished.

*Beng.* Bura-Shama.

Grows on the borders of rice lands, and rich moist places. Is never cultivated nor made any use of.

*Culms* erect with a few erect branches. *Leaves* long, narrow, fine-pointed, smooth. *Spikes* straight, panicled, composed of numerous, secund, erect spikelets, surrounding the common four, five, or six-sided rachis. *Flowers* numerous, almost always two together and equally sub-sessile. *Calyx*, all the three valves harsh with numerous sharp bristles issuing from the nerves of the glumes. The two exterior ones with sharp subulate points; the inner one ends in a pretty long, strong, hispid arista. *Corol*, with a third, membranaceous, neuter valve. Seed ovate, pointed, polished.

*Obs.* It comes near my *P. frumentaceum*, and may probably be the same in its wild state.

37. *P. frumentaceum*.  

*Culms* erect, from two to four feet high. *Panicle* erect; *spikes* secund, incurved; *flowers* three-fold, unequally pedicelled. *Valvelets* of the calyces daggered, or awned; *seed* ovate, smooth.

*Sans.* Shyamaka.

*Beng.* Shama.

*Teling.* Bonta-shama; shamaloo, the grain.

This I have only found in a state of cultivation, it delights in a light, tolerably dry, rich soil; the same ground yields two crops between the first of the rains in June, July, and the end of January.

*Culms* erect, ramous, a little compressed, smooth, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* large, margins hispid. *Panicle* erect, oblong, rigid, composed of numerous, secund, condensed, incurved spikes; they entirely surround the common rachis and sometimes tend to be verticelled. *Rachis*, common five or six-sided, a little hairy; partial three-sided, wav-
ed. *Flowers* almost always three from the same point, one sessile, the second short pedicelled, and the third a little longer pedicelled. *Calyx*, with all the glumes three-nerved; the two large dagged. *Corol*, with a third neuter valve. *Seed* ovate, pointed, smooth.

*Obs.* There are several varieties of it known to the Hindoo farmers. The seed is wholesome and nourishing; it is an article of diet, particularly amongst the lower classes of the natives. It yields about fifty-fold in a good soil. Cattle are fond of it.

**SECT. VI. Panicled.**


Grows on pasture ground, under the shade of trees, &c.

*Culms* creeping, filiform, from one to two feet long, with a few inches of the extremities erect. *Leaves* lanceolate, soft, a little downy; *sheaths* ciliate, with a stipule-like process. *Panicle* halved, oblong, smooth, composed of from three to ten ramous branchlets, rising on one side only when the plant is small; *pedicels* two-flowered. *Partial pedicels* unequal. *Calyx*, inner valve cucullate, obtuse; all the valves striated and hairy. *Corol*, with a neuter, but small valve. *Seed* smooth, obtusely and obliquely three-sided.


A small, delicate, creeping species; it delights in shady pasture ground.

*Culms* like those of *P. trigonum*. *Leaves* broad, with a
cordate base, from thence tapering to a fine point, downy; sheaths hairy, their mouths want the stipule-like process. *Panicle* small, about one and a half or two inches long, oval, ramous; *ramifications* smooth. *Flowers* oval, solitary. *Calyx*, two-flowered, the three valves are nearly equal, all smooth but striated; the inner one appearing more like a second valve to the male floret than one of the calyx, and the more so as it drops off with the seed, leaving the two exterior ones behind. *Corol*, one male, or sometimes one neuter, and one hermaphrodite. *Seed* oval, smooth.


Grows, with the two preceding species on shaded pasture ground, and is very much like them.

*Culms* creeping, as in the two last described species, but rather more robust. *Leaves* broad, and somewhat cordate at the base, waved; margins of the sheaths ciliate. *Panicle*, the lower part always confined within the sheaths of the extreme leaf, oval, from three to five inches long, composed of numerous very fine capillary ramifications, the common rachis and larger branches very woolly. *Flowers* obliquely-oval, numerous, on very fine, long pedicels. *Calyx*; the exterior valve lanceolate, the second boat-shaped, with the outside covered with very long soft wool, the third oval. *Corol*, with a neuter valve, but no stamen. *Seed* oval, smooth, white.

41. *P. tenellum*. *R.*


Grows on pasture ground, borders of cultivated lands, &c.
Panicum.  

Triandria digynia, 307

Culms many, branchy, near the ground prostrate, rooting at the joints, the rest ascending; from one to two feet high, and as thick as a sparrow's quill. Leaves soft with white hairs. Panicles oblong, generally as long as the rest of the plant, thin, composed of expanding, capillary, ramous branches. Flowers remote, oval, small. Calyx, the glumes striated, otherwise smooth. Corol, with a third neuter valve. Seed oblong, smooth, light-brown, five-streaked.

42. P. serrulatum. R.

Culms erect, from two to four feet high. Leaves sword-shaped, with serrulate margins. Panicle, spiked valvelets of the calyces sharp-pointed. Seed smooth, oblong.

A large erect, coarse species; a native of moist vallies.

Culms erect, ramous, from two to four feet high. Leaves somewhat cordate at the base, from thence tapering to a point, margins ciliate; sheaths as long or longer than the joints, smooth. Panicle erect, linear, composed of erect, linear, ramous ramifications, which stand somewhat remote, particularly below, so that the panicle appears to be a compound interrupted spike. Flowers lanceolate. Calyx, glumes lanceolate, very acute, the two inner ones somewhat hispid on the back. Corol single, hermaphrodite. Seed oblong, smooth, white.

43. P. paludosum. R.

Culms erect, from two to three feet high. Panicle erect, ovate, thin; ramifications few, three-sided, with sharp hispid angles; pedicel two-flowered; valvelets of the calyces cuspidate. Corol three-valved. Seed oblong, smooth.


Teling. Soda.

It grows generally in sweet water amongst the Circar mountains.

Culms erect, from two to three feet high, swelled under the water, and there emitting roots from the joints. Leaves
erect, acute, retrorsor-hispid; *sheaths* longer than the joints, with a thick bearded mouth. *Panicle* oval, diffuse, thin, composed of scattered, sub-alternate, ramous branches; all nearly triangular, the angles sharp, and armed with fine points. *Flowers* oblong, pointed, in pairs on a common pedicel with unequal partial pedicels. *Calyx*, exterior valve short, broad, involving the bottoms of the others. *Corol*, with a small neuter glume, always without stamens. *Seed* oblong; smooth, brown.

*Obs.* This grass is of a coarse nature; cattle are not therefore fond of it. When it grows on dry ground, the grass is much smaller, but the panicle larger.

44. *P. uliginosum*. *R.*

*Culms* erect, from two to four feet high. *Panicle* thin; ramifications four-sided, smooth; *flowers* polygamous, solitary. *Seed* oblong, smooth.

*Beng.* Burunda.

*Teling.* Gundru.

A native of the moist borders of rice fields, in wet ground. *Root* fibrous, white. *Culms* many, ramous; below resting on the ground and rooting; above erect, a little compressed, smooth; from two to four feet high. *Leaves* short and sharp, inside a little downy; *sheaths* shorter than the joints; mouths bearded. In *paludosum* they are surrounded on the inside with hair. Here the ramifications are compressed, and somewhat four-sided, there triangular, and hispid. *Panicle* more contracted than in *paludosum*. *Calyx* the same. *Corol*, with a complete male floret. *Seed* oblong, smooth.

*Obs.* To distinguish it from *P. paludosum*, attention must be paid to the leaves, ramifications of the panicle, and male florets.

45. *P. sarmentosum*. *R.*

Perennial, inane, hairy, sarmentose, with sub-erect, floriferous shoots from the joints. *Panicle* patent. *Flowers* solita-
Panicum.

**TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.**

309

A native of Sumatra; and from thence introduced by Dr. Charles Campbell into the Botanic garden in 1804, where it grows luxuriantly, and blossoms throughout the year.

*Culms* round, sarmentose, and of great length, inane, with nearly erect, frequently ramous, floriferous shoots of about two or three feet in height rising from the joints; every part clothed with much soft hairy pubescence, particularly the runners. *Leaves* ensiform, soon becoming reflex, margins hispid, length from six to twelve inches, from half to three quarters of an inch in breadth at the broadest part. *Sheaths* rather longer than the joints. *Panicle* terminal, ovate; composed of many, single, alternate, patent, compound, smooth branches. *Flowers* very numerous, awnless, smooth, solitary, pedicelled. *Valves* of the calyx three, obtuse, slightly marked with green nerves, the exterior one long, containing a two-valved hermaphrodite flower, and a small neuter one.

46. *P. miliare*, Lamarck.

*Culms* erect, ramous, from two to three feet high, smooth. *Panicle* thin; *flowers* paired on a common pedicel, with unequal partial pedicels; *corolla* three-valved; *seed* ovate, smooth, five-streaked.

*Teling*. Nella-shama. Nella-shamaloo, the grain.

This species I have found only in a cultivated state, it is one of the sorts of dry or small grain which is generally cultivated on an elevated, light, rich soil.

*Culms*, many from the same seed, erect, branchy, round, smooth, from two to three feet high. *Leaves* smooth. *Panicle* oblong, beautifully bowing with the weight of the grain; branches alternate, ramous; capillary, angular, hispid. *Flowers* oval, paired upon a common pedicel, with unequal partial pedicels. *Calyces*, *glumes* smooth, striated lengthways with nerves. *Corolla*, accompanied by a neuter valve. *Seed* oval, striated, smooth, shining brown.
Obs. The seed is an article of diet with those Hindoos who inhabit the higher lands. Cattle are fond of the straw.

47. P. miliaceum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 348.

Culms erect, ramous, from two to four feet high; the whole plant very hairy. Panicle oblong; glumes of the calyces cuspidate. Corol three-valved; adventitious valve two-toothed. Seed oval, smooth, five-streaked.

Sans. Vreehib-heda, Unoo.
Hind, and Beng. Cheena.
Teling. Worga; Worglo, the grain.

This is another of the cultivated cerealia; the same soil suits it as is proper for the last described species. Time of culture immediately after the rains.

Culms many from the same seed, erect, ramous, very hairy; from two to four feet high. Leaves large, with long sheaths, which involve most part of the culms, every part covered with much white hair. Panicle as in the former, only here and there a few hairy. Calyx all the three glumes are much pointed. Corol the neuter valve is here emarginate. Nectary two, triangular, emarginate bodies embrace the germ laterally. Seed oval, mouth brownish, with smooth, coloured streaks lengthways, as in the last.

48. P. tenue. R.

Culms erect, ramous; from one to six feet high. Panicle thin, flowers paired on a common hairy pedicel, with unequal partial pedicels. Corol three-valved. Seed ovate, transverse-ly waved.

This is a wild species, which grows amongst the Circar mountains.

Culms erect, sometimes resting on the ground, and striking root there, ramous, smooth, from one to six feet high. Leaves large; upper-side hairy; edges armed with very sharp points. Sheaths shorter than the joints, hairy, with their mouths beard-ed. Panicle erect, till the seeds are ripe, then, as in the culti-
vated sorts last described, bowing from the weight of the grain, it is composed of alternate, compound, nearly secund racemes. *Rachis*; common from four to five-sided; *partial* three-sided, winding, and hairy. *Calyx*, glumes many nerv-
ed, otherwise smooth. *Corol*, the neuter valve is here pre-
sent, and in luxuriant plants, the stamens also. *Seed* oval, transversely wrinkled, which distinguishes it from all the other paniced species.

49. *P. plicatum*. *R.*

Erect, herbaceous, harsh with stiff hairs. *Leaves* lanceo-
late, plicate. *Panicle* lanceolate, ramifications compound, 
flowers paired, polygamous.

Introduced into the Botanic garden, from the Island of 
Sumatra. Flowering time the beginning of the cold season.

*Root* perennial. *Culms* erect, or ascending, below as thick 
as a goose-quill, and then somewhat compressed; every part 
filled with pith. *Leaves* sub-bifarious, expanding, lanceolate, 
plicate, a little hairy; from six to twelve inches long, and 
from one to two broad. *Sheaths* about the length of the joints 
of the culms, armed with sharp, rigid hairs; mouth ciliate. 
*Panicle* oblong, lax; lower ramifications rather remote, above 
approximate, and composed of unilateral short spikelets. 
*Flowers* solitary, paired, or threefold, when more than one 
they are on pedicels of unequal lengths; sometimes there is a 
single coloured bristle from the pedicels of the exterior flow-
ers. *Calyx* three-valved, two-flowered, one of the flowers 
male, with a corol of one membranaceous glume; the other 
hermaphrodite, and having the usual two-valved corol. *Seed* 
oblong, rugose on the convex side.

*Obs.* It is of too coarse a nature for cattle, but its foliage 
make it ornamental in the shrubbery, or flower-border.

50. *P. nervosum*. *R.*

Erect, from three to four feet high. *Leaves* lanceolate, plait-
ed. *Sheaths* longer than the joints, with the mouths bearded.
Panicle very thin, composed of long, simple, filiform, remote branches. Flowers generally single, with a neuter valve to the corol.

From Nepal Dr. Buchanan sent the seed to the Botanic garden, where the plants blossomed in October, just one year from the time the seed was sown.

Root perennial. Culms erect, slender, completely invested in the sheaths of the leaves, except from six to twelve inches below the panicle; height three or four feet. Leaves lanceolate, plaited, a little hairy, particularly near the base, from six to twelve inches long, and one and a half broad. Sheaths longer than the joints, a little hairy; mouths bearded. Panicle very thin, and composed of long, simple, filiform, drooping branches. Spikelets remote near the base, secund, bearing a few alternate, generally single flowers. Calyx three-valved, smooth, from three to seven-nerved. Corol, with a third neuter valve, but no stamens.

Obs. In foliage this agrees very exactly with my Panicum plicatum, but differs widely in the panicle.

51. P. costatum. R.

Culms creeping. Leaves lanceolate, plaited, very hairy, as also their sheaths, which are shorter than the joints. Panicle composed of short expanding, secund, spiked-racemes. Flowers polygamous.

Introduced into the Botanic garden from the Mauritius, by Captain Tennant, in 1802.

Culms creeping, throwing out numerous strong roots from the joints; from three to six feet long. Leaves lanceolate, plaited, hairy; about six inches long, by one broad. Sheaths shorter than the joints, very hairy. Panicle oblong, smooth, composed of somewhat compound, secund, spiked-racemes, with here and there an arista-like coloured bristle. Calyx three-valved, smooth, from three to five-nerved. Corol three-valved, two-flowered; the exterior floret one-valved and male. Seed transversely rugose.
Obs. In the foliage this is perfectly like my P. nervosum and plicatum.

52. P. montanum. R.

_Culms_ erect, smooth, from three to four feet high. _Leaves_ lanceolate, unequally divided by the nerve. _Panicle_ oblong; _ramifications_ capillary, straight. _Corol_ two-valved. _Seed_ smooth, oval, three-nerved on the back.

A native of the Circar mountains.

_Root_ fibrous, from a ligneous perennial head. _Culms_ erect, smooth, of a firm woody texture, as thick as a crow’s quill, and three to four feet high. _Leaves_ lanceolate, large, beautifully striated lengthways, somewhat hairy, lower margins next the mouths of the sheath ciliate; the nerve divides the leaf unequally, which is an uncommon circumstance in grasses. _Panicle_ linear, oblong, from twelve to eighteen inches long, composed of straight, sub-erect, capillary ramifications. _Flowers_ small, oval, remote. _Calyx_ as in the genus. _Corol_ as in the family; this is one of the few instances of the want of a male or neuter floret. _Seed_ smooth, brown, with three stripes.

**PHLEUM** Schreb. gen. N. 123.

_Calyx_ two-valved, sessile, linear, truncated, with a bicuspid tip. _Corol_ inclosed.

1. P. crinitum.

Grows in tufts. _Culms_ ascending. _Panicle_ linear, crowded with innumerable soft, bearded ramifications; both glumes of the _calyx_ awned and ciliate, and the large glume of the _corol_ awned.

A native of Nepal, and of the northern part of India.

From the former country it was introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. Buchanan; and from the latter by Col. Hardwicke.
Culms numerous from a single root, ascending, length from six to twelve inches, round, smooth, and involved in the sheaths of the leaves, which are longer than its joints. Leaves ensiform, from three to six inches long, smooth. Panicle linear, oblong, dense, exceedingly soft from the immense number of most delicate, pale-coloured awns. Flowers minute and numerous. Calyx; glume one-flowered, two-valved; valves nearly equal, with a most delicate, long, soft arista from the apex; hairy, chiefly on the back, and membranaceous ciliate margins. Corol two-valved; valves obtuse, much shorter than the calyx, as in general a very minute awn issues from the apex of the larger valve. Seed smooth, oblong, but obtuse.

Obs. In the cold season of 1802-3, I reared the same grass from seed sent from England by A. B. Lambert, Esq.

MILIJUM. Schreb. gen. N. 10.

Calyx, glume one-flowered, two-valved. Corol two-valved, less than the calyx.

1. M. filiforme. R.
Creeping, smooth. Leaves short, with a stipulary process at the mouth of the sheath. Racemes two or three, terminal, erect. Flowers alternate, solitary, awnless.

Hind. Kanka juriya.

Grows on pasture ground, is a small, delicate species, has much the appearance of Agrostis linearis.

Culms creeping, except a small flower-bearing portion, which is erect, round, smooth; and from six to twelve inches high. Leaves small, smooth; mouths of the sheaths stipuled. Racemes two or three, terminal, sessile, erect, secund. Rachis membranaceous, a little waved. Flowers single, alternate, imbricated in two rows, awnless. Calyx, glumes nearly equal, membranaceous, a little hairy. Corol, valves rigid, smooth.
2. M. sanguinale, R.

_Culms_ sub-erect, smooth. _Racemes_ sub-digitate; _flowers_ three-fold, on unequal pedicels.

_Panicum_ sanguinale. _Burm. Flor. Ind. t. 10._  
_Berg. Chiri-chira._

A native of pasture ground.

_Culms_ sometimes creeping near the base, the rest erect, smooth, and about a foot and a half high. _Leaves_ long, narrow, smooth in every part. _Panicle_ racemed, sub-erect. _Racemes_ from four to eight, erect, racis three-sided. _Flowers_ generally in threes, though sometimes in pairs or in fours, all have pedicels of unequal length. _Calyx and corol_ as in the last species.


Smooth; _culms_ sub-erect, from two to four feet high. _Panicle_ six or eight, remote, with somewhat ramous branches. _Flowers_ paired on common pedicels. _Calyces_ pointed, and very hairy.

Found growing in large tufts, on moist, rich pasture ground.

_Root_ creeping. _Culms_ from one to four feet long, spreading near the base, and striking root at the joints that rest on the ground. _Leaves_ smooth. _Panicle_ oval, very thin, composed of a few, from four to eight-compound, spreading, se-cund, racemes. _Rachis_ of the racemes three-sided. _Flowers_ below, on a common pedicel, besides which each has its proper pedicel, but of unequal length; above single. _Calyx_, valves equal, pointed, and very hairy. _Corol_, the exterior valve ends in an awled point.

_AGROSTIS._ Schreb. gen. N. 111.

_Calyx_, glume one-flowered, two-valved. _Corol_ two-valved, larger than the calyx.

*Culms* from four to eight inches high. *Panicle* verticillered; *ramification* simple, secund; *inner* valve of the calyx as long as the corol; *exterior* valve minute. *Seed* naked, obovate, rugose.

*Teleng.* Yelli*ka-tungoo-gadi.*

A native of pasture ground.

*Culms* spreading near the base, then ascending, from four to eight inches long, mostly involved in the sheaths of the leaves. *Leaves* rather broad, waved and slightly ciliated; mouths of the sheath bearded. *Panicle* oblong; large for the size of the grass, composed of expanding, simple, verticelled, secund racemes. *Flowers* awnless, generally in pairs, unequally pedicelled. *Calyx,* exterior valve small, like that of the accessory valve in *Panicum.* *Inner* as large as the corol, and gaping with it when the seed ripens. *Seed,* it drops uncovered by the corol, leaving it and the calyx in their places; it is of an oblique oval form, brown, and transversely rugose.

2. A. tenacissima. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 374.

Smooth, creeping. *Leaves* minute. *Panicle* filiform; exterior valvelet of the calyx shorter than the corol.

*Teleng.* Toema-gerika.

A small, rigid species; growing on old, poor, stiff, pasture ground, where it forms extensive plants of tenacious turf.

*Culms* ramous, creeping to a great extent, with from four to eight inches high of their flower-bearing extremities, erect, smooth, filiform, and very firm. *Leaves* very small, and smooth. *Panicle* erect, linear; *ramifications* and *flowers* adpressed, from one to two inches long. *Calyx,* exterior valve smaller than the interior. *Corol* as large and long as the inner valvelet of the calyx.
3. **A. Matrella, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 366.**


A native of the barren sandy lands, near the sea on the coast of Coromandel.

4. **A. diandra, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 371. Retz. Obs. v. N. 37.**

Smooth. *Culms* erect, from one to three feet high. *Panicle* linear, branchlets short, expanding; *flowers* paired, diandrous. *Calyx* scarcely half the length of the *corol*. *Seed* naked, obovate, rugose.

*Benj. Bena-joni.*

A native of moist pasture ground, in the vicinity of Calcutta.

*Culms* nearly erect, from one to three feet high, almost covered with the sheaths of the *leaves*. *Leaves* narrow, tapering to a fine point, smooth; mouths of the sheaths slightly bearded. *Panicle* linear-oblong, bowing a little, often a foot long, composed of expanding, alternate, compound, seemingly simple racemes. *Flowers* in pairs on a common peduncle, but unequally pedicelled. *Calyx*, valves equal, scarcely half the length of the *corol*, smooth, membranaceous. *Stamens* two. *Seed* narrow-obcordate, dropping from the *calyx* and *corol*, brown, obtusely rugose.

5. **A. maxima, R.**

*Culms* erect, from four to twelve feet high. *Panicle* ovate, expanding. *Calyces* minute, exterior valvelets of the *corol* fringed with long hairs. *Stamens* two.

This is the largest species I know; it is a native of hedges, &c. amongst the mountains.

*Root* ligneous, perennial. *Culms* erect, from four to twelve feet high, often as thick as the little finger, round, and smooth, inside replete with a fibrous spongy substance. *Leaves* smooth, from one to two feet long; and from one to
two inches broad at the base, tapering from thence to a fine point. Panicles erect, oval, or oblong, from one to two feet long, composed of alternate, ramous, filiform, expanding or bowing branches. Calyx, valves equal, four times shorter than the corol. Corol, exterior valve fringed round the margins, with long, soft, white hairs. Stamens two.

Obs. The leaves of this plant are much more like those employed by the Chinese to pack up various articles with, than any other I have yet seen.

HOLCUS. Schreb. gen. N. 1565.

Polygamous. Calyx, glume two-valved, one to three-flowered. Corol, glume two-valved, the hermaphrodite awned. Stamina three. Styles two.

1. H. nervosus. R.

Erect, hairy. Panicle oblong. Glumes three, and five-nerved, cuspidate, two-flowered. Flowers both sessile, one hermaphrodite and awned; the other male and awnless.

A native of Coromandel.

Culms erect, ramous; long, wiry roots issuing from the lower joints. Leaves and their sheaths papillose, hairy. Panicles oblong, smooth. Ramifications alternate, simple. Flowers paired; one sessile, the other pedicelled. Calyces two-flowered, three to five-nerved, smooth, straight, cuspidate, longer than the flowers. Corol in both two-valved, the exterior floret male, large, and awnless, the inner minute, hermaphrodite, and awned. Stamens three. Styles two, in the hermaphrodite.

2. H. ciliatus. R.

Erect, hairy, panicle linear, hirsute. Glumes papillose, ciliate, two-flowered, both flowers sessile, one hermaphrodite and awned, the other male and awnless.

A native of Coromandel.
Whole plant about a foot high, erect. The culms with bearded joints. Leaves rather large, hirsutely papillose, as are also their sheaths. Panicles linear, shaggy with the numerous hairs of the calyces. Calyx two-valved, two flowered; valves nearly equal, considerably longer than the flower, backs covered with little warts, from each of which arises a very conspicuous hair; apices cuspidate, and recurvate. Corol two-valved in both. Exterior floret rather larger, male or male hermaphrodite, and awnless; inner hermaphrodite and awned. Stamina three. Styles two in the hermaphrodite, in the male hermaphrodite the rudiments of two, but no germ.

ISCHÆMUM. Schreb. gen. N. 1569.


Annual. Leaves sword-shaped, ciliate and hairy, with coloured margins. Spikes paired, secund. All the calyces two-flowered; valves striated; exterior of the sessile flower with a bifid membranaceous border round the anterior margin; an awned hermaphrodite floret in each flower.

A native of newly formed pasture land, in various parts of India, appearing about the close of the rains. It is a scarce grass, and does not appear to be fit for cattle.

Culms at the base resting on the ground and there rooting, ramous; erect portions from one to two feet long, slender, with woolly joints. Leaves length of the spikes, ensiform, broadest at the base and there cordate, hairy, ciliate, with hispid, coloured margins. Spikes two, terminal, secund, from one to two inches long. Rachis flexuose, jointed, three-sided, with the angles very hairy. Flowers in pairs, one sessile, the other pedicelled. Pedicel three-sided, and ciliate. Calyx of the sessile flowers two-valved, two-flowered; one floret hermaphrodite, the other male. Exterior valves striated, with
its anterior margins and apex enlarged with a broad, membranaceous, bifid border; *inner valve* bat-shaped, keeled, ciliate, and sub-aristate, one floret male, the other hermaphrodite. *Corol, glumes* of each floret two-valved; the exterior one of the hermaphrodite floret bifid, with a long arista in the fork. *Calyx* of the pedicelled flower two-valved, two-flowered; *valvelets* equal, boat-shaped, keeled, ciliate, and sub-aristate; one floret male, the other hermaphrodite. *Corol*, as in the sessile flowers, and also awned in the same manner.

*Obs.* I am not certain that this is the original *I. aristatum* of Linnaeus and Retzius.


Erect, ramous. *Leaves* lanceolate; *spikes* paired, both flowers awned; *calyces* oblique, obtuse, hard, and transversely rugose.

Is generally found growing among rice, and is so much like it, the inflorescence excepted, that they are not, till in flower, to be distinguished. *Leaves* large, smooth; *mouths* of the sheaths crowned with a long, two-parted ligula. *Spikes* terminal, and from the exterior axills paired, erect, from two to three inches long. *Rachis* jointed. *Flowers* in pairs; one sessile, the other on a short, thick, angular, clubbed pedicel.

**Sessile Flower. Calyx** two-valved; *valvelets* in size nearly equal, the exterior one rugose, and very hard; one of the florets hermaphrodite, the other male, each with two membranaceous valves; the inner valve of the hermaphrodite flower has a long twisted awn issuing from the middle of its back.

**Pedicelled Flower** smaller. *Calyx* as in the other, but containing two male flowers, one of which is also awned.

3. *I. semisagittatum*. R.

Annual. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, semisagittate. *Spikes* paired, secund, all the calyces two-flowered, exterior *valvelets*
transversely rugose; hermaphrodite floret of the sessile flower awned.

A native of newly formed pasture land in Bengal. It is a rare grass, appearing about the close of the rains.

*Culms* ramous, resting on the ground near the base, and there striking root at the joints, the sub-erect portion from twelve to eighteen inches, very delicate, firm, and smooth. *Leaves* short, broad-ensiform, or rather ovate-lanceolate, with a cordate base, and one of the lobes generally projecting considerably beyond the culm; margins slightly hispid, length one and a half or two inches. *Spikes* two, terminal, sub-secund, an inch and a half long. *Rachis* jointed, scarcely flexuose, three-sided; *angies* hairy. *Flovers* in pairs, one sessile, the other sub-sessile, both with their base bearded. *Calyces* of both flowers almost alike, two-flowered, two-valved; *exterior* valvelets obliquely-lanceolate and rather obtuse, the lower gibbous half transversely rugose, as in *I. rugosum*, upper portions striated lengthways; margins of the lower rugose portion notched; of the upper striated part ciliate; *inner* boat-shaped in both, one floret is male, the other hermaphrodite. *Corol*; *glumes* of each floret two-valved; the exterior valvelet of the hermaphrodite floret bifid, with a long arista in the fork.

*Obs*. It ought to be compared with *I. barbatum*.


Partly creeping. *Leaves* short, acute, with broad cordate base. *Spikes* conjugate, seemingly united. *Flovers* paired, with the exterior valves of both calyces even, and very woolly; the sessile one hermaphrodite, awned.

A native of pasture land in the vicinity of Calcutta, appearing in the cool season.

*Culms* very ramous, creeping near the base, filiform, smooth, length from six to eighteen inches, generally purplish. *Leaves* with broad cordate base, from thence tapering to a fine point, sheaths smooth. *Spikes* conjugate on a slender, clavate, pur-
ple peduncle; united at the base, at all times continuing close as if one. *Rachis* very hairy, and jointed. *Flowers* from four to eight pairs on each spike, one sessile, the other sub-sessile. *Calyces* nearly alike, two-valved, two-flowered; the exterior valves even, acute, and uncommonly woolly on the back; the inner boat-shaped, acute, and smooth. In each, one of the florets is hermaphrodite, the other male. *Corols* all two-valved, hyaline; the inner valve of the hermaphrodite floret in the sessile flower bifid and awned. *Stamina* three. *Styles* two.

5. *I. geniculatum. R.*

*Stems* geniculate, creeping, smooth. *Leaves* ensiform. *Spikes* conjugate, apparently only one. *Calyces* two-flowered, smooth, and crested; with the hermaphrodite flowers awned.

A small species, a native of Bengal. Flowering time the cool season.

*Culms* polished, from one to two feet long, very ramous, diffuse, geniculate; *joints* large, emitting smooth, very brown roots. *Leaves* small, ensiform, smooth; *sheath* smooth, and shorter than the polished joints of the culm. *Spikes* terminal, conjugate, generally so close as to seem only one, smooth, about an inch long. *Rachis* jointed, flexuose; *angles* sharp, and sometimes hairy. *Flowers* paired, one sessile, one peduncled. *Calyces*, both two-flowered; one hermaphrodite and awned, the other male and awnless. *Exterior* valve of the sessile flower enlarged with two, hard, serrulate crests, one on each side of the apex; *inner* mucronate, with a similar crest on the back, under the apex; of the *pedicelled flower* both are boat-shaped, mucronate, or sub-aristate, and the exterior one crested on the back under the apex; all are smooth and marked with green, longitudinal veins. *Corols* two-valved; the exterior valve of the hermaphrodite flowers bifid and awned.
6. I. tenellum. R.
Creeping near the base. Leaves linear. Spikes paired. Exterior valve of the sessile flower truncate, the rest cuspidate, hermaphrodite flower alone awned.

A weak straggling species.

Culms weak, creeping and ramous towards the base; towards the heads erect; the thickness of a pigeon's quill; joints bearded. Leaves a little hairy near the base, mouths of the sheaths ligulate, and hairy. Spikes paired, &c. as in the last species. Flowers paired, &c. Calyx of the sessile flowers two-valved, two-flowered; exterior valve retuse and bordered; inner valve ending in an awled point. Flowers two, one hermaphrodite with a two-valved corol, the exterior of which ends in an arista, the other is male with an awnless two-valved corol. Calyx, of the pedicelled flower both valves alike, and ending in an awled point; it contains a single flower, which is sometimes hermaphrodite, and sometimes male, with the rudiment only of the second flower.

7. I. repens. R.

A native of Pulo Pinang.

Culms creeping, flexuose, smooth, from one to two feet long. Leaves bifarious, sword-shaped, short, rigid. Sheaths as long as the joints, a little hairy, with a stipulary process at the mouth. Spikes terminal, paired, uniting a little above what seems to be their base. Rachis jointed, three-sided, smooth. Flowers about six pair, one of each pair sessile, the other peduncled, both the pedicelled and sessile one consisting of a two-flowered, two-valved, rigid, acute, smooth calyx. Flowers polygamous, one hermaphrodite, the other male, both awnless, each floret having a corol of two acute valves.
8. I. cuspidatum. R.

Floating on sweet water with a portion of the tops of the plant emerging. Leaves linear, smooth. Spikes three-fold. Exterior valve of the calyces with a long, waved, ensiform point; all the corollets two-valved, and awnless.

A native of Bengal, where it is found floating on pools of sweet water, and blossoming about the close of the rains in October.

Culms appear to be perennial, a fathom or two long, jointed, as thick as the little finger, floating. Leaves linear, acute, from one to two feet long, margins backwardly hispid, in other respects smooth. Spike terminal, three in the only plant that has yet blossomed in this garden, each about six or eight inches long, a little compressed; when the flowers expand about noon they appear like Chevaux de frise, at other times they appear smooth. Flowers in pairs, one sessile, containing one hermaphrodite, and one male floret, the other pedicelled and neuter, or with two male florets. Calyx two-valved; exterior valve rigid, with hispid margins and long, flat, waved, hispid-margined, ensiform points; inner valve boat-shaped with a flat hispid keel. Corols of each floret two-valved.

APLUDA.

Polygamous. Involucre one-valved, two-flowered, one sessile, the other pedicelled with a pedicelled neuter rudiment. Calyces two-flowered, the sessile one polygamous, the pedicelled one the same, or with male only. Corols two-valved.

Perennial, creeping, or scandent. Leaves lanceolate. Hermaphrodite flower awned.

Beng. Goroma.

Teling. Pootstrangali.

Is commonly found in hedges, under the shade of trees and such like places.
Culms creeping, or climbing, as thick as a crow's quill, jointed, coloured, the lower part naked, inwardly spongy; from the joints spring erect, ramous, flower-bearing branches of from one to seven feet high. Leaves very elegant, somewhat bifarious, sheathing, petioled, linear-lanceolate, backwardly hispid; from six to eighteen inches long; sheaths smooth, mouths short-stipuled. Panicles terminal, and from the exterior axills, or, the whole may be considered, as one linear leafy panicle. Bractes three-flowered, boat-shaped, with an awned point. Flowers, one of the three sessile, or rather sitting on a globular receptacle, consisting of a common, two-flowered calyx, one of which is sessile, awned, and hermaphrodite; the other sessile, male and awnless; just without the calyx on each side, there is a bent, compressed pedicel, one of these supports a common calyx, with two male, two-valved, awnless flowers, the other only the rudiments of one or more florets.

2. A. geniculata. R.

Perennial, creeping, or scandent, intricately geniculate. Leaves lanceolar. In each calyx one hermaphrodite, and one male flower, all awnless.

Found on the banks of the Ganges in flower during the latter part of the rains and the cool season.

Culms creeping, or climbing amongst bushes, reeds, &c. to an extent of many feet, smooth, and slender, bent at angles about a span distance at the swelled joints, emitting numerous wiry roots, filled with spongy pith, the thickest about the size of a crow's quill. Leaves linear lanceolate, and smooth, but much smaller than in A. aristata. Sheaths shorter than the joints. Ligula lacerate. Panicles terminal, composed of numerous slender branchlets of distinct fascicles of flowers, each fascicle containing many short-pedicelled, three-flowered, boat-shaped, cuspidate, smooth, bractes or involucres. Flowers one of the three sessile, containing one hermaphrodite, and one male floret; the other two elevated or broad
sulcate; proper pedicels, one minute and abortive, the other polygamous as in the sessile flower. *Calyces* of both the sessile and pedicelled flowers two-valved, two-flowered. *Corol* in all of them two-valved; *valves* unequal, exterior one thin and transparent.

*Obs.* The accurate Gaertner, *Carp.* vol. ii, p. 466. t. 175, gives to the sessile flower of *A. mutica*, one hermaphrodite, and one female floret, and to the pedicelled one two male ones, consequently this must be different, and a second awnless species.

*AIRA. Schreb. gen. N. 112.*

*Calyx* two-valved, two-flowered, without the rudiment of a third.


A native of pasture ground.

*Culms* erect, mostly naked, round, smooth, about a foot high. *Leaves* small, smooth; *mouths* of the sheaths enlarged by a membranaceous, torn process. *Panicle* erect, thin, oblong, composed of alternate, simple, one-ranked, filiform, expanding racemes. *Flowers* in two rows. *Calyx* two-flowered, large.

*MELICA. Schreb. gen. N. 113.*

*Calyx* two-valved, two-flowered, with the rudiment of a third.

1. *M. digitata. R.*

*Culms* from four to five feet high. *Spikes* terminal, expanding, mostly five-fold. *Calyx* one-flowered; outer valvelets of the corol and rudiment awned.
A large beautiful species, a native of hedges, thickets, &c. 

Culms near the base procumbent, but when supported by bushes erect and often from four to five feet high. Leaves upperside somewhat hairy; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Spikes four to five, digitate, secund, spreading, filiform, from six to nine inches long, hairy at the base. Rachis threesided. Flowers in two rows, sessile, awned. Calyx one-flowered; glumes unequal, the interior being three or four times longer than the exterior, and short-awned. Corol, valves unequal, the largest has a long awn issuing just below its apex on the outside. Corpuscle, or neuter floret pedicelled, and awned.

2. M. refracta, R.

Perennial, ascending. Leaves lanceolate. Panicle ovate, with the ramifications refracted. Petals bearded, with stiff refracted bristles.

A native of the Moluccas, and from thence introduced amongst other plants, into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the cold season.

Root perennial. Culms ascending, from one to three feet long, round and smooth. Leaves lanceolate, smooth; sheaths smooth, scarcely bearded at the mouths. Panicle terminal, ovate; ramifications somewhat compound, and refracted like the drooping branches of some species of Pinus. Calyx smooth, two-valved, two-flowered, with an abortive third, or the rudiment of one. Corol, exterior glumes, chiefly of the second flower, bearded with refracted, sharp, stiff bristles which fix to every thing that touches them.

3. M. diandra. R.

Smooth, Culms from two to four feet high. Leaves lanceolate. Panicle of long, simple, expanding racemes; flowers awnless, diandrous.

Poa malabarica, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 394.

A native of mountains on the Coromandel coast.
Culms ascending, from two to four feet high, firm, smooth, about as thick as a fine quill. Leaves bifarious, lanceolate, striated, smooth; margins waved, unequally divided by the nerves, about an inch and a half broad, and six inches long; mouth of the sheaths projecting above in a membranaceous process. Panicles large, thin, oblong, bowing a little, composed of sub-alternate, simple, spreading racemes. Flowers awnless. Calyx two-flowered, with the characteristic corpuscle, which is also here pedicelled, but awnless. Corol, exterior valve of the inner one has its margins and keel ciliate. Stamens two.

4. M. latifolia. R.
Perennial; culms erect, simple, from four to eight feet high. Leaves lanceolate. Panicles large and open, with alternate, compound drooping branches.

A native of the Garrow hills, from thence it was brought to the Botanic garden, by Mr. Robert Kyd, where it blossoms in March, at which period and indeed at all times it is one of the most elegant plants in the whole order.

Stems very numerous from the same root, erect, straight, and always without branches, more or less invested in the sheaths of the leaves; very smooth, texture remarkably hard, and filled with firm pith, generally about as thick as a goose-quill, and when in flower from six to eight feet high. Leaves sessile on their sheaths, lanceolate, smooth; from six to twenty inches long, and from one to four broad. They are much like the leaves employed by the Chinese to put between the boxes and lead canisters in which their teas are packed. Seed ventricose-oval, smooth, both ends rather pointed.

CHLORIS.
Polygamous. Calyx two-valved, from two to six-flowered; hermaphrodite flowers sessile; male, or neuter ones pe-
Chloris. TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA. 329
dicelled. Corol of the hermaphrodite flower two-valved; of
the male, or neuter one-valved, all of them awned.

1. C. tenella. R.
Spikes solitary; spikelets with three or four hermaphro-
dite awned florets, and a neuter rudiment.
A native of the Peninsula of India.
Culms delicate, erect, smooth, about a foot high. Leaves
rather large in proportion to the rest of the plant, smooth,
and soft. Spikes solitary, secund, scarcely two inches long.
Spikelets alternate, and alternately pointing two ways. Flowers of the spikelets, or to each calyx, three, four, or five, all
hermaphrodite, (at least in the rather imperfect state in which
I have found this rare species) except the innermost one
which is a one-valved corpuscle or rudiment, as in Melica.
Calyx from three to five-flowered, two-valved; valvelets unequal, broad lanceolate, smooth, acute, permanent. Corol of
the hermaphrodite two-valved; exterior valvelets obcordate,
cucullate, awned; margins smooth, but with three hairy
nerves on the back and sides; interior oblong, with edges ci-
liate and always awnless.

2. C. montana. R.
Spikes digitate, secund, united at the base; hermaphrodite
flower ciliate, and awned; neuter of three awnless valves.
This is a native of mountainous tracts only. It differs from
C. barbata only in the following respects. 1st. The spikes
are in number from four to six, and united into a common
flower-bearing rachis near the base. 2d. The neuter floret has
a third awned valve and the awns are all straw-coloured.

Spikes digitate, secund; hermaphrodite corol ciliate, and
awned, neuter of two awned valves.
Grows in large tufts on pasture ground, &c. very common everywhere.

*Culms*, below creeping, and ramous, the joints perfectly smooth. *Leaves* near the base bifarious; *margins* near the base and mouths of the sheaths ciliate. *Spikes* terminal, from six to twelve, sessile, secund, expanding, from one to two inches long. *Rachis* striated, not hairy, nor jointed. *Flowers* pedicelled, alternate, in two rows on the outside of the spikes. *Calyx* two-flowered, two-valved, membranaceous and awnless. The lower flower is sessile and hermaphrodite, its coroll consists of two unequal ciliate valves, the base of which is surrounded with hairs, the exterior one ending in a long, coloured awn. The other floret I have always found neuter; it stands on a short pedicel and consists of two obcordate, awned valvelets; *awn* and *margin* of the valvelets coloured.

*Obs.* Cattle eat it till in flower; after which I never saw any animal touch it.

4. *C. polystachya. R.*

*Spikes* from ten to twenty, fascicled. Exterior glume of the hermaphrodite flower with ciliate margins; neuter florets two, with single smooth valves.

A native of the Peninsula of India.

*Culms* below procumbent for a little way, then erect, and about two feet high. *Leaves* as in other grasses, and smooth. *Spikes* about sixteen, in a terminal, sub-fastigiate umbelliform fascicle, secund with the alternate spikelets, or flowers pointing to opposite sides, from two to three inches long. *Calyx* of two, unequal, lanceolate, boat-shaped, smooth, permanent awnless valves, which contain one two-valved, hermaphrodite, awned flower; and two peduncled, one-valved, awned, neuter florets. The exterior valvelet of the hermaphrodite flower has its margins ciliate.
POMMEREULLA. Schreb. gen. N. 97.

Calyx, glumes two-valved, from three to four-flowered; valvelets four-cleft, awned on the back.


A very singular, small, rare grass; growing under bushes on dry uncultivated ground.

Root, culms, and leaves, as described by König, but mine has the spike compound and secund, the rest as he says, alba base abvolluta folia sub-spatheformi. Spiculis distichus, each having an involucre of two, lanceolate, acute, membranaceous valves. Within these two valves, is a short, clubbed, downy pedicel supporting the partial spikelets of four flowers, with their common calyx, it is joined to the involucre by an articulation and drops off most readily, particularly when dry, leaving the involucre attached to the rachis. Calyx, corol, and stamens, are as König describes them; but the germ is obcordate, and there are always two styles with feathery recurved stigmas. Seed as he describes it.

POA. Schreb. gen. N. 114.

Calyx two-valved, containing many flowers of two unequal valvelets disposed alternately on distichous spikelets.


Smooth. Culms straight, from one to two feet high. Spikes terminal, straight, secund. Spikelets sessile, alternate, bifarious, the inferior from four to six-flowered, above many-flowered.

Teling. Wooda-tallum.

I believe König called it Poa malabarica.

Grows on mountains and other dry situations.
Culms straight, simple, from twelve to twenty-four inches high, a little compressed, smooth. Leaves small, smooth. Spikes straight, secund, from four to eight inches long. Spikelets alternate, sessile, lanceolate, in two spreading rows, though issuing from one side of the common rachis. Calyx below, from four to six-flowered; above many-flowered.


Smooth, from two to four feet high. Panicle of many alternate, simple, expanding, secund ramifications. Spikelets alternate, short-pedicelled, from four to six-flowered.

Beng. Bura-pini-nuti.

A large, beautiful species, growing on the borders of water courses, and places where there is much moisture.

Culms ramous, creeping near the base, above expanding, from two to four feet high, every part smooth, and a little compressed. Leaves as in other grasses, smooth; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Panicle large, oval, composed of long, alternate, filiform, simple, expanding, secund branches, Spikelets alternate, from four to six-flowered, short-pedicelled, expanding in two rows from one side of the simple branches.

3. P. procera. R.

Smooth, erect, from three to five feet high. Ligula large; ramifications of the panicle simple; spikelets pedicelled, rather remote, linear, many-flowered.

Teling. Rewa.

Delights in a moist rich soil.

Culms nearly erect, branchy, from three to five feet high, round, smooth, much covered by the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves long, slender and smooth. Sheaths longer than the joints, with their mouths crowned with a long ragged membranaceous process. Panicle large, from nine to eighteen inches long, oblong, bowing a little, composed of numerous, long, filiform, expanding racemes, scattered round the com-
mon rachis; which is filiform, waved, three-sided, and hispid. Spikelets alternate, pedicelled, linear, remote, many-flowered.

4. P. cynosuroides. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 393.
Smooth, straight, from one to three feet high. Leaves long and acute. Panicle straight, sub-cylindrical; ramifications horizontal; spikelets depending, from six to twelve-flowered. 
 Uniola bipinnata. Linn. sp. pl. 104. 
Cusa or Cusha. Asiatic. Res. iii. 255. and 490. and iv. 249. 
Beng. Koosha. 
Teling. Durbha, Dubha, or Durpa. 
A strong coarse species, a native of dry barren ground. 
Root creeping, perennial. Culms straight, rigid, round, smooth, from one to three feet high. Leaves numerous, very long, chiefly about the base of the culms, rigid margins hispid. Panicle erect, linear-oblong, often tending to a conical form, composed of many somewhat three-fold, verticelled, horizontal, short, rigid, secund ramifications. Spikelets many-flowered, depending, in two rows, from the under side of the ramifications. Corol, valves pointed, the inner one rather the largest. 
Obs. It is employed by the brahmans in their religious ceremonies. Cattle do not eat it. Can this be Gramen capillaceum? &c. Pluck. Alm. p. 176. t. 34. Fig. 2. Cusa, or Cusha, the Sanscrit name of this much venerated grass, was given to it at a very early period, by the Hindoo Philosophers, and believed, by Sir William Jones, to have been consecrated to the memory of Cush, one of the sons of Ram. See Asiatic Researches, vol. iii. p. 490. If so, we have here a very ancient precedent for the present very convenient practice of giving such arbitrary names to plants, and to their families.

5. P. ciliaris. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 402. 
Smooth, sub-erect, from one to two feet high. Panicle
contracted, linear, with the lower ramifications remote. Spikelets from six to twelve-flowered; inner valvelets of the corol ciliate.

Delights in the same soil and situation with the last described species.

*Culms* near the base procumbent, above erect for one or two feet. *Leaves* as in the last. *Panicle* linear, from three to six inches long, the ramifications short, those of the lower part stand at some small distance, their insertions are not hairy. *Calyx* from six to twelve-flowered, not ciliate. *Corol*, only the inner valve ciliate. *Seed* as in the last.

6. *P. cylindrica*. *R.*


From Canton in China the seed was received into the Botanic garden, where the plants grow freely and blossom during the rains and the cool season.

7. *P. ciliata*. *R.*

Smooth, sub-erect, from one to two feet high. *Panicle* columnar; *spikelets* from six to twelve-flowered; margins of all the valvelets of the calyces and corols ciliate. *Seed* globular.

Is generally found on a poor dry soil.

*Root* perennial. *Culms* erect, rigid, smooth; from one to three feet high. *Leaves* smooth; mouth of the sheaths downy. *Panicle* columnar, from two to four inches long, branches thereof crowded, insertions hairy; *spikelets* from six to twelve-flowered. *Calyx*, margins ciliate. *Corol*, the margins of both valves much ciliate, the exterior one has three nerves and is pointed, the inner one two-nerved. *Seed* obovate, smooth, brown, dropping from the corol when ripe.

Erect, smooth, from one to three feet high; *ramifications* of the linear panicle short, and collected into remote fascicles. *Spikelets* from six to twelve-flowered. *Seed* obcordate.

**Teling.** Nakurnaral.

Grows about at the borders of rice fields.

*Culms* generally erect, from one and a half to three feet high, round, smooth. *Leaves* narrow, long, sharp, and smooth. *Panicles* erect, from six to twelve inches long, linear; *ramifications* sessile, nearly erect, remote, particularly those of the lower part, where they are often twice their length asunder; one, two, or more from the same point, which makes it appear verticelled. *Spikelets* minute, pedicelled, from six to twelve-flowered. *Corol*, valves smooth. *Seed* as in the last two species.


Erect, smooth, from three to five feet high, panicles contracted; *ramifications* adpressed, fascicled, and approximated. *Spikelets* from eight to fourteen-flowered. *Seed* oblong.

**Teling.** Urenka.

Delights in a rich, moist soil, such as the banks of water-courses, borders of rice fields, &c.

*Culms* erect, from three to five feet high, generally simple, round, smooth. *Leaves* narrow, long, sharp, and smooth. *Panicle* linear, from one to two feet long; *ramifications* filiform, peduncled, adpressed, one, two, or more from nearly the same place, but seldom so far asunder as their own length. *Spikelets* pedicelled, from eight to fourteen-flowered. *Calyx* and *corol* smooth. *Seed* oblong, smooth, brown.

**Obs.** The best mark to distinguish it from the last species is the form of the seed which in that is obovate, in this oblong. Cattle are not fond of any of these tall, erect, coarse species.
10. *P. diandra. R.*

Erect, smooth. *Leaves* long, fine-pointed; *panicle* linear, half the length of the whole plant; *ramifications* scattered, compound, expanding, smooth. *Spikelets* from four to eight-flowered. *Flowers* diandrous.

A native of Bengal, where it blossoms during the cold season.

*Culms* erect, growing in tufts, with few branches, smooth; height of the whole plant in a good soil, from three to six feet. *Leaves* from one to two feet long, smooth in every part, tapering to a long fine point. *Panicle* linear, half the length of the whole plant; *ramifications* thereof scattered, expanding, smooth, compound, from two to three inches long. *Spikelets* lanceolate, small, smooth, from four to eight-flowered. *Corol* with both valves smooth, and rather obtuse. *Stamens* two. *Anthers* purple.


*Culm* ascending, from nine to eighteen inches high, clammy. *Panicle* linear-oblong; *ramifications* verticelled, short, spreading; *spikelets* from three to twelve-flowered; inner glumes of the corol ciliate.

This species grows in tufts on dry pasture ground.

*Culms* numerous, spreading, with their extremities ascending, ramous, from nine to eighteen inches long. *Leaves* small, margins involute; *sheaths* shorter than the joints, with their mouth surrounded with long, slender, white hair. *Panicles* linear-oblong, from two to four inches long, composed of short, sub-verticelled, sessile, expanding ramifications. *Calyx* from three to four-flowered. *Corol*, inner valve ciliate.

*Obs.* Every part of the plant is covered with tenacious gluten.

Erect, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Panicle* linear-oblong, verticelled. *Spikelets* pedicelled, from four to six-flowered, smooth.

A native of pasture ground.

*Culms* erect, round, smooth, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* smooth, *mouth* of the sheaths much bearded. *Panicles* linear-oblong, composed of verticelled, filiform, expanding, ramous branches, having always at their insertions and subdivisions a few fine, long hairs. *Spikelets* pedicelled, from four to six-flowered. *Calyx* and *corol* smooth. *Seed* oval, brown, smooth, falling from the corol when ripe, as do all the other species of this genus that I have yet seen.

*Obs.* The anthers shine through the valves, as in *P. punctata*, and indeed in most, if not all the *Poas*.


Sub-erect, smooth. *Panicle* ovate-oblong; *ramifications* scattered, horizontal; *insertions* hairy; ramuli depending. *Spikelets* pedicelled, from four to six-flowered; *inner valves* of the corols ciliate.


Is found growing in tufts on pasture ground.

*Culms* filiform, many, ramous, spreading a little at the base, above erect, from one to two feet high, round, smooth. *Leaves*, *mouths* and *margins* of the sheaths fringed, with long delicate white hairs. *Panicle* oblong, composed of many capillary, alternate, horizontal, ramous branches, their insertions and subdivisions are fringed with a few fine, white hairs. *Spikelets* minute, pedicelled, depending, from four to six-flowered. *Calyx* smooth. *Corol*, inner valve fringed with hairs in the back. *Seed* oblong, brown, smooth.
Erect, smooth, from six to eighteen inches high. *Panicle* oblong; *ramifications* simple, expanding, lower ones verticelled. *Spikelets* from twelve to fourteen-flowered, smooth. *Seed* obliquely oblong.

This species grows in tufts on pasture ground.

*Culms* erect, generally simple, round, smooth; from six to eighteen inches high. *Leaves* small, smooth; *mouths* of the sheaths bearded. *Panicle* oblong; *ramifications* simple, expanding, the lower ones collected into one verticel; above alternate. *Spikelets* pedicelled, rather remote, linear, from twelve to fourteen-flowered. *Calyx* and *corol* smooth, thin, showing the unexpanded anthers and stigmas through them. *Seed* oblong, smooth, brown.

15. *P. elegans.* R.
Sub erect, smooth, from one to three feet high. *Panicle* oblong, nodding ramifications solitary, ramous, adpressed. *Spikelets* from eight to twelve-flowered. *Seed* globular.

A very elegant, tall, delicate species, a native of moist pasture ground.

*Culms* simple, at the base spreading for a few inches, the remaining part is erect, round, smooth; from one to three feet high. *Leaves* few and very small, smooth in every part, except the mouth of the sheaths, which are bearded. *Panicles* linear-oblong, nodding, composed of erect, adpressed, distinct, somewhat remote ramification, each of which forms a small, but-similar panicle. *Partial rachis* with the angles hispid. *Spikelets* pedicelled, linear, from eight to twelve-flowered, purplish. *Corol*, outer valve three-nerved. *Seed* globular, smooth, and brown.

16. *P. multiflora.* R.
Sub-erect, smooth, from six to eighteen inches high. *Panicle* longer than the rest of the plant, nodding. *Spikelets* crowded, from fifty to seventy-flowered. *Seed* globular.
Is found on dry elevated places.

Culms nearly erect, naked, except at the base, from six to twelve inches high, round, and smooth. Leaves one or two near the base of each culm, short; mouths of the sheaths a little hairy. Panicle oblong, bowing; ramifications sub-sessile, short, filiform, simple, the lower collected into one or two remote branches; the upper ones alternate. Spikelets pedicelled, very long, linear, from fifty to seventy-flowered. Calyx smooth, obtuse. Corol smooth, outer valve three-nerved. Seed round, smooth, brown.


Erect, smooth, from one to two feet high. Panicle ovate; ramifications short, simple, below fascicled; above solitary, horizontal; spikelets long-pedicelled, from sixteen to twenty-flowered. Seed oblong.

Beng. Konee.

A most elegant species, a native of dry elevated situations. Culms, below ramous, with a small portion resting on the ground, the rest erect, and from one to two feet high, round and smooth. Leaves few, small, and smooth; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Panicles half as long as the whole plant, erect, oblong, thin; ramifications peduncled, filiform, disposed as in multiflora. Spikelets ovate, from sixteen to twenty-flowered, generally of a bluish purple colour. Corol, outer valve three-nerved, as in P. multiflora. Seed oblong, smooth, brown.

18. P. flexuosa. R.

Sub-erect, flexuose, nodding, smooth, from eighteen to twenty-four inches high. Panicle ovate, crowded; ramifications solitary, ramous, expanding, insertions hairy; spikelets twenty-flowered. Seed globular.

A pretty large species, growing in tufts on old walls, so
exactly resembling *P. unioloides* as to be easily mistaken for it. It has much the habit of *Briza Eragrostis*.

*Culms* sub-erect, winding, round, smooth; from one and a half to two feet high. *Leaves* much larger than in the last species, and the mouths of the sheaths more hairy. *Panicle* oval, very large, generally more than half the length of the whole plant, branches alternate, nearly horizontal, ramous, with a brown, hairy gland in the axill of each division of the panicle. *Spikelets* white, or pale green, lanceolate, large, about twenty-flowered. *Seed* globular, brown, and smooth.

19. *P. paniculata*. R.

Erect, smooth, from two to four feet high. *Leaves* long; mouths of their sheaths bearded. *Panicle* oblong; *ramifications* most numerous, filiform; insertions hairy. *Spikelets* from four to sixteen-flowered; *valvelets* of the calyces ciliate. *Seed* globular.

*Culms* sub-erect, round, and smooth; length from one to two feet high to the panicle, which is about the same length, making the whole height from three to four feet. *Leaves* large, mouths of the sheaths very hairy. *Panicle* oblong, very large, composed of numerous, ramous, filiform, expanding branches, their insertions and sub-divisions involved in fine, long, white hairs. *Spikelets* long-pedicelled, linear, from four to sixteen-flowered. *Coroll*, *outer* valve round at the apex, and three-nerved; *inner* one slightly ciliate on the back.

20. *P. gangetica*. R.


A native of the banks of the Ganges, but scarce.

*Culms* numerous, and ramous, growing in crowded tufts, smooth in every part, general length about a foot. *Leaves* few, small, and smooth. *Panicle* ovate, composed of a few, remote, alternate, sub-diverging branchlets, each supporting
Dactylis.  

TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.  

341

A number of heaped, linear, acuminate, smooth spikelets, of from twenty to fifty flowers each; as they advance from the apex the lower florets drop, leaving the zigzag rachis naked as they ripen. Calyx, both valves smooth and obtuse. Seed oval; smooth, brown.

DACTYLIS. Schreb. gen. N. 117.

Calyx two-valved, compressed, one valvelet larger, keeled. Seed fews.


Creeping. Leaves rigid, with spinescent points. Heads globular. Calyces from six to eight-flowered, hairy, as are also the corols; anthers blue.

It is generally found growing on a salt sandy soil near the sea.

Culms creeping to a great extent, with from four to eight inches of the flower-bearing portions, erect, they are of a firm, ligneous texture, round and smooth, every part of the erect portions covered by the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves numerous, small, approximate, firm, acute, resembling thorns. Head, or spike terminal, short-pedicelled, globular, composed of many, closely crowded, sessile, roundish spikelets. Calyx from six to eight-flowered; glumes equal, shorter than the flowers, obtuse and hairy. Corols two-valved, exterior striated, hairy, and obtuse; inner membranaceous, involving the stamens and pistillum. Stamens three. Anthers blue.


It is found on dry sandy ground at a small distance from the sea.
Culms spreading, ramous, creeping, with their flower-bearing extremities ascending, from six to twelve inches long. Branches generally opposite. Leaves short, with their margins ciliate. Head or spike terminal, long-peduncled, globular, composed of two or three, sessile, secund, short spikes, which are again composed of two rows of alternate, from six to twelve-flowered, sessile, ovate-oblong spikelets. Calyx, from six to twelve-flowered, equal, acute, striated. Corol, outer valve keeled, acute, three-nerved, very hairy near the base, inner valve as in Poa, with its back ciliate. Seed oval, compressed, smooth, and brown; dropping from the corol when ripe.

Obs. Both these species are of a coarse nature.

The Linnaean definition of the genus does not accord well with the only two species I have met with in India. That of Poa agrees better with their essential character; and had not Burman, in his Flora Indica, made them both belong to this genus, I should certainly have considered them as species of Poa, though in their general habit they by no means agree with the elegant plants of that genus. When I had an opportunity I forgot to examine the seeds in a sufficiently exact manner. I suspect they have the aril of the following genus, because they have much of its general habit.

ELEUSINE. Gært. Carp. i. p. 7.*

Calyx two-valved, containing many flowers of two equal valvelets. Seed with a complete membranaceous aril.


Culms erect, from two to four feet high, compressed. Leaves bifarious. Spikes digitate, incurved. Calyces from three to six-flowered. Seed round.

* I adopt Gærtner's name on account of the aril, which envelopes the seed, and the total want of the involucre of Cynosurus in all the Indian species that I have yet met with.
Eleusine.  TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.  343

Cynosurus Coracanus.  Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 415.
203. t. 76. f. 2.

It is called Nutchanee by Europeans on the Coromandel coast.

Ponassa, or early Soloo, is the Telinga name of the grain, and Sodee the name of the plant.

Beng.  Murooa.
Raggee of the Coast Mahomedans.

This species is cultivated during the rains. I never saw it wild.

Culms erect, generally several from the same grain of seed; from two to four feet high, a little compressed, smooth.  Leaves bifarious, large, smooth; months of the sheaths bearded.  Spikes, from four to six, digitate, incurvate, secund, from one to three inches long, composed of two rows of sessile, from three to six-flowered spikelets.  Rachis compressed, a little waved.  Calyx from three to six-flowered, exterior glumes twice as long as the interior; both are keeled, obtuse, and membranaceous margined.  Corol, valves nearly equal.  Seed globular, dark brown, a little wrinkled, covered with a thin, pellucid, membranaceous aril.

2. E. stricta.  R.

Culms erect, from two to five feet high, compressed.  Leaves bifarious.  Spikes digitate, straight.  Calyces from three to six-flowered.  Seed round.

Teliny.  Pedda, viz. great Soloo.
Hind.  Raggee.

This is still more cultivated than the last, and differs from it only in having the spikes straight, being generally of a larger size, and more productive, the great weight of the seed, when full grown bends the spikes down into a horizontal direction.

There is a variety of this straight-spiked sort, which the
Telunga farmers called *maddee rooba soloo*; it grows to a still larger size, with a greater number of straight spikes.

They all require a light rich soil, on which the water does not remain after heavy rains. The first or early sort does not require so rich a soil as the other two, it is sown earlier by which means the same ground yields two crops. From July to January inclusive they reckon on an increase of about one hundred and twenty fold if the soil and season are favourable.

The second sort requires a richer soil; it is sown later in the season; its increase is greater.

The third sort, *maddi ruba soloo*, requires a still richer soil; land fit for it is scarce, and the rent high. I am informed that it is nearly twice as much as that of land fit for the first sort, the increase of this kind is prodigious, five hundred fold, the farmers say, if the season and soil are favourable.

About twenty years ago, there came up accidentally amongst some rubbish in my garden at Samulcotah, two tufts of this plant, each, upon examination, I found to be the produce of one seed, each had twenty-five culms, and each of these culms had on an average two lateral branches, making in all seventy-five culms and branches, each produced upon an average six spikes, (for they had from four to eight) in all four hundred and fifty spikes, each of these had at a medium sixty spikelets, and each spikelet ripened on an average three or four seeds, total produce eighty-one thousand. I was myself particularly attentive in counting the above produce because it was so astonishingly great.

In the Rajamundry Circar, where these observations were made, the soil is in general rich, and the season favourable.

3. *E. aegyptica*, R.

*Culms* with a creeping base, from one to two feet high. *Spikes* four-fold, cruciate. *Calyces* daggered, from three to four-flowered. *Seed* oval, somewhat three-sided, and transversely rugose.
Cynosurus ægypticus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 416.
Hind. Makura-jali.
Grows in pasture ground, and by road sides, &c.

Culms, creeping near the base; the remaining part nearly erect for a foot, or a foot and a half, ramous, a little compressed, and smooth. Leaves fringed with hairs. Spikes terminal, from three to five, horizontal, secund, &c. as in E. Caracana. Calyx from three to four-flowered; glumae acute, particularly the exterior one which ends in a short awn. Corol, outer valve very acute. Seed oval, somewhat three-sided, wrinkled, arilled, but in this species the aril is so thin and delicate, as to be often removed by the time the seed is full grown.

Obs. Cattle are fond of it.

Erect, smooth, from one to two feet high. Leaves bifarious. Spikes from five to seven, digitate. Calyces from three to five-flowered; seed oblong, three-sided, rugose.
Cynosurus indicus. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 417.
Hind. Mal-ankuri.
Teling. Kuror, viz. wild soloo.
A common coarse species, found growing in large tufts on pasture ground, road sides, &c.

Culms ascending at the base, ramous, a little compressed, smooth, from one to two feet high. Leaves bifarious, large, with a few long white hairs scattered over the insides and sheaths. Spikes terminal, from three to six, expanding; one generally standing single a little below the rest, linear, secund, from two to four inches long; insertions glandular and hairy, spikelets in two rows on the underside. Calyx from three to five-flowered; glumae equal, as long as the flowers, smooth, and rather obtuse. Corol, valves smooth, obtuse. Seed obtusely three-sided, rugose, arilled.
Obs. Cattle are not fond of it.

5. E. verticillata, R.
Erect, smooth, from one to four feet high. Leaves bifarious. Spikelets numerous, panicled. Calyces from eight to twelve-flowered; glumes daggered; Seed oblong, wrinkled.

It is a native of moist pasture ground.

Culms erect, round, smooth, from one to four feet high. Leaves as in the last described. Panicle erect, oblong, composed of many verticelled, expanding, round, sessile, linear spikes, much resembling those of E. indica; spikelets imbricated in two rows on the underside of the spikes. Calyx from eight to twelve-flowered, corol-like. Corol; exterior valve ending in a long dagger; inner valve membranaceous. Seed oblong, wrinkled, arilled; in this species the aril is fully as delicate as in E. aegyptica, and is nearly found whole on the full grown or ripe seed.

6. E. calycina, R.
Erect, from two to three feet high. Panicle linear. Spikes numerous, alternate; glumes of the calyces equal, many times larger than those of the corol, daggered, three-flowered. Seed three-sided, wrinkled.

Teling. Wadata-toka-guddee.

Grows in small tufts on dry pasture ground, but generally amongst bushes.

Culms erect, generally about two feet high, much covered by the leaves. Leaves very thinly scattered with hairs. Panicle linear, erect, from eight to twelve inches long, composed of many sessile, expanding, alternate, secund spikes. Spikelets occupying, as in the other species, the underside of the spike. Calyx generally three-flowered, glumes equal, twice as long as the three flowers they embrace, each ending in a long, sharp dagger. Corol, valves obtuse. Seed three-sided, wrinkled. I cannot say that I have seen the aril in this species,
though I have often looked for it; it may therefore be a species of *Dactylis*.

*ARUNDO. Schreb. gen. N. 124.*

*Calyx* two-valved, containing one or more two-valved flowers, surrounded with long hairs.

Erect, smooth, leafy, from twelve to eighteen feet high. *Panicle* erect, linear, oblong, dense. *Calyces* three-flowered, much longer than the florets; *glumes* of the corol woolly.

*Teling.* Patoo-deroo.
Is found chiefly among bushes on the banks of rivulets, lakes, &c. on the Circar mountains.

*Culms* sword-shaped, smooth, about ten to fifteen inches long, and from one to two broad. *Panicle* erect, oblong, very much crowded with innumerable ramifications, which stand erect and press close on one another while in seed. *Flowers* erect, on a common woolly pedicel within the calyx. *Calyx* three-flowered; *glumes* equal, pointed, larger than those of the flowers. *Corol*, exterior valve twice the size of the inner one, it is pointed and woolly on the outside.

*Obs.* The leaves seem to be one of those sorts with which the Chinese line the inside of their sugar-candy tubs and other packages.

Erect, smooth, leafy, from eight to twelve feet high. *Panicle* loose, verticelled. *Calyces*, from three to four-flowered *exterior glume* of the corols three-nerved, and dagaggered.

*Sans.* Nnda, Nula, Dhumuna, Potugula.
*Beng.* Nal, Nur.
*Teling.* Naga-sara maitantos,
Is a native of similar places with the last described.

Culms erect, ramous, from eight to twelve feet high, and as thick as the last, round, smooth, entirely covered with the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves approximate, sword-shaped, smooth, from twelve to twenty-four inches long, and one or one and a half broad; mouths of the sheaths bearded. Panicle bowing with the wind, but if not disturbed erect, oblong, composed of many filiform, erect, (in luxuriant plants drooping,) sub-verticelled, ramous branches. Rachis of the branches angular and hispid. Florets alternate, on a longer common woolly pedicel than in A. bifaria, within the calyx. Calyx from three to five-flowered; glumes unequal, the largest shorter than the exterior valve of the corol. Corol, exterior valve three-nerved, tapering into long fine subulate points, inner valve scarcely half so long. Stamens often only two, and the pistil is frequently wanting.

Obs. It does not agree with Retzius's description of A. Karka in the number of flowers in the calyx. Pipes are made of the culms, particularly those used by the people who carry about the dancing snakes.

In Bengal it is more luxuriant than on the coast. The common Durma mats of that place are made of the stalks split open. Vessels from the port of Calcutta are generally dunnaged with them.


Culms, from six to ten feet high, fistulous. Leaves bifarious, sword-shaped, drooping. Panicle lax; valvelets of the calyx equal, from two to three-flowered; exterior valve of the corol woolly, daggered, and three-nerved.

Beng. Gaba-nul.

This elegant species is found growing in ditches, and low places in the vicinity of Calcutta, where it blossoms during the months of October and November.

Culms erect, from six to ten feet high, fistulous. Leaves
very numerous, approximate, bifarious, drooping, sword-shaped, from one to two inches broad at the base, from thence taper to a fine point; smooth on both sides, and in the margins. **Sheaths** also smooth, with a long membranaceous margin round the mouth. **Panicle** oval, lax, from one to two feet long, erect; **ramifications** alternate, ramous, drooping a little. **Flowers** pedicelled, scattered. **Calyx** two or three-flowered; **valves** nearly equal, and of the length of the flowers. **Corol** exterior valve three-nerved, and woolly on the back, with a very fine, long, taper point. **Inner** valve small and smooth. **Nectary** two, cuneiform scales embrace the germ on the two sides.

**Obs.** The wool which girds the base of the corol, in most of the species, is in this species found growing on the back of its exterior valve.

**ARISTIDA.** Schreb. gen. N. 125.

**Calyx** two-valved, one-flowered. **Corol** one-valved, with three awns at the top.


Erect, smooth, from two to four feet high. **Panicle** linear-oblong, composed of fifteen to twenty sub-alternate, erectish ramifications.

**Teling.** Shipur-gadi.

Grows in a dry, barren, binding soil.

**Root** perennial. **Culms** straight, generally simple, from two to four feet high, and about as thick as a crow’s quill at the base, solid, and of a very firm ligneous texture, round and smooth. **Leaves** few, narrow, margins involute, nerveless, smooth. **Panicle** bowing with the wind, linear, from six to twelve inches long, composed of sub-sessile, remote, adpressed ramifications. **Calyx, corol, &c.** as in the family, except that the three awns are erect.
Obs. Cattle do not eat it, yet it is very useful. The Telinga paper-makers construct their frames of the culms; it also serves to make brooms and tooth-picks. It is employed in preference to other grasses for making the screens called Tatties, for this purpose it is spread thin on bamboo frames, and tied down; these placed on the weather side of the house, during the hot land winds and kept constantly watered during the heat of the day, renders the temperature of the air in the house exceeding pleasant, compared to what it is without. The thermometer in the outside exposed to the wind, but not to the sun, will then be at one hundred, or one hundred and fifteen degrees, or even more; and within if the Tatties are properly disposed and well watered, they will keep it down to from eighty-five to ninety, with two or even three rows of Tatties, made very thin, and all kept well watered, the thermometer, when it blows hard, may be brought down to eighty, but then it is absolutely chilling, and disagreeably cold. The difference between the open air and this refreshed air, is to the feeling inconceivably great. The thermometer in the sun, at this season rises to from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty. This contrivance we received from Bengal, and by it the hot season which used to be so much dreaded, is now rendered to those who can keep within doors tolerable. I have never observed any had effects from this cool moist air; however the hot season is the most healthy of the whole year.

2. A. Hystrix. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 459.
Culms diffuse, about two feet long. Panicle oval, large, thin; ramifications spreading, two-forked.
Teling. Shilpuroo-kalli.
This species is a native of the same soil with the last described.
Culms depressed, straggling, crooked, rigid, somewhat branchy, about two feet long. Leaves as in the last species. Panicle large, oval, thin; direction various, composed of di-
verging, generally two-cleft peduncles and pedicels. *Calyx*, *corol*, &c. as in the genus.

*Obs.* This species is of no use that I know of.


Ascending, ramous, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Panicle* linear, of six to eight alternate ramifications; *glumes* of the calyces keeled.

*Teliny.* Nalli-pootiki.

Is found upon the same kind of land with the two last species.

*Culms* below depressed, ramous; above ascending, filiform, round, smooth, solid, rigid; from twelve to eighteen inches high. *Leaves* as in the former. *Panicle* smaller, and with fewer ramifications than in *A. setacea*. *Calyx*, the glumes have a large green keel. *Corol*, &c. as in the genus.

*Obs.* This is also so far as I know, perfectly useless.

**MANISURIS.** Schreb. gen. *N.* 1570.


*Culms* creeping, from nine to eighteen inches high. *Spikes* solitary; exterior valve of the *hermaphrodite calyx* panduriform and emarginate; *male* calyx two-flowered.

*Teliny.* Nalla-punookoo.

Is a native of dry elevated sandy ground.

*Culms* several, ramous, diffuse near the base, rooting at the joints, extremities ascending, from nine to eighteen inches long, as thick as a crow’s quill, compressed, smooth, not piped. *Leaves* small, and smooth; mouths of the sheaths increas-
ed by a lacerated membranaceous border or stipule. *Spikes* solitary, terminal, and from the exterior arils peduncled, second, jointed, smooth, a little compressed, from one to two inches long. *Peduncles* articulated, and bracted at the middle. *Flowers*, the hermaphrodite ones occupy a waved row of pits on the four sides of the spike, while the male ones possess two sides, the back is naked.

**Hermaphrodite flowers.** *Calyx* two-valved, one-flowered; the exterior valvelet has a broad coloured margin, which is emarginate, and deeply indented at the sides, like a fiddle; inner valvelet oblong, lodged in a pit of the rachis. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous. *Nectary* two obcordate, crenulated scales embrace the germ. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two.


---


Ramous, sub-erect, hairy, from one to two feet high; *spikes* fascicled. *Hermaphrodite* calyx oval, and rugose; *male* or *neuter* one-flowered.

Grows among bushes.

*Culms* very ramous, nearly erect, filiform, hairy, from one to two feet high. *Leaves* numerous, very hairy, stiff and sharp. *Spikes* terminal, and axillary, peduncled, several together, small, compressed, from half an inch to an inch long. *Panicules* as in the former. *Rachis* jointed, much waved and excavated as in Rottbœllia. *Flowers* from four to ten of each sort, their situation exactly as in the last species, viz. the hermaphrodite occupy the forepart, while the male, or neuter are placed on the sides, the former are globular, and the latter lanceolate.

**Hermaphrodite flowers.** *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, exterior valve round or rigid, and very rugose; inner

**Male or Neuter Flowers.** Calyx two-valved, one-flowered. Corol two-valved. Stamens three or none.

**Rotbællia.** Schreb. gen. N. 1572.

Rachis (generally) jointed, variously excavated for the reception of one, or two flowers in a two-valved calyx, in each excavation.

1. R. glabra, R.

Near the base creeping, with extremities erect, smooth. Leaves bifarious, all hermaphrodite. Calyx one-flowered; corol three-valved.

Beng. Buksha.

A native of Bengal, where it grows on pasture lands, the borders of rice fields, and other moist places. Cattle are fond of it.

Culms jointed, smooth, compressed, filled with pith, creeping near the principal root for a foot or more, the remaining part from one to two, or even three feet, erect. Leaves alternate, bifarious, approximate, short, spreading, ensiform, smooth. Sheaths shorter than the joints of the culm, smooth. Spikes axillary, solitary, or in pairs, with a solitary terminal one, subulate, three-sided, smooth, short-peduncled, the peduncles with generally a part of the spikes hid in the sheaths of the leaves; general length from two to three inches. Flowers opposite, in general all, or the greatest part hermaphrodite, and as long as the joints of the rachis. Calyx one-flowered, two-valved, smooth, cartilaginous. The exterior valve of one of the pair obliquely emarginate, the other acute. Corol, the hermaphrodite and male three-valved, one valve on the inside, and two on the outside; all tinged with deep red at the base.

*Culms* climbing, from five to twenty feet high, smooth, compressed; *spikes* axillary and terminal; *rachis* jointed; *flowers* opposite, hermaphrodite *calyces* one-flowered. *Corol* three-valved.

*Beng.* Pansheroo.

*Teling.* Shervoo, i.e. lake panookoo.

It is found on the borders of lakes, amongst other roots of long grass, and brushwood.

*Culms* several, creeping or climbing, ramous, compressed, from five to twenty feet long, piped, smooth, about as thick as a common quill, and very hard. *Leaves* numerous, bifarious, small for the size of the plant, smooth and soft; *sheaths* short, compressed, and smooth, *Spikes* peduncled, terminal, and from the exterior axills, generally from two to five together, compressed, a little smooth, from two to four inches long. *Peduncles* articulated at the middle and there bracted, lanceolate, chaffy, bractes also surround their insertion. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite, opposite, decussated, lodged in the excavations of the jointed rachis. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved, valves nearly equal; the flowers have alternately their valves pointed and somewhat longer than the excavation in the rachis, both cartilaginous; and obtuse, equal to the pits in the rachis, with the exterior one only cartilaginous. *Corol* three-valved, valves membranaceous. *Nectary,* two triangular bodies embracing the base of the stamens and germ. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two; *stigmas* plumose.


Polygamous. *Culms* erect, hirsute, from six to ten feet high. *Spikes* solitary, secund. Polygamous flowers on the front with neuter ones on the sides.

*Beng.* Bura-swoocate.

*Teling.* Konda panookoo.
A native of mountains.

*Root* consisting of strong woody fibres. *Culms* erect, ramous, a little compressed, inwardly of a spongy nature, from six to ten feet high, and as thick as the little finger near the base, where they are armed with strong and short, white hairs. *Leaves* large and numerous, smooth on the outside, and hairy on the inside; *margins* hispid; sheaths very hairy; hairs elevated on glandular points, very stiff and sharp. *Spikes* terminal, and from the exterior axils, generally solitary, cylindric, &c. *Flowers* of three sorts, hermaphrodite, male, and neuter, the first and second occupy alternate pits or one side of the spike, while the neuter stand on each side of them, so that the spike may be called secund. *Calyx* of the hermaphrodite and male floret two-valved. *Corol* as in the last. *Stamens* &c. as in the genus. *Calyx* of the neuter flower two-valved, valvelets oblong. *Corol*, glumes two, membranaceous.


Polygamous, erect, smooth, from three to five feet high. *Spikes* fascicled, terminal and axillary; *rachis* jointed; *flowers* alternate, on opposite sides of the spike. *Calyces* generally two-flowered.

*Telting*. Pedda-panookoo.


*Aegilops eraltata*. *Retz. Obs.* ii. 27.

A native of low rich pasture ground, grows in erect tufts. *Culms* many, straight, mostly naked, the sheaths of the leaves being short and covering but a small part of them; round and smooth, from three to five feet high, and like those of the last species, very firm, and not piped. *Leaves* a few, from six to twelve inches long; *margins* sometimes fringed with a few hairs; sheaths short and smooth. *Spikes* terminal and from the exterior axils several, peduncled. *Peduncles* filiform, curved, jointed near the base and there bracted, be-
sides there are chaffy, filiform bractes at their insertions. Flowers alternate in two rows; one row on each side of the spike. Calyx two-flowered, two-valved. Corol, one hermaphrodite within, and one male without, each has two valves, sometimes there is only one hermaphrodite floret, in which case it has three valves.

Culms erect, smooth, from three to five feet high. Spikes solitary, below the flowers are opposite, and the rachis perforated. Calyx generally two-flowered; one flower male, the other hermaphrodite.
Beng. Kürki.
Teling. Panookoo.
This species is rather scarce, it grows on low rich pasture ground.
Culms many, erect, simple, round, smooth, jointed, but not piped; from three to five feet high, and about as thick as a crow's quill. Leaves small for the size of the grass, slender and smooth; margins hispid; mouths of the sheaths and a little way up the base of the leaves woolly. Spikes terminal, and from the exteriorarils, solitary, peduncled, round, smooth, as thick as a crow's quill, and from three to six inches long; where the flowers are opposite, there is an oblong perforation of the rachis, so that the backs of the inner glumes of the calyx touch one another. Flowers in pairs, nearly opposite on the lower half or more of the spike; above alternate, sometimes all hermaphrodite, sometimes hermaphrodite and male mixed. Calyx one or two-flowered, two-valved; valvelets simple; the exterior one rigid, the interior one firm and white, both obliquely linear-oblong. Corol, when single, hermaphrodite, and three-valved; when double the exterior one is male, in which case the two have four valves, viz. two valves each; all membranaceous, in shape conforming to that of the calyx, but smaller.

Erect, setaceous, smooth, from two to six inches high. *Spikes* solitary, terminal, unilateral; *rachis* not joined. *Calyxes* one-flowered. *Corols* two-valved, hermaphrodite.

Grows on old walls.

*Culms* many, erect, ramous, filiform, smooth, from two to six inches high. *Leaves*, inside a little hairy, in size proportioned to the plant. *Spikes* terminal, solitary, awled, secund, about an inch, or an inch and a half long. *Rachis* excavated on one side, but not joined. *Flowers*, they are all hermaphrodite, imbricated transversely on the excavated side of the rachis. *Calyx* one-flowered, two-valved; *valvelets* equal, membranaceous margined. *Corol* two-valved, membranaceous, hairy. *Stamens* three. *Styles* two.


*R. Thomæa* and *pilosa*. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 464. 5. are, I suspect this very species.

Grows, with the last species, on old walls.


8. *R. biflora*. R.

Setaceous. *Spikes* simple, subulate; *rachis* not articulate,
but bifariously excavated for the reception of the two-flowered spikelets.

A native of the Peninsula of India; and in size and appearance very like R. Thomæa and setacea; and were they not two-flowered in the same calyx I should no doubt have taken it for R. incurvata, Linn.

Culms scarcely more than may be called the scapes of the spikes, the whole plants being but two or three inches high. Leaves many, filiform; rachis rigid, and with the sheaths somewhat pilose. Spikes terminal, solitary, subulate, about two inches long. Rachis not jointed, but alternately excavated on the opposite sides for the reception of the flowers. Calyx two-valved, two-flowered; valves very unequal, the exterior being many times larger than the inner one, which is a minute scale in the bottom of the excavations of the rachis, and not readily detected. Florets two in each calyx, both hermaphrodite, one sessile and the other short pedicelled, each with a corol of two equal membranaceous, smooth valves.

HORDEUM. Schreb. gen. N. 129.

Calyx lateral, two-valved; valves narrow, acuminate, distant, altogether forming a six-leaved involucre, one-flowered, by threes at each toothlet of the rachis.

1. H. hexastichon. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 473.

All the flowers hermaphrodite and awned, placed regularly in six rows.

Sans. Yuva, Situshooka.
Beng. Juba.
Arab. She-eer.

This species is much cultivated in most of the temperate parts of Hindoostan during the cool season.
TRITICUM. Schreb. gen. N. 130.

Calyx two-valved, solitary, generally three-flowered.

1. T. aestivum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 476.  
Calyces four-flowered, ventricose, smooth, imbricate, awned.

Sans. Godhooma, Soomuna.  
Beng. Gom.  
Hind. Gion.  
Arab. Burr.  

Two varieties are very generally cultivated in the interior and northern parts of Hindoostan during the cool season.

2. T. hybernum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 477.  
Calyces four-flowered, ventricose, even, imbricated, with little or no awn.

Two varieties of this species are also cultivated in the northern parts of Hindoostan during the cool season.

TRIANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

MOLLUGO. Schreb. gen. N. 139.


1. M. pentaphylla. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 492.  
Annual, diffuse. Leaves verticelled, cuneate-lanceolar.  
Flowers panicled.

Hind. and Beng. Khet-papara.  
Teling. Veri Shadrasi.  

A common weed in gardens throughout India.
2. M. triphylla. Lour. Cochin Ch. 79.

Beng. Jul-papara.
Mullugo stricta. Linn. Syst. 129. is probably the same plant, if so, the specific name is a very improper one. It is also a weed in gardens all over India.

Annual, diffuse, dichotomous, smooth. Leaves sub-verticelled, sessile, cuneiform peduncles inserted amongst the leaves, one-flowered. Seed furrowed along the back.

Obs. Found over most parts of India, and a common weed in our gardens during the dry season chiefly.
CLASS IV.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

RHOPALA. Schreb. gen. N. 144.

Calyx none. Corol four-petalled, bearing the stamina above the middle. Nectary four-scaled. Germ one-celled; ovula two, attached to one side of the cell.


Leaves alternate, sub-sessile, oblong, entire, racemes axillary, and from the branchlets, longer than the leaves. Nectarial scales naked.

A native of Pulo Pinang.

As my description is taken from dry specimens I cannot say whether it be a tree or shrub, but the large woody specimens evidently show it to be perennial. Leaves short-petiolated, alternate, obovate, oblong, obtuse-pointed, entire and smooth on both sides, six or more inches long and less than three broad. Stipules none. Racemes generally solitary, from the naked woody branchlets below the leaves, very long and completely clothed to the base with numerous beautiful, diverging, pretty large, delicate flowers. Bractes minute. Calyx none. Petals four, very long and slender, near the apex they expand into a concave lanceolate shape for the reception of the stamens; they first open in the middle then at the apex, and soon after become revolute. Nectary, four scales embracing the lower part of the germ. Filaments four, short, inserted into the petals above the middle. Anthers linear, curved in an opposite direction to the petals. Germ above, ovate, style long and slender. Stigma clubbed.


A native of the Malay Archipelago.

My description and drawing being from dry specimens, I cannot say whether it is a tree or shrub. Young shoots clothed with ferruginous down. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, acute, tapering at the base, serrate, firm and smooth on both sides; from four to six inches long, and from one to three broad. *Spikelets* none. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, clothed with ferruginous down. *Pedicels* two-flowered. *Bractes* minute, cordate, one at the base of each common pedicel. *Calyx* none. *Petals* few, long, slender, clavate; from the middle downwards, their sides touch, and form a slender tube. *Nectarial scales* four between the base of the petals and germ, obcordate, ciliate. *Filaments* four, inserted on the petals, about one-third below their apices. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* superior, very hairy. *Style* as long as the corol. *Stigma* clavate. *Seed vessel* not seen.

3. **R. excelsa. R.**

*Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, cuneate-oblong, obtuse, pointed, smooth, with a few large blunt serratures near the apex. *Racemes* axillary and terminal, as long as the leaves, downy. *Nectarial scales* four, distinct, and naked.

A large timber tree, a native of the forests of Chittagong, where it flowers in March and April.

Trunk of the full-grown trees about four feet in circumference, covered with dark-coloured, scabrous bark; branches numerous, spreading far, and dividing much; young shoots clothed with ferruginous down. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, cuneate-oblong, obtuse-pointed; interior margins generally with one, two, or three large, blunt serratures on each side, texture firm and polished; length from four to six inches, by two or three broad. *Racemes* axillary, and terminal,
but chiefly the former, one, two, or three together, nearly as the leaves, straight and simple, densely clothed with ferruginous down. **Pedicels** short, two-flowered. **Bractes**, a small oval one at the base of each common peduncle, and one about the middle of each pedicel. **Flowers** numerous, crowded, small, yellowish green. **Calyx** none. **Petals** four, linearly spatulate, revolute. **Nectary** scales four, rounded, smooth and distinct. **Filament** short, inserted on the petals. **Anthers** linear. **Germ** oblong, very completely covered with long, reddish brown hairs, one-celled, and containing two ovula attached a little to one side of the bottom of the cell. **Style** filiform. **Stigma** clavate, entire.

**4. R. robusta. R.**

**Leaves** alternate, sessile, cuneate-oblong, smooth, remotely serrulate. **Racemes** axillary, and below the leaves, smooth. **Nectary** a smooth four-toothed cup.

Joweea, the vernacular name in Silhet where it is indigenous, and grows to be a large, stout timber tree. Flowering in June.

**Young shoots** smooth. **Leaves** alternate, sub-sessile, cuneate-oblong, obtuse-pointed, remotely and acutely serrulate, smooth on both sides, about twelve inches long, by five or six broad. **Racemes** axillary, and below the leaves, one, two, or three together, about half the length of the leaves, smooth. **Pedicels** short, two-flowered. **Bractes** smooth, one at the base of each common pedicel, and one about the middle of each of the proper ones. **Flowers** numerous, pale, greenish yellow, and fragrant. **Calyx** none. **Petals** four, linearly spatulate, smooth, revolute. **Nectary** one-leaved, cup-shaped, obtusely four-toothed, with the margins somewhat ciliate. **Germ** superior, oblong, smooth, one-celled; ovula two, attached to one side of the cell. **Style** filiform. **Stigma** clavate, entire.

**HEDYOTIS. Schreb. gen. N. 153.**

**Calyx** four-parted. **Corol** one-petalled, funnel-shaped.
Capsule inferior, two-celled, many-seeded. Receptacles adhering to the partition their whole length. Embryo centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.


Diffuse, four-sided, rooting at the joints. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, with hispid margins. Flowers axillary, crowded.

It sprung up and blossomed in December in the Botanic garden, amongst plants introduced from the Moluccas, in 1798-9.

Stem none, but several square, creeping branches, with their floriferous extremities ascending. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate; margins hispid, and entire, smooth, from two to three inches long; the connecting membrane divided into many subulate portions. Flowers axillary, sessile, small, white. Capsule roundish, two-celled. Seeds numerous.

2. H. geniculata. R.


A native of the Malay Islands.

3. H. scandens. R.

Perennial, scandent, round, smooth. Leaves broad-lanceolate. Panicles corymbiform, terminal; mouth of the tube of the corol and apex of the style bearded.

Gujee, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; flowers and ripens its seed during the hot and rainy seasons.

Stems and branches perennial, round, scandent. Leaves smooth, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth, entire. Stipules cup-shaped, connecting the leaves, with a short process on each side between the leaves. Panicle corymbiform, termi-
nal, sub-globular, throughout trichotomous, all the ramifications a little villous. *Bractes* linear, spreading. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* with the tube longer than the calyx, its mouth and the base of the four linear segments of the borders of the corol very woolly. *Germ* oval, two-celled; *ovula* numerous, attached to the sub-globular receptacles, rising from the middle of the partition. *Style* longer than the corol; *apex* woolly; *stigma* two-cleft. *Capsule* ovate, two-celled, many-seeded.

4. *H. lineata*. *R.*

Native of Chittagong, where it blossoms during the rains.


A native of Silhet and Nepal, where the plant blossoms during the hot and rainy seasons. From the former place the plant was introduced in 1815 in the Botanic garden near Calcutta, by Mr. Smith.

*Beng*. *Muttia-lata.*

*Root* fibrous. *Stem* short, woody, divided into many slender generally once or twice dichotomous roundish or slightly four-sided branches, measuring a foot in length, densely villous, sometimes rooting at the base. *Leaves* lanceolate, tapering and acute at both ends, an inch or an inch and a half long, even above, with several oblique villous nerves underneath, margins scabrous; pairs approximate and exceeding in length their interstices. *Petioles* very short, the uppermost somewhat longer, hispid, uniting into a membranaceous, vil-
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Spermacoce.

Flowers small, crowded into sessile, globose, axillary, copious, villous, verticils, concealing, but scarcely longer than the petioles and rendering their stipules reflexed. Laciniae of the calyx linear. Tube of the corolla scarcely longer than the calyx. Laciniae lanceolar, acute. Throat pubescent. Stamina exserted, erect, shorter than the limb of the corolla, with pubescent filaments. Style barbate. Stigma oblong. Capsule small, round, slightly furrowed.

SPERMACOCE. Schreb. gen. N. 155.


A native of moist places amongst the Circar mountains. Flowers during the rainy season.

Stem erect, woolly, obsoletely four-sided. Branches opposite, four-sided. Leaves opposite, spreading, short-petioled, lanceolate, downy; size very various. Stipules connect


Obs. This species ought to be carefully compared with Hedyotis fruticosa, Retz. Obs. ii. 8; and the capsule of the same species in Linn. Flor. Zeyl. N. 63, should be well examined. The stipules seem the chief difference. In my plant they are always a lacerated connecting membrane.
Spermacoce. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNA. 367

Knoxia corymbosa, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. p. 582, which he considers as Gärtner’s K. stricta, appears to me to be this plant. Indeed the two genera Spermacoce and Knoxia differ so little from one another as to induce me to think one of them might be spared.

2. S. teres. R.

Shrubby, erect, round, villous. Leaves opposite, remote. lanceolate, entire, villous. Corymbs terminal, decompound, alternate; divisions becoming spikes when in seed. Stamens erect, but hid in hairs. Style twice the length of the corol.

Knoxia umbellata, Banks. Herb.

Found by Dr. Buchanan in the woods of Koorg, from whence he sent the seed to the Botanic garden, where the plants thrive well, and blossom during the rainy season.

Stem erect, perennial, round, while young villous. Branches opposite, a little inflected, round and villous, height of the whole plant about three feet. Leaves opposite, short-petiol-ed, lanceolate, downy, entire; length from two to four inches high. Connecting membrane with several erect, filiform divisions; when they accompany the divisions of the inflorescence, they are more numerous, and may be called an involucre. Corymbs terminal, brachiate, with the ultimate divisions lengthened into short spikes by the time the seeds are ripe. Corol, mouth of the tube shut with much long white hair, which entirely conceals the large, erect anthers lodged amongst it. Style erect. Stigma two-cleft with divisions involute.

Obs. This has much the habit of Hedyotis fruticosa, but differs widely in the stipules, (even if the pericarp of that plant should be that of a Spermacoce,) and in the form of the stem and branches. It is also very like S. sumatrensis, but there the branches are four-sided, here perfectly round; there the tube of the corol is smooth, short and gibbous, here cylindric, and shut with hairs; finally the capsule is there bipartible, opening from the base, with oblong brown seed, in reali-
ty it is that of a Knoxia; here it does not open spontaneously, and has black round seed.

3. S. exserta. R.
A native of the Circars, where it blossoms in October and November.

Obs. Is nearly allied to S. teres; farther examination may prove them the same.

4. S. glabra. R.
A native of Pulo Pinang, has much the habit of a strong grass or slender bamboo, the situation of the leaves excepted.

Branches round, smooth, straight, jointed, in the dry specimens fistulous. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, linear-lanceolate, smooth, entire, length from four to six inches; connecting membrane with unequal awned processes from its mouth. Peduncles axillary, bearing several cross-armed, minute umbellets or headlets of small cream-coloured flowers. Bracte minute. Corol bell-shaped, mouth of the tube hairy. Style longer than the corol, hairy. Stigma clavate, grooved. Capsule globular, smooth, size of a large pin’s head.

5. S. laevis. R.
A native of the interior of Bengal; in the Botanic garden, it blossoms and ripens its seed from September till February, and is by far the prettiest Spermacoce I have yet met with.

Stems erect, perfectly straight, round, smooth. Branches
opposite, and like the stems, whole height about three feet. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate, smooth, entire; from one to three inches long. Connecting membrane divided into several subulate segments. Corymbs terminal, compound and decompound. Flowers numerous, large, pale pink. Bractes small, and at the divisions of the corymbs chiefly. Calyx one of the four segments large, all the segments permanent. Corol funnel-shaped, before expansion the apex is large, with four horns; after expansion these projections form a conical knob under the apex of each segment. Mouth of the tube bearded. Filaments short; anthers linear, just within the tube. Germ two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the top of the partition. Style longer than the tube of the corol. Stigma bifid. Segments revolute. Capsule oblong, crowned, two-celled, two-valved; valves keeled on the back. Seed solitary, longitudinally grooved on the middle of the inside.

Obs. It may be readily distinguished from S. teres (the only species known to me that it can be mistaken for) by its smoothness, greater size of the flowers, and the segments of their borders being enlarged with a conic knob on the outside of their points.

6. S. lineata. R.


A native of the Moluccas. The lineate, hairy, very acute, tapering leaves, long shaggy triangular stipule, and small peduncled heads of axillary flowers, readily distinguish this species from all the other East Indian species known to me.

7. S. nana. R.

Erect, simple, nearly round and smooth; leaves petioled.
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Spermacoce.

lanceolate, entire, smooth. Flowers axillary and terminal, sessile, crowded.

A very small species, less than six inches high, a native of the Island of Honimoa.

8. S. stricta. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 573.


Teling. Sookukada.

An annual, a native of wet rice fields, appears and flowers during the rainy season.


9. S. costata. R.

Diffuse, very downy. Leaves broad-lanceolate, or oblong, ribbed. Flowers crowded on little axillary, proliferous umbellets. Stamina protruded.

Hedyotis Auricularia. Linn.

Supposed to be a native of the Moluccas, as the plant sprung up in the Botanic garden, from some earth brought with the spice plants from those Islands in 1800. It blossoms and ripens its seed during the greatest part of the year.

Root biennial, if not perennial. Stems or rather branches many, diffuse, round, from one to three feet long, clothed with long, soft diverging hairs. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, broad-lanceolate, entire, ribbed with numerous large, simple, parallel veins; downy on both sides, from two to three inches long, and about one broad; connecting membrane with generally three, unequal, slender, subulate divisions. Flowers axil-
Spermacoce, tetrandria monogynia, 371

lary, numerous, pale pink, very small, crowded together into small round heads, on short peduncles, and pedicels, the whole forming little, proliferous, villous umbels. Involucre and involucels annular, villous, from three to six-parted. Calyx, divisions equal, acute, hairy. Corol funnel-shaped, hairy on the outside, and in the throat of the tube; divisions of the border recurved. Stamens protruded beyond the mouth of the corol. Germ beneath, broad-turbinate. Style about as long as the tube of the corol. Stigma two-cleft, villous. Pericarp with two seeds.

10. S. semierecta. R.


A native, I suppose, of Sumatra, as the plant from which this description is taken, sprung up in a bed, where earth from that Island had been thrown, and in one year was about a foot and a half high.

The lower branches brachiate; the superior often solitary, they are all very exactly four-sided with angles sharp and somewhat hispid; in other respects they are very smooth. Leaves opposite, with smaller ones in their axills, short-petioled, acuminate, entire, very slightly scabrous, particularly the margins, with nerves and veins on the underside. Connect- ing membrane divided into several filiform portions. Flowers numerous, very small, white, sessile, collected into small compact, round verticils. Corol, divisions of the border bearded in the centre. Anthers within the tube.


Annual, diffuse, round, hairy. Leaves opposite, sessile, round, obovate, the hairy margins much curved, and somewhat curled. Flowers axillary, sessile. Stamens and style erect.
Tardavel. Rheed. Hort. Mal. 9. p. 149. t. 76. The leaves however are a little too sharp for our Coromandel plant.

Stem short and generally annual. Lower branches opposite, superior alternate, round, coloured, very hairy, somewhat scabrous, weak, spreading and variously curved. Leaves opposite, sessile, round, obovate, or nearly oval, somewhat acute; hairy on both sides, edges recurved and more or less curled. Connecting stipule with three, four, or five filiform processes. Flowers axillary, generally in pairs, though often several together, but expanding in succession, sessile, small, purple. Calyx, the four divisions or in this species rather leaflets, lanceolate, nearly as long as the tube of the corol. Corol sub-campanulate, half four-cleft. Stamens as long as the segments of the corol. Style as long as the stamens. Stigmas two, two-lobed, segments revolute. Capsule oval, two-celled. Partition membranaceous. Seed solitary, oval, equally obtuse at each end.

12. S. articulare. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 572.

Annual, diffuse, four-sided. Leaves opposite, sessile, broad-lanceolate; connecting stipules from three to five-bristled. Flowers verticelled. Corol infundibuliform, four times longer than the calyx. Stamens and style erect.

A native of the sandy soil on the coast of Coromandel near the sea, and in flower the greatest part of the year.

Root generally annual. Stem scarcely any, but many diffuse straggling, four-sided, alternate, hispid branches from one to two feet in length. Leaves opposite, sessile, lanceolate, a little hairy; veins simple, from one to two inches long, and half an inch broad. Connecting stipules cup-shaped, with from three to six bristles from each side. Flowers axillary, sessile, two, three, or four, expanding in succession from the same axill. Calyx with slender, linear divisions. Corol infundibuliform. Tube slender, three or four times longer than the calyx. Stamens erect. Stigma erect, bifid; lobes
broad, and revolute. Capsule two-celled, partition membra-
naceous. Seed solitary, oval, furrowed on the flat side.

Annual, with diffuse, obsequely four-sided, hairy branches.
Leaves obovate, cuneate, waved, scabrous. Flowers verti-
celled, two, three, or four in each axill. Tube of the corol
twice the length of the calyx. Stamens and style erect.
Teling. Madana-bunta-kada.


Common on the sandy lands near the sea on the coast of Coromandel.

HYDROPHYLAX. Schreb. gen. N. 159.

Calyx four-parted; corol campanulate. Germ two-celled, one-seeded, inferior. Capsule inferior, angular, two-celled. Seed solitary; embryo erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. H. maritima. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 581.
Sarissus anceps. Gaert. carp. i. p. 118. t. 25. f. 4.

A native of the sand hills along the shores of Coromandel and Malabar, where it is in blossom most part of the year.

Root perennial. Stem none, but many, long, slender; variously bent, striking, round, coloured branches running over the sand and often striking root from the joints. Leaves opposite, approximate, short-petioled, from a deep, stem-clasping, dentate cup. Flowers axillary, sub-sessile, one or two together, of a pale pink colour. Calyx above, four-parted; divisions ensiform, permanent. Corol campanulate, tube hairy on the inside near the bottom, the four divisions of the border ovate, spreading, with their apices somewhat revolute. Filaments four, erect, shorter than the corol, and inserted on
the mouth of its tube, opposite to its fissures. Anthers purple. Germ oblong. Style length of the corol. Stigma of two round lobes. Pericarp when ripe a dry berry, of a lanceolate shape, crowned with the remaining calyx, two-celled, with a single linear oblong seed in each, as detailed and figured by that very eminent and most accurate botanist Gaertner.

RUBIA. Schreb. gen. N. 164.

Calyx scarcely any. Corol one-petalled, from four to five-parted. Berries inferior, twin. Seeds solitary. Embryo erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. R. Munjista, R.
Perennial, scandent. Leaves four-fold, long-petioled, cordate, acute, from five to seven-nerved, hispid. Corol flat, five-parted, pentandrous. Fleming in Asiat. Res. xi. 177.

Sans. Munjista, Vikusa, Jingee, Sumunja, Kalumeshika, Mundooku urnee, Bhundeere or Bhundiree, Bhundee, Yo-zunuvulle.

Beng. Munjit or Munjistha.
A native of Nepal, and other mountainous countries, north and north-east of Bengal. It grows in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, but requires uncommon care to keep it alive during the rainy season, and has never blossomed there.

Root perennial. Stems woody, scandent, climbing over trees and bushes. Branches cross-armed, from the axill of the large pair of leaves, jointed, swelling at the joints, hairy for a little distance below them, four-sided; angles sharp and armed with small, recurved prickles; the exterior cortex, which forms these angles, drops off by age, leaving the longer branches and stems round, and covered with a soft reddish somewhat downy bark. Leaves four-fold, petioled, one of the pairs always much larger, viz. about double the size of the other, and with longer petioles, all are beautifully cordate,
entire, acute, pointed, generally five or seven-nerved, though in the largest there are sometimes nine, and in the smallest three, or even sometimes obliterated; these nerves are armed with small recurved prickles, like those on the angles of the branchlets; both sides channelled. Panicles terminal, oblong, composed of numerous, opposite, small, sub-globular, trichotomous panicles from the axill of the floral leaves. Peduncles and pedicels four-sided, smooth. Bractes opposite, sessile, long, cordate. Flowers numerous, minute. Calyx, if any, so minute as not to be visible. Corol flat, five-parted; divisions lanceolate, acute, with points inflected. Stamens five, shorter than the corol. Germ beneath, twin. Style scarcely any, stigma large, two-cleft. Berries two, or one; the second not always coming to maturity, globular, size of a small grain of pepper, smooth. Seed single, round, smooth, with a deep pit on one side.

Obs. It differs from R. cordifolia in being pentandrous. The roots, stems, and larger branches are used to dye red with.

**IXORA.* Schreb. gen. N. 167.**

Calyx four-toothed. Corol one-petalled, funnel-shaped. Tube long, with the stamina in its mouth. Germ two-celled, one-seeded, lateral. Berry inferior, two-seeded. Embryo erect, curved, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. l. coccinea. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 609.

Shrubby. Leaves oblong, cordate, sessile, acute, smooth, entire. Segments of the corol ovate-lanceolate, acute. Berry crowned with the shut segments of the calyx.

Schetti, Rheed. Mal. ii. p. 17. t. 12. is a pretty good figure

* Sir William Jones observes (Asiat. Res. iv. 251), that no Indian god was ever named IXORA; he adds at the same time that ISWARA, which is indeed a title of Shiva, would be a very improper appellation of a plant which has already a classical name.
of it, but the description of the colour of the flowers does not so well agree.


In the Tanjore country and in China I have found this most beautiful shrub in great abundance in its wild state. In a cultivated state it flowers all the year round. I have had it eight years in my garden, and it is not more than three or four feet high, with many erect branches, but scarcely any thing like a trunk.

Leaves opposite, sessile, approximated, decussate, oblong, pointed, entire, smooth, shining, from three to four inches long, and one and a half broad. Stipules within the leaves with an awled process on each side. Corymb terminal, three-forked. Bractes small, rigid. Peduncles and pedicels short, coloured. Flowers numerous, pretty large, bright scarlet, inodorous. Calyx four-toothed; divisions acute. Corol, stamens and pistil as in the genus. Berry size of a small cherry, red, juicy, two-celled. Seed solitary, convex on one side, and flat on the other.

Obs. Flamma sylvarum. Rumph. Amb. iv. p. 105. t. 46. is a very bad representation of this species, and much more like my Ixora fulgens. I have therefore doubtfully quoted it for that plant.

2. I. Bandhuca. R.


Sans. Ruktuka, Bundhooka, or Bundhooka, Bundhoojee- vuka.

Beng. Rungun, Rujuna.

A very elegant, uncommonly ramous, bushy shrub, a native of Hindoostan. Sir William Jones observes that the flower is often mentioned by the best Indian Poets. It is in
flower the whole year but chiefly during the rains, when it is highly ornamental.

Stem none, but branches innumerable, which divide much and spread close on the ground, forming a large hemispherical bush. Bark of the large branches dark brown, and rather scabrous; that of the young shoots, smooth, and green. Leaves opposite, stem-clasping, oblong, obtuse, with a small point, entire, firm, smooth on both sides. Stipules interfoliaceous, annular, with a subulate process on each side. Corymbs terminal, crowded, divisions many, but short. Flowers numerous, when they first open scarlet, changing afterwards to crimson. Bractes opposite, conic, acute. Calyx superior, four-toothed, coloured, permanent. Corol with a very long slender tube; segments of the border four, ovate, rather obtuse, spreading. Filaments four, short, inserted without the mouth of the tube, spreading; anthers linear, spreading. Germ two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the middle of the partition. Style length of the tube of the corol. Stigma bifid. Berry spherical, size of a large pea, smooth, fleshy, when ripe purple, two-celled. Seed solitary, oval, convex on the outside flat, with a deep pit on the inside. Integuments two; exterior nuciform; inner membranaceous. Perisperm conform to the seed, cartilaginous. Embryo erect, curved, nearly as long as the perisperm. Cotyledons reniform, cordate. Radicle cylindric, longer than the cotyledons, inferior.

Obs. This species is nearly allied to I. coccinea, but differs in the following respects:

1st. This is a very ramous spreading bush, that much less so, and nearly erect.

2d. In this the leaves are stem-clasping, and obtuse; in that sessile and acute.

3d. In this the segments of the border of the corol are ovate, and rather obtuse; in that ovate-lanceolate, and acute; and lastly,
4th. The calyx on the fruit is open in this species, in that shut into a conical point.

3. I. fulgens. R.

Shrubby. Leaves sub-sessile, lanceolate, acute. Corymbs terminal, highly coloured. Segments of the calyx cordate. Tube of the corol long and filiform, with smooth contracted mouth; segments lanceolate, and larger than the erect stamens. Berries two-lobed.


This elegant, highly ornamental shrub is a native of the Moluccas, and from thence was introduced into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms most part of the year.

Trunk short, soon dividing into many straggling weak branches, covered with smooth dark-brown bark. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, acute, smooth on both sides; from six to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. Stipules connecting, with an acute point on each side. Corymbs terminal, composed of short, decussate, highly coloured branches, and branchlets, supporting numerous, short-peduncled, long-tubed, pretty large, scarlet flowers, with the four segments of their border acute, and broad-lanceolate, stamens erect. Berry two-lobed, size of a marrow-fat pea, smooth, when ripe of a deep purple, two-celled. Seeds solitary, nearly round, convex on the back, with a deep cavity on the inside, and from thence attached by a thick short cord to the centre of the partition. Integuments two, the exterior corresponding with what Gaertner calls the arillus in Coffea, ash-coloured, and firm like parchment; the inner membranaceous, and darker coloured. Perisperm conform to the seed, pale blue, and of a soft cartilaginous consistence. Embryo erect, one-third shorter than the perisperm, curved. Cotyledons two, cordate. Radicle sub-clavate, inferior.
Ixora.  
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

4. I. stricta. R.


This beautiful plant was brought to the Botanic garden from the Moluccas in 1798, where it is in constant blossom the whole year round; but rarely ripens its fruits. The plant, when in flower is highly ornamental, though by no means so gaudy as *I. coccinea* and *Bandhuca*, which are certainly two of our most showy Indian shrubs.

**Trunk** scarcely any, but a few perfectly straight branches, covered with dark-brown smooth bark; height from three to four feet. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, long, taper, acute-pointed. *Corymb* terminal, very dense, sub-hemispheric, primary divisions brachiate, and short, extreme divisions trichotomous; all smooth and of a bright, deep red colour. *Flowers* numerous, colour at first a lively orange approaching to scarlet, becoming deeper and deeper from the time of expansion. *Calyx* bright red, fleshy; *divisions* short and obtuse. *Corol*, tube, cylindric. *Border* of four round, spreading segments. *Filaments* without the tube, short, spreading, flat, with their linear acute anthers over the divisions of the border of the corol. *Stigma* two-cleft, elevated a little above the mouth of the tube. *Berry* spherical, smooth, succulent, red, two-celled, with a single rugose seed in each.

*Obs.* In the Botanic garden at Calcutta there is a more ramous variety of this charming plant introduced from China, where it is called Hong-mou-tang, with pale pink flowers which it bears in abundance all the year.


*Leaves* sessile, broad-lanceolar. *Corymb* decompound,
dense, sub-hemispheric; *laciniae* of the corol obovate and reflexed.

Until I came to Bengal I had not an opportunity of seeing this elegant plant. I have found it only in gardens. Flowering time the hot and rainy seasons. The shrub itself is much like *Ixora coccinea*.

Ramous, erect, and smooth in every part. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, broad-lanceolar, smooth, a little waved, from three to six inches long. *Stipules* within the leaves. *Corymbs* terminal, compound, or decompound, dense, often hemispheric; *divisions* or *sub-divisions* by threes. *Flowers* every numerous, inodorous, white, with a straight, rather longer and more slender tube than in *Ixora coccinea*; divisions the border reflexed, obovate.

*Obs.* This is probably nothing more than a variety of *I. stricta*, or that of this. It was originally brought from China, where it is called Ta-mou-tang.


A native of the country about Dacca, from thence the late Colonel Peter Murray sent seeds to the Botanic garden, where the plants grow freely, blossom in March, and ripen their seed in August and September.

*Trunk* short. *Branches* opposite, nearly erect, round and covered with smooth brown bark; *young shoots* smooth, and green. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad, cuneate, lanceolate, recurved, entire, taper, obtuse-pointed, firm and polished, somewhat bullate; length from four to six inches, by one and a half or two broad. *Stipules* tapering, subulate, pointed. *Corymbs* terminal, long-peduncled, trichotomous, alternate divisions ending in fascicles of sub-sessile, crowded, pure white flowers, with a slight tinge of pink on the outside. *Bractes* in opposite pairs, at the various divisions of the co-
Ixora. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 381

rymb and under the calyx subulate. Flowers very numerous, pure white, fragrant. Calyx four-cleft to the base, divisions long, narrow and acute. Tube of the corol cylindric, very slender, three quarters of an inch long; the four segments of the border oblong and obtuse. Filaments from the inner edges of the fissures of the border of the corol. Anthers narrow, sagittate. Germ oval, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the middle of the partition. Stigma of two linear lobes, elevated considerably above the mouth of the tube. Berry round, turbinated, size of a small cherry, when ripe bright red, and smooth, two-celled. Seed solitary, round, oval, convex on the outside, with a large deep pit on the inner. Integuments two; exterior nuciform; inner membranaceous, and greenish. Perisperm conform to the seed. Embryo erect, curved like the convex seed. Cotyledons reniform. Radicle cylindric, length of the cotyledons, inferior.

Obs. Vahl's figure of I. parviflora, Symbol. Bot. iii. t. 52, is much like this plant; his description however agrees better with what I have always considered to be his parviflora, and which is so labelled in Sir Joseph Banks's herbarium. They differ in the following respects. That (I. parviflora) is a tree, this a shrub; in that the leaves are linear oblong with a cordate base, of a much firmer texture, and more polished; in this they taper for two-thirds of their length to the base, (hence the specific name cuneifolia.) In that the segments of the calyx are short and obtuse, in this long and acute. In that the berries are round and black; in this short, turbinated and red. The corymbs also differ somewhat. In both species the flowers are white, but in this much larger.

7. I. brachiata. R.

Shrubby. Leaves short-petioled, lanceolar. Panicles brachiate, with remote, diverging branches.

A stout shrub, a native of the forests of Bengal. In the Botanic garden it flowers in March, and the seeds ripen in May.
Trunk erect. Branches opposite, spreading much, but they are not so numerous as in I. parviflora. Bark brown, and pretty smooth. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, obtuse, smooth, of a hard texture, from four to six inches long, by less than two broad. Stipules triangular, acute. Panicles terminal, brachiate; ramifications few, remote on long, round, smooth peduncles. Flowers numerous, minute, much smaller than in I. parviflora. Calyx small, deeply four-toothed, coloured. Corol with a filiform tube; segments of the border obovate, emarginate. Filaments none. Anthers linear, attached by their backs to the bottom of the fissures of the border of the corol. Germ turbinate, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the partition. Style scarcely longer than the tube. Stigma large, two-lobed. Berry the size of a large pea, smooth, succulent, dark brown purple, two-celled. Seeds solitary, round, convex, on the outside concave, with a pit on the inner. Integuments two, exterior white, hard, thin, and elastic; inner tender and thin. Perisperm acetabuliform, amygdaline. Embryo erect, curved. Cotyledons cordate. Radicle cylindric, curved, inferior.

Obs. A handsome shrub, and nearly allied to Vahl's I. parviflora, though very different from the plant so labelled in the Banksian herbarium, which grows in abundance in this garden.

1st. In the shape of the leaves, which in that species are sub sessile, and generally have a broad stem-clasping base; in this the petiole is about half an inch long, and the leaves taper more towards the base than at the exterior end.

2d. In the thinness of the panicle, (though of the same conformation), and the size of the flowers, which in this species are much smaller, and every way more delicate, and also in their shape, which in that species is oblong before expansion, but in this round.

3d. In this the anthers are sessile, in that they have short filaments.
8. *I. villosa.* R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* broad-cuneate, lanceolar, villous underneath. *Corymb* super-decompound to the sixth or seventh degree, divisions trichotomous, villous. *Calycine segments* oblong and ciliate.

*Beng.* Choonaree.

This species is a native of Silhet, where it grows to be an elegant middling sized shrub with large crowded corymb sof fragrant white flowers, which appear in May and June.

*Young shoots* straight and villous. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-cuneate, lanceolar, entire, acuminate, underneath soft with very short down; from six to ten inches long, by from two to four broad. *Stipules* downy, with the ends subulate. *Corymb* terminal, from four to eight times trichotomous, all the divisions downy, and the last three-flowered. *Bractes* opposite, downy; two slender small ones pressing the base of each calyx. *Calyx* four-parted, segments oblong, ciliate. *Corol* with a very long, smooth, filiform tube; segments of the border four, oblong, spreading; in the oblong obtuse bud they are imbricated.

9. *I. acuminata.* R.


A very charming shrubby species, a native of the forests near Silhet, where it blossoms during the hot season, and perfumes the air with the fragrance of its flowers.


*Beng.* Gundhul-rungun.
Teling. Tadda-pullu.

Among the mountains of the coast of Coromandel this species grows to be a pretty large tree; in the low lands it is much smaller, seldom exceeding fifteen or twenty feet in height. Flowering time February and March.

Bark dark-coloured, scabrous. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, linear-oblong, pointed at the base, often cordate; smooth, shining, firm, entire, from three to four inches long, and from one and a half to two broad. Stipules as in I. coccinea. Panicles ovate, terminal, erect, cross-armed; divisions always three-forked. Bractes at the principal divisions stipulaceous, with four subulate processes; the rest are small, one below each ramification. Flowers small, white, fragrant. The style is hairy. Berry generally two-seeded, somewhat two-lobed, size of a pea, black.

11. I. barbata. R.

Tube of the corol long; mouth bearded. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, shining; floral leaves, round cordate, sessile. Panicles open.

This elegant, densely ramous, large shrub, or small tree, I have found only in the Botanic garden. Flowering time the hot season.

Trunk scarcely any, branches numerous, opposite. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, and shining on both sides, from six to nine inches long. Stipules within the leaves as in the other species. Corymb, or rather panicles terminal, decompound, large, diffuse, always trichotomous, smooth in every part. Bractes, the lowermost pair embracing the base of the common peduncle, large, and cordate, (they may be called floral leaves;) the rest gradually decrease in size till they become very minute at the ultimate divisions. Calyx as in the genus, with acute divisions. Tube of the corol long and slender, its mouths crowned with long white hairs. Style the length of the corol. Stigma clubbed,
just without the mouth of the tube, apex slightly bifid. Berry red, smooth, size of a pea, two-seeded.

Obs. Bem-Schetti, *Rheed. Mal. ii. p. 19. t. 13*, is a tolerable representation of this plant, but a bad one of what I consider to be *Ixora alba*.

12. *I. undulata, R.*


*Beng. Paluka-Jooi.*

A ramous shrub, a native of forests in Bengal, flowering time the hot season.

Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, spreading, broad-lanceolar or oblong, pointed, margins much waved, smooth on both sides but not shining. Stipules within the leaves, with a long awl-shaped process on each side. Corymbs or rather panicles terminal, decompound, &c. as in *I. barbata*, but much smaller. Bractes as in the other species. Flowers numerous, small, white. Calyx, divisions acute. Corol, divisions on the border reflexed, rather shorter than the tube. Filaments from the fissures of the corol, pretty long, spreading and variously bent. Anthers as in the genus. Style rather longer than the tube. Stigma two-cleft; divisions recurved.

13. *I. Pavetta, R.*


Pavetta indica. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 610.

*Beng. Kookoora-choora.*

*Teling. Nooni-papoota.*

*VOL. I.*
A middle sized shrub, common on road sides, hedges, uncultivated lands, &c. where there is a good soil.

Branches cross-armed, ascending. Bark ash-coloured. Leaves opposite, petaled, oblong, entire, pointed, always smooth or both sides, which forms the chief difference between this and the next species; from four to six inches long, and two, on two and a half broad. Stipules as in the former species. Corymbs compound, terminal, large, nearly level-topped, cross armed. Peduncles and pedicels round, and smooth. Bractes as in the former species. Flowers white, somewhat fragrant. Calyx, divisions obtuse. Style twice the length of the tube. Stigma clubbed. Berry globular, size of a pea, one or two-seeded.

14. I. tomentosa. R.

Shrubby. Leaves oblong, ventricose, entire, tomentose. Panicles lax, sub-globular, tomentose; style twice the length of the corol. Stigma entire. Berries globular.

Beng. Jooi.

Teling. Nam-papoota.

A large shrub, native of the same places, but not so common as the last described. Flowers the beginning of the hot season.

Branches cross-armed, ascending. Bark ash-coloured. Leaves opposite, petaled, ovate, pointed, entire, both sides very downy, from four to eight inches long, and from three to five broad. Stipules as in the former species. Panicles terminal, globular, cross-armed, divisions always three-forked. Peduncles and pedicels round, downy. Bractes as in the former species. Flowers numerous, white, faintly fragrant. Style twice the length of the tube. Stigma clubbed. Berry generally two seeded.

Obs. In all the foregoing species the berries are two-seeded, though it often happens that but one comes to perfection. I never met with any that had three or four. I do not find that the inhabitants of these parts make use of the trees, except for fuel.
15. *tenuiflora*. R.

*Leaves* short-petioled, oblong, obtuse, smooth. *Panicles* terminal, corymbiform, contracted. *Segments* of the calyx cordate, and obtuse, tube of the corol long, and most slender. *Segments* of its border oblong, obtuse, and longer than the erect style, or stamina.

A native of the Moluccas, and with flowers infinitely more delicate than *I. fulgens* which it most resembles.

16. *I. congesta*. R.


A native of the Moluccas, and differs from *I. fulgens* in the firm somewhat coriaceous leaves, with stronger parallel veins.


Shrubby, smooth; *branches* slender, pendulous, sub-dichotomous. *Leaves* in approximate pairs, very long, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, short-petioled. *Corymb* terminal, sub-sessile, small, with coloured scaly, crowded *peduncles*. *Tube* of the corol filiform; *laciniae* linear-oblong. *Anthers* linear, with deeply bifid base.

A native of Travancore. Introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. A. Berry in 1803. Time of blossoming the hot season; the fruit ripens towards the close of the rains.

An erect shrub, five, six, or even more feet high, with dichotomous, very little spreading, ash-coloured branches. *Branchlets* very slender and twiggy, hanging, green, with numerous compressed widened joints, like all the other parts of the plant smooth. *Leaves* spreading, from five to seven inches long and almost as many times exceeding their interstices, an inch or less broad a little above their acute base, from thence tapering into a sharp acumen, opaque and somewhat glaucous above, pale beneath, with a slender white rib
and very fine sub-opposite nearly transversal nerves which communicate with each other in sub-marginal arches. Petioles about two lines long, channelled. Stipules adpressed. lanceolate, as broad as the interstices between the insertion of the two opposite leaves, tapering into a subulate point which generally exceeds the petioles in length. Corymb small, supported by a pair of very short leaves, consisting of twice or thrice trichotomous, reddish, pubescent peduncles, with opposite linear, subulate bractes under each division, having a stipuliform, fimbriated process between their bases. Pedicels ternate or fascicled, two or three lines long, with three pairs of reddish fleshy subulate scales, the uppermost adpressed to the calyx. Calyx very small, oblong, reddish, with erect subulate teeth; at the bottom, within, there is a series of fleshy, subulate, withering and sphacelated ciliae as in the family of Asclepiadaceae and Apocynaceae. Corolla white; tube slender, half an inch long; limb spreading, equalling the tube, with linear oblong-falcate, slightly pubescent laciniae. Anthers linear and long, the base bifid and ending in two whitish processes. Filaments short, exserted. Style clavate. Stigma two-lobed, subulate, spreading, elevated above the mouth of the corolla. Berry as large as a marrow-fat pea, red, smooth, crowned with the four subulate, erect teeth of the calyx. Seeds cup-shaped, hemispherical.


Calyx four-toothed. Corol with cylindric tube, and four-cleft border. Drupe inferior, with as far as eight, one-seeded nuts.

1. P. hexasperma. R.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, acute, entire. Corymbs axillary, and also within the cuspidate, hairy, stipules, dichotomous. Drupe six-seeded.
Salvadora. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

A native of the Island of Honimoa.

Tender shoots clothed with brown hairs. Leaves opposite, approximate, short-petioled, oblong, acute, entire, a little hairy; from three to four inches long. Stipules within the leaves cuspidate, hairy. Peduncles opposite; with the stipules many times longer than the petioles, each ending in a small twice dichotomous, corymbiform, panicle of recurved second spikes. Bractes subulate, one-flowered. Flowers rather small, hairy. Calyx four-toothed. Corol with a slender, cylindric, villous tube, and contracted, four-parted border. Filaments none. Anthers linear in the mouth of the tube of the corol, and affixed to it by their backs. Germ beneath. Style shorter than the corol. Stigma simple. Drupe round, six-ribbed; size of a pea. Seeds or nuts regularly six, sub-cylindric.

SALVADORA. Schreb. gen. N. 220.

Calyx four-toothed. Corol one-petioled, four-cleft. Style none or short. Berry inferior, one-seeded.


Rivina paniculata. Syst. nat. x. p. 899.

Teling. Pedda-warago-wenki.

A middle sized tree, a native of most parts of the Circars, though by no means common; it seems to grow equally well in every soil. Produces flowers and ripe fruit all the year round.

Trunk generally crooked, from eight to ten feet high to the branches, and one in diameter. Bark very scabrous, and deeply cracked. Branches exceedingly numerous, spreading, with their extremities perfectly pendulous, like the weeping willow. Leaves opposite, petioled, oval or oblong, entire, very smooth, and shining on both sides, without veins; from one to two inches long, and about one broad. Stipules none.
**TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**

*Callicarpa.*


*Obs.* The berries have a strong aromatic smell, and taste much like garden cresses. The bark of the root is remarkably acrid, bruised and applied to the skin, soon raises blisters, for which purpose the natives often use it. As a stimulant it promises to be a medicine possessed of very considerable powers.

**CALLICARPA.** Schreb. gen. N. 175.

*Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, tubular, four-parted. *Germ* four-celled, cells one-seeded; *ovula* attached to the middle of the axis. *Berry* four-seeded. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. **C. arborea. R.**

Arboreous. *Leaves* long-petioled, oblong, ventricose, tapering much toward both ends, entire, hairy underneath. *Panicles* axillary, sub-globular, throughout dichotomous.

A stout tall tree; a native of Chittagong. Flowers at various times through the year.

*Trunk* nearly erect, and in trees nine years old, thirty-three inches in circumference four feet above the surface of the soil. *Branches* spreading. *Brachlets* obtusely four-cornered, and mealy. *Leaves* opposite, long-petioled, oblong, ventricose, tapering equally at each end, entire, smooth above, hairy underneath, while young and unexpanded very mealy on both sides; length from six to twelve inches, petiole included,
Callicarpa. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 391

which may be reckoned one-fourth of the whole. Panicles axillary, solitary, or paired, the largest on a peduncle as long as the petioles, sub-rotund, from six or eight times dichotomous, all the ramifications somewhat four-cornered and mealy. Flowers small, very numerous, lively purple, or lilac, small, rather offensive. Bractes minute. Calyx campanulate, obscurely four-toothed, mealy on the outside. Corol with the tube much longer than the calyx, one of the segments of its border smaller. Filaments twice the length of the corol. Anthers brown. Germ superior, round, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the axis. Style as long as the stamens, and bent in an opposite direction. Stigma headed. Berry superior, round, polished, lively purple, succulent, size of a small grain of black pepper; one-celled. Seeds four, convex on the outside, with two flat faces on the inner, rough; interior integument hard like the shell of a nut. Perisperm oval, soft, amygdaline. Embryo straight, erect, nearly as long as the perisperm. Cotyledons oblong. Radicle oblong, the length of the cotyledons inferior.

2. C. lanata. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 620.

Arboreous, all the young parts mealy. Leaves opposite, oval, entire, downy. Corymbas axillary, dichotomous throughout. Corols oblique.


A pretty large tree, a native of the Circar mountains, and of the vallies between them.

Trunk perfectly straight, and of a considerable height. Bark smooth, ash-coloured. Branches few, and near the top, forming but a small head for so large a trunk. Young shoots somewhat four-sided, and covered with gray farina. Leaves opposite, petioled, ovate, tapering to a point, entire, downy, below whitish with much down; from nine to ten inches long, and five or six broad. Petioles round, two or three inches long, covered with down. Corymbas axillary,

*Obs.* The wood of this tree is white, spongy, and of course not fit for much use.


*Callicarpa americana. Louriero. Cochin Ch. ed. Willd. i. p. 88.*
This shrub was introduced into the Botanic garden from the Moluccas in 1798, and in three years had attained to the height of from four to eight feet high, considerably ramous, with the young parts downy, and the ligneous ones covered with smooth, pale ash-coloured bark. They are in blossom in March and April chiefly, though more or less the whole year.


*Obs.* It differs from *C. americana, Willd.* in having a woolly, toothed *calyx*, two-lobed stigma and in the form of the leaves.
4. C. incana. R.

Shrubby, young shoots hoary. Leaves lanceolate, obtusely serrulate, fine and entire-pointed, hoary underneath.


Beng. Muttura, Muttrunja.

A stout shrub, with all the tender parts and the under surface of the leaves densely clothed with long, soft, white, stellate pubescence; common in the vicinity of Calcutta, where it is in flower and seed nearly the whole year.

I long considered this to be Vahl's macrophylla, but on rearing what I also took for the same species from Silhet and Chittagong, in the Botanic garden, I could plainly observe a striking difference when growing near each other, and as the Chittagong and Silhet sort agrees much better with Vahl's figure and description, I must consider it to be his macrophylla. In the Calcutta plant, which I now call incana, the leaves are never so broad in proportion to their length, more round at the base; much more pointed, with the long taper points entire; all the rest of the margin, except what may be called the base, obtusely serrulate. In macrophylla, the leaves are crenate, more obtuse, and the margins cut to the very apex; the two are however very nearly allied, though I think sufficiently distinct to authorize their being considered as different.


Shrubby, downy. Leaves opposite, ovate lanceolate, serrulate, reticulate, hoary underneath. Corymbs axillary, dichotomous, rather longer than the petioles. Berry minute, white.

A native of Silhet and Chittagong.

A shrub, from four to eight feet in length. Trunk scarcely any, but several, round, erect branches, covered with white down. Leaves opposite, petioled, lanceolate, or oblong lanceolate, fine-pointed, finely serrate, wrinkled, above soft, and a little downy, below covered with much whitish soft
down, from six to nine inches long, and two or three broad. Stipules none. Petioles about an inch long, downy, many times shorter than the leaves. Peduncles as long as the petioles, round, downy. Bractes lanceolate, one under each division of the corymb. Flowers very numerous, small, rose-coloured. Calyx woolly, the four divisions distinct and acute.

6. C. acuminata. R.

Shrubby, tender parts hoary with a stellate pubescence. Leaves broad-lanceolar, acuminate, remotely repand, denticate. Panicles axillary, long-peduncled, dichotomous, shorter than the leaves.

A native of Silhet, flowers in May. In this species the panicles are elevated on longer peduncles than in the other species, the leaves and young parts hairy, except the upper surface of the former when fully expanded, which is then naked and reticulate; from four to five inches long by nearly two broad.

7. C. longifolia. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 621.


A native of Prince of Wales' Island, where it blossoms in June, July, and August.

8. C. cuspidata. R.

Shrubby, all the tender parts, and the under surface of the short-petioled, elliptic, dentate, cuspidate leaves woolly. Corymbs axillary, their division and the calyces clothed with minute grains under the wool.

A native of the Moluccas; the leaves are always acutely dentate, and end in a long taper, acute point. The berries are very small, smooth, and purple.
Callicarpa.  

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

9. **C. lanceolaria, R.**


_H. Koamoora._

A pretty, shrubby species, with narrower leaves than any of the other species I have yet met with in India, they taper most toward the base, are nearly smooth on the upper surface, but very hoary underneath; as are all the other tender parts. *Flowers* numerous, minute, purple.

A native of the forests of Silhet, where it is in flower most part of the year.

10. **C. pentandra, R.**


A native of the Moluccas.

11. **C. purpurea, Juss.**

Shrubby; branchlets and younger parts slightly scaly. *Leaves* sub-sessile, lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, with sub-entire cuneate base, smooth above, glandular-dotted below. *Corymbs* axillary, very small, dichotomous. *Flowers* glandular.

_Porphyrà dichotoma, Lour._ Cochin Ch. ed. Willd. i. 87.

A native of China. Introduced in 1812, into the Botanic garden, at Calcutta, where it thrives extremely well, has attained a height of from four to six feet, and blossoms from April to September. The berries ripen at the close of the rainy season.

Shrubby, spreading, with roundish branches, covered with scabrous gray bark. *Branchlets* very slender, slightly scabrous, and beset with ferruginous stellate and somewhat scaly pubescence; new shoots almost mealy. *Leaves* from
lanceolate to oval, two inches long, tapering at both ends, but more so at the base, and only there entire: the rest of the margin serrulate; without any hair or down, but scabrous below, from a great number of minute brown shining glandular dots which impart on being rubbed, a faintly aromatic smell; nerves and ribs elevated and slightly scaly. Petioles very short. Corymbs axillary or rather supra-axillary, small, round, two or three times dichotomous, many times shorter than the leaves; peduncles short, divaricate, beset with mealy pubescence, with minute lanceolate scales under each subdivision. Flowers fragrant, purple, marked with glandular dots. Calyx turbinate with very small obtuse teeth. Corol about three times longer than the calyx, infundibuliform; laciniae oval, obtuse. Filaments almost twice as long as the corolla, purple; anthers large, orange-coloured, covered with many glandular dots. Stigma sub-capitate, elevated about the anthers. Berry very small, purple, at last red, with one or two fertile seeds.

BUDDLEIA. Schreb. gen. N. 184.


1. B. Neemda, Buchanan.

Arborescent. Leaves lanceolate, sub-serrate, hoary underneath. Spikes terminal, lengthening, with flowers three-fold. Nimda the vernacular name at Chittagong, where the plant is indigenous, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Dr. Buchanan, where it begins to blossom about the close of the cold season. Seeds ripen in March and May.

Trunk erect; branches numerous, opposite. Bark of the longer woolly parts ash coloured; young shoots covered with white down. Height of the tree, in two years, about fifteen feet. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, slightly hairy; from four to eight inches long. Petioles short, their
bases joined by a connecting membrane. **Spikes terminal**, generally three-fold, there being a larger, and longer in the centre, with a smaller on each side; long, slender, hairy, lengthening, and blossoming for three months. **Flowers** generally three-fold, sub-opposite, sessile, very numerous, small, pure white, and of a pleasant smell. **Bractes** lanceolate, one under each flower. **Calyx** inferior, four, rarely five-toothed, villous. **Corol** one-petalled, hypocrateriform. **Tube** the length of the calyx; mouth villous, border of four, rarely five, rounded, equal segments. **Filaments** short, inserted near the base of the tube of the corol. **Anthers** broad, sagittate, hid in the tube. **Germ** conical. **Style** short. **Stigma** large, oblong, bisulcate, even with the tops of the anthers. **Capsule** ovate-oblong, two-celled, two-valved. **Seeds** minute, numerous, imbricated, compressed.

**Obs.** The whiteness of the leaves, and young shoots of this plant, independently of its numerous, beautiful, small, fragrant, pure white flowers, makes it highly ornamental, particularly amongst plants with darker foliage.

**EXACUM. Schreb. gen. N. 185.**

**Calyx** four-leaved. **Corol** salver-shaped. **Capsule** superior, two-celled, two-valved. **Seeds** many.

1. **E. bicolor. R.**

Annual, erect, four-sided. **Leaves** sessile, ovate, five-nerved. **Flowers** axillary; **apices of the segments** of the corol blue, the rest white. **Anthers** erect.

A native of Cuttack, where it appears during the cool season.

**Root** almost simple. **Stem** erect, branchy, four-sided; angles somewhat winged, from one to two feet high. **Leaves** sub-sessile, opposite, oval, five-nerved, smooth, size very various. **Floral leaves** small and narrow. **Flowers** axillary, so-
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

2. E. tetragonum, R.

Annual, simple, erect, four-sided. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, five-nerved. Flowers numerous, terminal. Stamens and style decline.

Beng. Koochnri.

A native of Bengal, where it grows among long grass; and flowers during the rains.

Stem erect, simple, exactly four-sided, smooth; from two to three or even four feet high. Leaves opposite, decussate, sessile, lanceolate, five-nerved, smooth and shining, from two to four inches long. Flowers terminal, numerous, large, of a most beautiful blue colour, inodorous. Calyx divided nearly to the base into four, daggered segments. Corol, segments oblong, acute, spreading. Filaments on the tube of the corol, short. Anthers linear, bending to one side, with two pores at the top, for the discharge of the pollen, as in Cassia. Germ oval. Style projecting obliquely with the stamina; stigma enlarged. Capsule two-celled, two-valved. Seeds numerous.

Obs. This is one of the most elegant plants I have met with, the flowers being not only numerous, large, and beautiful, but retaining their beauty and expansion for many days, which is a rare circumstance in an Indian plant.

3. E. zeylanicum, R.

Annual, pentandrous. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate, three-nerved. Flowers five-cleft. Calyx with five, broad membranaceous wings with subulate points.

Chironia trinervia. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 1065.


A native of Ceylon.

Stem erect, somewhat four-sided, smooth, annual. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth on the
Exacum.  

Tetrandra Monogynia.

Sides, three-nerved, from one to three inches long. **Racemes** terminal, and opposite from the exterior axills, the whole forming an expanded corymbiform panicle. **Peduncles** and **pedicels** four-sided, smooth. **Flowers** numerous, large, of a violet colour. **Calyx** five-cleft; divisions with a broad membranaceous wing, on the back, and a long subulate point. **Corol**; tube gibbous, length of the calyx, some short filaments amongst the insertions of the stamina crown the mouth of the tube. **Border** of five, obovate, beautiful, violet-coloured divisions. **Filaments** on the mouth of the tube, erect. **Anthers** linear, with two pores at the top, and also opening on the sides. **Style** declining, rather longer than the filaments. **Stigma** headed. **Capsule** oblong, two-celled.

**Obs.** The anthers remain straight, and hard, with two pores at the top, and also bursting by two longitudinal openings on the sides, I have for that reason removed this plant from the genus Chironia, the essential mark of which consists in its spiral anthers.

4. *E. carinatum*. R.

Annual, erect. **Leaves** sub-sessile, lanceolate, three-nerved. **Corols** four-cleft. **Calyces** broad, membranaceo-carinated. **Stamens** protruded. **Style** declined.

A native of Ceylon.

*Root* ramous, annual. **Stem** erect, with one or two opposite pairs of branches about the middle; above these dichotomous, somewhat four-sided, smooth, from six to twelve inches high. **Leaves** opposite, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, three-nerved. **Flowers** terminal, numerous, pretty large, yellow, collected on dichotomous corymbs, with a long peduncled one in each of the divisions. **Calyx** four-parted, each division augmented by a broad membranaceous keel on the back. **Corol** four-parted. **Filaments** short, inserted on a membranaceous rim round the inside of the mouth of the tube. **Anthers** erect, yellow, opening on the sides. **Style** longer than the stamens, declined. **Stigma** ascending, simple.
5. E. sulcatum. R.

Annual, erect, ramous, sulcated on the opposite sides of the stem and branches. Leaves sub-sessile, lanceolate, fleshy, three-nerved. Calyx with four ridges. Stamens erect. Capsules globular.

A native of Bengal; blossoms during the cool season; the seeds ripen in March.

Root fibrous, annual. Stem erect, from six to twelve inches high, smooth, sulcated on opposite sides. Branches opposite, their flower-bearing extremities two, and three times two-cleft. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate, fleshy, entire, three-nerved; from one to two inches long. Flowers terminal, numerous, of a bright blue colour, those in the divisions of the branchlets long-peduncled. Peduncles four-sided. Bractes ovate, recurved. Calyx deeply four-parted; divisions with an ample keel. Filaments short, inserted in the mouth of the tube of the corol, Anthers ovate, oblong, touching at the sides, apices perforated. Style longer than the stamens, declined; stigma two-lobed. Capsule globular, two-celled, two-valved. Seeds numerous.

Obs. This is a very beautiful small plant.

PLADERA. Solander's Mss.


1. P. sessiliflora. R.

Annual, erect, four-sided; angles winged. Leaves opposite, sessile, ovate, entire. Flowers sessile.


Gentiana heteroclita. Mant. 560.

A native of Coromandel and Bengal, appears on moist pasture ground during the rains and first part of the cool season. Stem erect, with two or three pairs of opposite branches,
which are again once or oftener dichotomous, all are four-sided, with a thin wing to each angle; height of the whole plant about a span. Leaves opposite, sessile, ovate, entire, three-nerved; differing much in size, the largest rarely an inch long. Flowers solitary, in the divisions of the plant, sessile, small, pale red. Calyx sub-cylindric, four-toothed; teeth acute. Corol with the tube as long as the calyx. Border three-cleft, two of the divisions equal, oblong, and crowded at the apex, the third divided half way down. Filaments four; three longer, and inserted in the mouth of the tube; the fourth just below the fissure of the bifid segments of the corol. Anthers equal, oblong. Germ linear-oblong. Style as long as the stamina. Stigma two-lobed; lobes large, obovate, thin. Capsule sub-cylindric, nearly as long as the permanent calyx, and hid in it, one-celled, two-valved. Receptacles consist in the incurved margins of the valves, (parietal, and two-lobed.) Seeds numerous, angular, very small.

2. P. virgata, R.

Annual, erect, four-sided, branches opposite, alternate. Leaves sessile, lanceolar, three-nerved. Flowers terminal, sub-panicled.

Exacum diffusum. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 637.
Gentiana diffusa. Vahl. Symbol. iii. 47.

A beautiful erect, ramous annual; growing on the banks of water courses, and on low fallow lands. Flowering time the wet season.

Stem about a foot, or sometimes two feet high, erect, four-sided, ramous, smooth; inferior branches opposite, above alternate, very slender and twiggy. Leaves opposite, sessile, the lower lanceolate, the upper broader, all are pointed, and three-nerved, entire, smooth; size various. Flowers numerous, terminal, peduncled, small, rose-coloured. Calyx four-toothed, permanent. Corol funnel-shaped. Border irregular, three-parted; the two upper segments equal, and orbicular, the lower one two-parted; with a deep groove; in the groove is
lodged the fourth or large stamen. *Filaments* four, inserted into the mouth of the tube, the lowermost longer than the other three, and bearing an orange-coloured, and longer anther, which when shedding its pollen, is bent over the fissure of the stigma; anthers of the other three filaments equal, pale yellow. *Style* single, length of the short filaments. *Stigma* two-cleft, segments recurved. *Capsule* one-celled, many-seeded.

3. *P. decussata*. R.


*Beng.* Dunkoni.

This species resembles *P. virgata*, but is a little more robust, and seldom so high. It is a native of the same places. Flowering time the same.

*Stem* about a foot high, perfectly erect, four-sided; *angles* very sharp, or rather membrane-winged, smooth, ramous, branches always opposite, cross-armed, in other respects like the stem. *Leaves* opposite, spreading, sessile, lanceolate, sharp-pointed, entire, smooth, three-nerved, size various. *Flowers* terminal, and axillary, peduncled, the terminal flowers three-fold; the axillary single, larger than those of the last species, and white. *Peduncles* four-sided, like the stem and branches. *Calyx* large, four-toothed, four-sided, four-winged. *Corol*, *stamens*, &c. exactly as in the last species.

4. *P. perfoliata*. R.

Annual, erect, four-winged. *Cauleine* leaves lanceolate, three-nerved; *floral* leaves (or bractes) perfoliate.


A native of India, where it delights in a low moist soil. Flowering time the rainy season.

*Root* ramous, annual. *Stem* erect, somewhat four-sided,
with four broad membranaceous wings. Branches opposite, and like the stem; all are smooth. Height of the whole plant about eighteen inches. Leaves of the stem opposite, sessile, lanceolate, three-nerved. Floral leaves perfoliate, all smooth and entire. Flowers terminal, peduncled, numerous, pretty large, pale rose colour. Calyx four-toothed, striated, permanent. Corol irregular, somewhat two-lipped; the upper one larger and deeply two-parted, the lower one consisting also of two lobes, but smaller. Filaments four, three of them rather shorter, and inserted on the upper side of the tube; the third larger, and inserted below the fissure of the lower lip. Anthers oblong. Style as long as the stamens. Stigma two-parted. Segments recurved. Capsule oblong, one-celled, two-valved.

5. P. pusilla. R.

Annual, from one to two inches high. Leaves sessile, subcordate. Flowers terminal, sessile, three-fold, monandrous. Corol hid in the calyx. Capsule globular.

Compare with Hopea dichotoma, Vahl. enumer. i. p. 3; also with Exacum sessile, Willd. i. 635.

A beautiful minute plant, a native of Coromandel.

Stem erect, four-sided, branchy; from one and a half to two inches high. Branches cross-armed. Leaves opposite, sessile, cordate, minute, smooth. Flowers terminal, sessile, three-fold, small, yellow. Calyx one-leaved, sub-cylindric, as long as the corol, four-toothed, permanent. Corol one-petalled. Tube a little gibbous, mouth four-toothed. Filaments four within the tube of the corol, and inserted into it near the base. Anthers, three minute, and abortive; one large and fertile. Germ globular. Style short. Stigmas two, globular. Capsule oval, covered by the calyx, one-celled, two-valved. Seeds numerous, black.
PLANTAGO. Schreb. gen. N. 186.

Calyx four-cleft. Corol four-cleft, with border reflexed. Stamina very long. Capsule superior, two-celled, cut transversely.


Ispagool, the Hindee and Persian name, and that by which it is most generally known in Bengal and on the coast of Coromandel.

Native place uncertain, but it is cultivated during the cool season.

Root ramous, annual. Stem, if any, very short, soon dividing into three or four ascending, round, villous branches, which are a few inches in length. Leaves alternate, linear-lanceolate, three-nerved, luxuriant in young plants remotely denticate, somewhat woolly, towards the base channelled, and stem-clasping; length from six to eight inches by a quarter or half an inch broad. Peduncles axillary, solitary, naked, erect, round, a little villous, the length of the leaves. Spikes solitary, terminal, before the flowers expand ovate, afterwards cylindric; when in seed about an inch or an inch and a half long and erect. Flowers numerous, imbricated, small, dull, white, withering. Bractes one-flowered, ovate, concave, with the keel green, and the sides membranaceous. Calyx four-leaved. Leaflets oblong, ovate, with broad membranaceous margins. Corol; tube gibbous. Segments ovate, acute. Filaments oblong, two-celled, four, much larger than the segments of the corol. Germ oblong, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the middle of the partition. Style rather longer than the corol. Stigma subulate, villous. Capsule circumscissa, ovate, two-celled. Seeds solitary, ovate-elliptic, convex on the outside; concave on the inner. Integument single,
rather thick, smooth, tough, and brown. Perisperm conform to the seed. Embryo sub-cylindric, erect. Cotyledon long, linear. Radicle inferior, one-fourth the length of the cotyledon.

Obs. From the seeds a mucilaginous drink is prepared, and often prescribed by our medical gentlemen in India, where emollients are wanted. They are also used by the native practitioners in medicine, and are to be met with for sale in the bazars of India under the Persian name Uspagool.


Calyx four-toothed. Corol four-petalled. Germ two-celled; ovula two, erect. Berry superior, from one to four-seeded. Embryo erect, in the base of an ample perisperm.

1. C. adnata. R.

Leaves round-cordate, bristle serrate, acuminate. Stipules orbicular, adnate, with gibbous centre, and scariose margins. Cymes flat, flowers drooping.

A native of the country about Dacca, from thence the late Colonel Peter Murray sent it to the Botanic garden, where it thrives well, blossoms in May and June, and ripens its fruit in September.

Stem and large branches ligneous, climbing over trees to a considerable extent, young shoots round, a little downy and slightly furrowed. Leaves alternate, round-cordate, and often obliquely so, acuminate, bristle-serrate, the largest sometimes slightly repand; pretty smooth above, but downy underneath, particularly the veins, from two to six inches long, one-fourth less in breadth. Peduncles half the length of the leaves, downy. Stipules nearly oval, adnate, elevated, and of a deeper green in the middle; margins scariose, and brown. Tendrils opposite to the leaves where there is no cyme. Cymes opposite to the leaves, on villous peduncles, as long as the petioles, very ramous, flat. Flowers numerous, small.
drooping. The germ has two cells, in each of which are two seeds attached from their lower end to the partition at the bottom of the cell. **Berry** succulent, size of a pea, when ripe black, and smooth, generally one-celled. **Seed** for the most part solitary, obovate, lower end pointed. **Integuments** two, exterior nuciform, and rugose; *inner* a very thin, white membrane, which adheres firmly to the perisperm. **Perisperm** conform to the seed, dull white, cartilaginous, divided by two fissures into three, nearly equal parts. **Embryo** scarcely half the length of the perisperm. **Cotyledons** reniform. **Radicle** oblong, inferior.


**Leaves** cordate-serrate. **Cymes** decompound. **Berries** one or two-seeded.

**Hind.** and **Beng.** Guali-lata.

**Teling.** Maratta-tiga.

This species is a native of forests, mountains, and way sides in uncultivated places.

**Trunk** woolly, branchy, climbing over trees and shrubs to a great extent. **Tendril** opposite to the leaves, two-cleft. **Leaves** alternate, petioled, cordate, serrate, or dentate, pretty smooth on both sides, from four to six inches long, and from three to four broad. **Stipules** cordate. **Cymes** peduncled, leaf-opposed, more than compound. **Flowers** small, red. **Germ** superior, half immersed in the four-sided, fleshy nectary. **Berry** small, black, one or two-seeded.

3. C. glauca. *R.*

**Leaves** cordate, bristle-serrate, smooth. **Stipules** broad-sulcate. **Cymes** decompound. **Berries** one-seeded.


This species is still larger than the last, and a native of the same or similar places; the shoots, the tendrils, petioles and peduncles are all quite smooth and somewhat glaucous,
which does not admit of my considering it to be either repanda, or latifolia.

Tendrils leaf-opposed, undivided. Leaves alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, more or less acuminate, sometimes when large slightly lobed, bristle-serrate, smooth, from four to eight inches each way. Stipules broad-fulcate, apex rounded, caducous. Cymes with from three to five primary branches; ultimate divisions umbelliferous. Berry nearly round, size of a pea, smooth, succulent, purple, rarely more than one-seeded. Seed obovate. Integument a double membrane, with a spongy silver-coloured substance between. Perisperm and embryo as in the genus.

4. C. cordata. R.

A native of Amboyna, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden, in 1796-7. Flowering time in Bengal, the rainy season.

Stem and branches long, slender, climbing over bushes to a considerable extent. Bark smooth; on the young parts polished and purplish. Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, remotely and slightly serrulate, serratures acute, both sides smooth, length from four to six inches. Tendrils leaf-opposed, simple, coloured. Stipules adjoined, oval, coloured. Cymes leaf-opposed, first divisions trichotomous. Flowers small, dull purple. Taste of the leaves very acrid, and continuing long.

Perennial, scandent, jointed, four-winged. Leaves reniform-cordate, serrate. Berries spherical, one-seeded.
Beng. Harjora.
This plant is one of the most common over every part of India; blossoms during the rains; and ripens its seed in the cool season.

Root fibrous. Stem and branches perennial, scandent, and often of very great length, smooth, succulent, jointed, contracted at the joints, four-winged, wings large, and sharp, young parts succulent, tender, and very smooth. These are very generally eaten by the natives in their curries. Leaves alternate, one at each joint, short-petioled, reniform, cordate, serrulate-dentate, smooth on both sides, an inch or an inch and a half each way. Stipules lunulate, entire. Tendrils solitary, simple, leaf-opposed. Umbels solitary, opposite to the leaves, occupying the place on which the tendril would otherwise grow, compound. Umbellets generally three or four, sub-globular. Involucre and involucels scarcely any. Germ ovate, immersed in the nectary, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the partition; style short. Stigma simple. Berry round, size of a small pea, smooth, red, succulent, one-celled. Seed solitary, obovate, covered with a double, dark brown, spongy integument. Perisperm conform to the seed, a double, dark-coloured fissure runs down the middle. Embryo small, erect, lodged on one side of the bottom of the double fissure just mentioned. Cotyledons with minute points. Radicle oblong, inferior.

6. C. pentagona. R.

Young shoots lucid, with five rounded angles and grooved sides. Leaves cordate, rarely sub-lobate, serrulate, acuminate, smooth.

An extensive perennial climber, a native of the forests of Chittagong.

7. C. angustifolia. R.

Dioicous. Leaves ternate; leaflets lanceolate, serrate, smooth. Stipules ovate, acute. Cymes shorter than the pedi-oles. Berries spherical, one or two-seeded.
Cissus.  

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

A delicate, scandent, perennial species, a native of Sumatra. Flowers in February; seeds ripen in November.

*Stem* scandent, slender, flat like a piece of tape. *Tendrils* simple. *Leaves* ternate. *Leaflets* petiolate, lanceolate, remotely serrate, acuminate, smooth on both sides, from three to six inches long, and from one to one and a half broad. *Petioles* shorter than the leaflets, channelled, smooth. *Stipules* triangularly ovate, acute, smooth. *Cymes* axillary, solitary, nearly round, small, and shorter than the petioles. *Flowers* small, greenish yellow, male on one plant and female on another.

**Male.** *Calyx,* *corol* and *stamina* as in the genus. *Pistil* no other than a small abortive roundish body on the centre of a four-lobed gland.

**Female.** *Calyx* and *corol* as in the male. *Germ* round, two-celled, with two seeds in each. *Style* none. *Stigma* large, obscurely four-lobed, and somewhat lacerated. *Berries* spherical, smooth, size of a pea, white, one or two-seeded, when cut or bruised very fetid. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* lodged in the lower half of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* nearly round. *Radicle* cylindric, inferior.

---

8. *C. carnosa.* Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 658.

*Stem* flattened, perennial. *Leaves* petioled, ternate; *leaflets* oval, serrate. *Berries* four-seeded.


Teling. *Kanapa-tiga.*

Is common in hedges and forests. Flowering time the rainy season.

*Stem* perennial, flat like a piece of tape, climbing to an extent of many fathoms; young shoots villous. *Tendrils* leaf-opposed, from two to three-cleft. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ternate. *Leaflets* oval, grossly serrate, downy, from two to three inches long. *Petioles* round, downy. *Stipules* oblong,
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Cissus.

caducous. Cymes as in the former species. Flowers small, white. Berry black, four-seeded.

9. C. setosa, R.

A native of forests and hedges in the Rajamundree Circar. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root fusiform, perennial. Stems herbaceous, succulent, round, striated, and covered with distinct, grandular, round-headed, white bristles, as is every part of the plant, even to the fruit. Tendrils leaf-opposed, generally two-cleft. Leaves alternate, sessile, ternate, rarely quinate. Leaflets, lateral two (or four, when there are five) are sessile, the middle one is short-petioled; all are oval, waved, fleshy, irregularly and grossly bristle-serrate, both sides armed with the fore-mentioned bristles, size various, from one to five inches long. Stipules cordate. Cymes as in the former species. Petals revolute.

Obs. Every part of the plant is exceeding acrid. I unfortunately tasted both the roots and berries.

The leaves toasted and oiled, are applied to indolent tumours to bring them to suppuration.

10. C. feminea, R.
Leaves digitate; leaflets petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire. Style none. Stigma from four to five-lobed.

A large scandent woody species, a native of woody mountains. Flowers during the wet and cold seasons.

Stem woody, climbing over trees. Branches flexuose from leaf to leaf. Tendrils simple, opposite to the leaves. Leaves alternate, petioled, digitate. Leaflets oblong, and lanceolar, a little crenulate, pointed, smooth, shining; from four to six inches long, and one or two inches broad. Petioles round, smooth, from one to two inches long. Cymes

11. *C. elongata. R.*

*Tender shoots* succulent, polished. *Leaves* digitate; *leaflets* petiolate, oblong, acute, remotely serrate, smooth.

*Beng. Dhemna*, which is also the name of a long serpent.

Found amongst the mountains of the coast of Coromandel, as well as in the forests of Bengal. Flowering time the hot season.

*Stem* very long, running up and over the highest trees, a little compressed, and until many years old smooth, polished, succulent, deep green. *Branches* few or none, until the plant arrives at a great height, and is several years of age. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, digitate. *Leaflets* five, petiolated, oblong, the lower pair obliquely so, serrate, smooth on both sides, from two to six inches long; and from one to three broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, from four to five inches long. *Petioles* channelled. *Stipule* cordate, small, sub-adjointed. *Tendrils* leaf-opposed, simple. *Cymes* trichotomous, and dichotomous; the last divisions short, and ending in small umbellets. *Bractes* cordate, permanent. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Corol*, petals four, inserted in a belt which surrounds the body of the germ. *Nectary* a four-lobed, coloured elevation between the stamina and the insertion of the style. *Filaments* four, inserted opposite to, and just within the petals. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* oval. *Style* short. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* the size of a cherry, round-turbinated, smooth, when ripe black. *Seed* single, large, somewhat rugose.

12. *C. auriculata. R.*

Scandent, perennial. *Leaves* quinate; *leaflets* oblong,
acute, obtusely serrate, smooth above, villous underneath.  
*Stipules* ear-shaped.  *Berries* round, smooth, one-seeded.

A native of Mysore, from thence sent to the Botanic garden in 1802, by Mr. B. Heyne, where it flowers and ripens its fruit through the whole year.

*Stem*, in five years old plants, as thick as a man's wrist, and of great length, even up to the tops of high trees. *Bark* spongy, and deeply cracked; *young shoots* succulent, round, and villous. *Leaves* alternate, remote, long-petioled, quinate. *Leaflets* petioled, oblong-ovate, or rhombic, acute, serrate, smooth and shining above, villous underneath; the *superior* from two to three inches long, two-thirds of that in breadth, the *exterior* much larger. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaflets, round, and villous. *Stipules* ear-shaped, recurved. *Tendrils* leaf-opposed, two or three-cleft. *Cymes* axillary, or terminal; dichotomous or trichotomous, these again several times divided. *Germ* conical, containing four seeds in one cell, attached to its bottom. *Berry*, the size, shape, and appearance of a red cherry, one-seeded. *Seed* obliquely obovate, a little compressed, somewhat pointed at the base, and there attached to the bottom of the cell. *Integument* single, nuciform, rugose, covered with the green pulp of the berry, which adheres to it, and may, when dry, be considered a second integument. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous, gray; from the inner edge two fissures penetrate deeply, and divide it nearly into three portions. *Embryo* erect, white, lodged in the base of the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two; pedicelled, reniform. *Plumula* minute. *Radicle* oblong, inferior, a little curved, with the apex to the umbilicus.

13. *C. lanceolaria*, R.


A native of the mountains along the eastern frontier of
Bengal. In the Botanic garden it blossoms in February and March.

**Trunk** scandent, stout, ligneous, in six years old plants as thick as a man's wrist, flattened, and grooved on the two flat sides. **Bark** dark brown, rough or deeply cracked. **Branches** and **branchlets** climbing, or pendulous when not supported; young parts round, green and generally smooth; extent of the whole plant several fathoms. **Tendrils** leaf-opposed, generally undivided. **Leaves** alternate, petioled, pedate. **Leaflets** generally five, lanceolar, recurvate, most remotely and sharply serrulate, long, taper, acute-pointed, both sides polished; texture rather fleshy, length from three to six inches, and from one to two broad. **Petioles and petiolets** clothed with short, reddish hairs. **Stipules** large, of a narrow conic shape. **Cymes** sub-axillary, or close by the side of the base of the petioles, shorter than the petioles, or when most luxuriant much shorter than the leaves, the ultimate divisions each supporting a small globular umbellet, of small pale yellow flowers. **Bractes** round the base of the peduncles, cordate.

**Male.** **Calyx** scarcely any. **Corol** and **stamina** as in the genus. **Pistil** none, an umbilicate, yellow, round, convex gland occupying its place.

   Perennial, scandent. **Tendrils** simple, or two-cleft. **Leaves** pedate; **leaflets** broad-lanceolate, serrate. **Berries** four-seeded.

C. heptaphylla. Retz. Obs. v. 22.
Beng. Gwalia.

This is another very extensively climbing species, as indeed they all are; a native of forests, hedges, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.

**Stems** woody, climbing over trees, &c. young parts covered with soft down. **Tendrils** leaf-opposed, simple or two-cleft. **Leaves** alternate, petioled, pedate. **Leaflets** oblong,
irregularly serrate, downy, size various, the intermediate one is from four to six inches long, and the lowermost of the lateral ones from two to three inches long, the rest between these sizes. Petioles common, round, downy, from three to five inches long. Stipules cordate, pointed, falling. Cymes leaf-opposed, or axillary. Peduncles half the length of the petioles, jointed, and bracted a little above the middle. Berries white, four-lobed, depressed, four-seeded.

15. C. serrulata. R.
Perennial, scandent, smooth. Leaves pedate-quinate; leaflets oblong, serrate.
A native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in April and May.

SAMARA. Schreb. gen. N. 195.
Calyx four-parted. Corol four-petalled. Stamina inserted opposite to the centre of the insertions of the petals. Drupe superior, one-seeded.

1. S. paniculata. R.
A tree, a native of the Circar mountains.
Leaves opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolate, tapering to a sharp narrow point, entire, smooth, from three to five inches long, and one and a half or two broad. Corymbs axillary, small, peduncled, shorter than the leaves, divided by three-forked divisions. Drupe dry, oblong. Nut one-celled.

2. S. polygama. R.
Leaves opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, firm and polished. Panicles axillary and terminal. Filaments short, and inserted in a notch near the edge of the base of the petals.
A native of the Moluccas.
Fagara.  

**TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**

**BLACKBURNIA.** Schreb. gen. N. 199.


1. *B. monodelpha. R.*


A large erect timber tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

*Trunk* erect. *Bark* thin, firm, yellowish green on the outside; on the inside deep red, tinging the spittle with that colour. It is a strong astringent. *Branches* numerous, forming a large shady head. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, linear-oblong, smooth, below a little whitish, entire, waved, pointed; five or six inches long, and one and a half or two broad. *Stipules* none. *Racemes* axillary; small, erect, frequently compound. *Bractes* small, subulate. *Flowers* small, yellow. *Calyx* four-toothed. *Petals* four, oblong, expanding, apices revolute. *Nectary*, a ring surrounding the base of the germ, staminiferous. *Filaments* four, shorter than the petals, hairy, inserted into the margins of the nectary. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* superior, globular. *Style* short, stigma headed. *Berry* vertically compressed, succulent, the size of a large cherry, when ripe it has a deep purple bloom, which makes it very inviting to the eye. *Seed* one; arilled, seemingly two-lobed, of a lively purple throughout.

*Obs.* The wood of this tree is white, close-grained, and durable, the natives employ it for a variety of purposes.

**FAGARA.** Schreb. gen. N. 196.

*Calyx* four-parted, or four-leaved. *Corol* four-petalled.
Germ superior. Capsule superior, two-valved, one-seeded. Embryo inverse, with but little perisperm.


*Ampacus angustifolia*. Rumph. Amb. ii. p. 188. t. 62.

Found indigenous, by Mr. W. Roxburgh, on the Island of Pulo Pinang, and from thence sent to the Botanic garden, where in several years it has only reached the height of four feet, and for these last three years has blossomed regularly during the dry season.

Stem erect, ligneous, as thick as a walking cane, smooth, ash-coloured. Branches opposite; the tender parts round and slightly villous. Leaves opposite, long-petioled, ternate. Leaflets lanceolar or oblong, entire, smooth on both sides, length from two to ten inches, and from one to four broad. Panicles axillary, and in our single young individual, shorter than the petioles, brachiate, villous. Flowers numerous, minute, white, inodorous. Bractes triangular, solitary below the divisions of the panicle. Calyx small, one-leaved, four-toothed. Petals four, oblong, white, smooth, spreading, length of the pistil, and four times longer than the calyx. Filaments four, length of the petals. Anthers oblong, incumbent. Germ superior, roundish, woolly, four-grooved for the filaments to rest in, four-celled, with two ovula in each cell, attached to the middle of the thickened axis. Style as long as the germ. Stigma large, four-lobed. Capsule from one to four, distinct, obovate, smooth, size of a field bean, one-celled, two-valved, opening along the upper and inner margin, and round the apex; a portion on the back does not separate spontaneously. Seeds generally two, roundish, size of a grain of black pepper, shining, blackish-chesnut colour as in the allied *Xanthoxylum* alatum.
2. F. Budrunga. R.

Arboreous, armed with small incurved aculei. Leaves pinnate; leaflets five or six pair, unequally ovate, lanceolate, entire, acuminate. Panicles crowded.

Budrung the vernacular name in Silhet, where it grows to be a large tree. Blossoms in March and April, and the seeds ripen in July and August; they are used medicinally by the natives, being of a warm spicy nature with the fragrance of lemon peel.

Trunk straight, while young armed, but by age the aculei fall off. Branches and branchlets armed with innumerable, small, white, sharp, incurved prickles. Leaves crowded, from six to ten inches long. Leaflets five or six pair, opposite or nearly so, unequally ovate-lanceolate, entire, finely acuminate, smooth, from three to four inches long, by one and a half broad. Panicles terminal, much crowded, long-peduncled, trichotomous, the whole forming one large, very ramous globular panicle, which is shorter than the leaves. Calyx four-toothed. Petals four, elliptic, spreading. Stamina four, much longer than the petals. Germ ovate. Style short. Capsule the size of a pea, drupaceous, one celled, two-valved; the exterior tunic is marked with cells filled with a fragrant balsam. Seed solitary, attached to the apex of the suture of the valves, round, smooth, polished, shining black. Integuments three; the exterior one thin and brittle, between it and the second is spread a quantity of dark orange-coloured pulpy matter, the second thick and hard, a perfect nut, and of a dull black colour, the third or innermost membranaceous. Perisperm in small quantity. Embryo inverse. Cotyledons obovate. Radicle ovate, pointing to the umbilicus.

3. F. Rhetsa. R.

Arboreous, round. Leaflets from eight to sixteen pair, lanceolate, falcate, smooth, entire. Panicle terminal.

Teling. Rhetsa-maun.

Rhetsa means a committee, or select number of men as-
seemed to settle disputes, &c. and maun, means trees of the largest size. Under the shade of this tree the Hill people assemble to examine, agitate, and determine their matters of public concern, deliver discourses, &c.

It is a very large tree, a native of the mountainous parts of the coast. Leaves deciduous during the cold season; they come out again, with the flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk straight. Bark corky, deeply cracked, slight gray. Branches numerous, spreading to a great extent. Prickles very numerous, scattered over every part of the tree, small, very sharp, incurved; on the old wood they acquire a conical solid base. Leaves about the extremities of the branchlets, abruptly pinnate, from twelve to twenty inches long. Leaflets opposite, from eight to sixteen pairs, short-petioled, oblong or lanceolate, waved, attenuated to a narrow point, entire, smooth, about five or six inches long, and two broad, all nearly equal in size, with nerves which divide them unequally, the exterior division being twice as broad as the interior. Petioles round, smooth, a little channelled. Stipules none. Panicles terminal, and from the exterior arils, frequently cross-armed, particularly the extreme ramifications. Peduncles and pedicels smooth, sometimes compressed. Bracte minute, falling. Flowers very minute, yellow. Calyx four-leaved. Filaments shorter than the petals. Style thick, length of the filaments. Stigma tapering. Capsule round, size of a pea, dry, one-celled, two-valved; seed one, round, glossy black.

Obs. The unripe capsules are like small berries, they are gratefully aromatic, and taste like the skin of a fresh orange. The ripe seeds taste exactly like black pepper, but weaker; from this circumstance I conceive this may be F. Piperita, yet I have always found the leaflets entire. The bark, I mean the inner lamina, is also acrid, with a mixture of bitter.
Ludwigia. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.


Shrubby. Branchlets, petioles and ribs armed. Leaflets two or three pairs, with a terminal odd one, oblong, lucid, remotely gland-crenate, apex rather long and emarginate. Racemes axillary.

Tcheum-tsew of the Chinese.

Introduced from Canton into the Botanic garden by Mr. W. Kerr in 1812, and in January of the following year one of the plants blossomed abundantly.

The flowers as in the other species, but the pistillum is three or four-lobed, each appearing to end in a recurved style with a two-lobed stigma. The shrub, therefore, approaches nearer than any of the preceding species to Zanthoxylon.

LUDWIGIA. Schreb. gen. N. 204.


1. L. parviflora. R.


A small, ramous plant, a native of Bengal; flowering time the rainy season; seed ripe about October.

Root ramous, annual. Stem short, round, in young plants erect. Branches many, diffuse, slightly striated; the whole plant of a dark-ferruginous colour. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth, length from one to three inches. Flowers axillary, small, sessile. The leaves about the ends of the branches are so small and crowded, as to make the extremities of the branchlets appear like leafy spikes. Bractes, a most minute one on each side of the insertion of each flower. Calyx, the divisions taper to most acute points, and equal the oblong petals. Capsule beneath, linear, obso-
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 

Letely four-sided, smooth, four-valved. Seeds coloured, numerous, very small.

2. *L. prostrata. R.*

Lower branches creeping. Leaves alternate, petioled, lanceolar. Flowers axillary, sessile. Capsule filiform, with one row of seeds in each cell, attached immediately to the axis.

A native of Pegu, from thence introduced into this garden, where it blossoms and ripens its seed during the rainy season.

Root annual. Stem leaning much to one side, from one to two feet long. Branches numerous, the lower ones longer than the stem, spreading flat on the ground and striking root, smooth, striated, generally coloured with red. Leaves alternate, short petioled, lanceolar, entire, smooth, size various, the largest from three to five inches long. Flowers axillary, sessile, from one to several on the same axill, very small, much elevated on the four sided peduncle-like germ. Petals lanceolar, longer than the calyx, yellow. Filaments four, length of the style. Anthers roundish, two-lobed, always after expansion found adhering to the large clammy stigma. Capsules slender, sub-filiform, more or less curved, smooth, four-cornered; angles rounded, sides grooved; four-celled. Seeds oval, minute, pink-coloured, disposed in one vertical row and attached immediately to the axis, without the intervention of any thing like a receptacle.

Obs. This species is so much like my *L. parviflora* as not to be distinguished, except by attending to the germ, or capsule. In that plant it is shorter, thicker, always straight, and with numerous crowded seeds in each cell, attached to a projecting receptacle, as in *L. alternifolia*, *Gart. Carp.* i. 158. t. 31. In this there is only one vertical row in each cell attached to the axis.
OLDENLANDIA. Schreb. gen. N. 205.

Calyx four-parted, permanent. Corol one-petalled, four-parted. Capsule inferior, two-celled, many-seeded. Receptacle free, fastened to the partition by the base only.

Obs. Would it not be better to omit this Gaertnerian part of the generic character, and unite our Indian species of Hedyotis to Oldenlandia? For except the attachment of their respective receptacles I can find no other mark by which the two genera are to be distinguished, and surely this is too minute and inconspicuous for the travelling Botanist to be able at all times to discover.

   Teling. Chert-Velloor.
   Tam. Saya-wer, or Imburel.
   Much cultivated on the light sandy lands near the shores of Coromandel; where the root is employed to dye the best, and most durable red on cotton cloth.

   Beng. Gundha-badul.
   Hedyotis racemosa. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 565.
   Annual, a native of the borders of rice lands and moist places; appears and flowers during the rainy season.
   Stem several, erect, with few branches, four sided, smooth, about a foot or eighteen inches high. Leaves opposite, sub sessile, oblong, smooth, entire, succulent, about two inches long. Stipules, connecting membrane broad, toothed. Umbels terminal, few-flowered. Flowers white, small. Pedi-
capsules four-sided. *Capsules* turbinate, smooth; receptacle clubbed, free, affixed by the small end into the partition near its base.


Biennial, creeping. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate. *Pedicels* three-flowered, or three times that number.

Introduced into the Botanic garden from the Moluccas, in 1798, where it blossoms the greatest part of the year.

*Stems* none; but numerous, diffuse, four-sided, smooth, ramous branches, spread close on the ground in every direction, and strike root from their joints, their general length about twelve inches. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, ovate-lanceolate, smooth, and of a firm thick texture, the largest about an inch long. *Connectings* membrane with subulate divisions. *Pedicels* axillary, and terminal, longer than the leaves, smooth, four-sided, with generally three, small, white flowers, on pedicels of unequal length. *Corol; tube* gibbous, mouth shut with fine white hairs. *Stamens*, in the belly of the tube below the hairs which shut its mouth. *Stamina* entire.

4. O. *crystallina*. *R.*

Annual, very ramous. *Pedicels* solitary, shorter than the leaves, generally two-flowered. *Leaves* sessile, lanceolate, oblong, underneath marked with crystalline dots.

*Beng. Punki.*

*Hedyotis* *pumila*. *Linr. sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 566.

A small, very ramous, diffuse, annual plant, a native of Bengal; appearing in the rainy season.

*Stem* none. *Branches* numerous, diffuse, about six inches long, somewhat four-sided. *Leaves* opposite, approximate, sessile, oblong, and lanceolate-oblong, smooth and marked with beautiful crystalline specks underneath, length about half or three quarters of an inch. *Pedicels*, from within the stipulary sheaths, about half the length of the leaves, generally bearing two, minute white flowers on their proper pedi-
Oldenlandia. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNA. 423

cels. Corol, mouth of the tube hairy. Capsules much compressed laterally.

Obs. It is readily distinguished from O. biflora by the general habit of the plant, this being short, diffuse, very ramous, with oblong or lanceolate-oblong leaves, while the other is slender with long straggling branches, and linear-lanceolate leaves. I place less confidence in the crystalline appearance of the underside of the leaves, as soil, &c. may remove it.

5. diffusa, R.
Annual, round, flaccid. Leaves sessile, linear-lanceolate, acute. Peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flowered; capsules sub-globular, smooth.

Hedyotis diffusa. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 566.

Found, growing in boxes, which were sent with Nutmeg plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta from Banda.

Root ramous, annual. Stems short, flaccid, spreading, round, most slightly scabrous, from six to twelve inches long. Leaves opposite, sessile, linear-lanceolate, acute, smooth on both sides. Connecting membrane, from entire to many-cleft. Peduncles axillary, solitary, four times shorter than the leaves, one-flowered. Flowers pretty large, pure white, smooth. Stigma deeply two-cleft. Capsule roundish, smooth.

Obs. The Linnaean definition of O. capensis would lead one to imagine this to be that plant; but the observation simillima O. repenti, at capsula glabra, in the Plant. p. 127, convinces me it cannot be so; as this plant has not the smallest resemblance to Oldenlandia repens, now Dentella.

6. O. biflora. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 676.

Peduncles solitary, two-flowered, shorter than the narrow lanceolar sessile leaves.

Sans. Kshetra-purputee.


Annual; native of most parts of India. A small weak straggling delicate plant, appearing in the rainy season.

7. O. herbacea. R.
Erect, four-sided, dichotomous. Leaves linear-lanceolate. Peduncles in pairs from alternate axils, one-flowered.
Hedyotis herbacea, Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 566.
Telting. Veri nella-vemoo.
A native of road sides under thin bushes, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.

Stem erect, four-sided, smooth, short, ramous. Branches always two-cleft; from six to twenty-four inches high. Leaves opposite, sessile, linear-lanceolate, spreading, smooth. Stipules, connecting membrane finely-toothed. Peduncles axillary, always two from the small axils, with a branchlet, or the rudiments of one between them, round, nearly as long as the leaves, one-flowered. Capsule smooth.

8. O. ramosa. R.
Diffuse, ramous. Leaves narrow-lanceolate. Peduncles axillary, with from one to several flowers.
A native of Pegu, from thence introduced into this garden by Mr. F. Carey, where it blossoms and ripens its seed during the rains, and the early part of the cool season.

Root annual. The stems and numerous branches diffuse, somewhat four-sided, pretty smooth, spreading to the extent of one or two feet. Leaves opposite, narrow-lanceolate, smooth, entire, whiter underneath; length about an inch. Connecting membrane many-toothed. Peduncles axillary, from one to many-flowered. Flowers small, white. Calyx, the divisions conical. Corol with gibbous tube, mouth bearded. Filaments short. Anthers within the tube, blue. Germ, &c. as in the genus.
Ammannia.

**AMMANNIA.** Schreb. gen. N. 206.

Corol four-petalled, or none; when present inserted in the plaited mouth of the calyx which is from four to eight toothed. Capsule superior, from one to four-celled. Seeds numerous.


Plants sent from Lakhshme-poora and Malda, where they are indigenous, flowered in the Botanic garden during the cold season of 1797.

Stems several, creeping, with ascending apices, round, smooth, and succulent; whole plant spreading from six to eight inches. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, orbicular, entire, smooth, and succulent. Spikes terminal and axillary, the terminal often compound. Bractes opposite; exterior cordate; interior lanceolate, and often very small, one-flowered. Flowers numerous, small, pink-coloured. Calyx four-parted, divisions obtuse. Corol of four, large, oval, sessile, pink-coloured withering petals. Capsule hid in the bottom of the remaining calyx, and corol, four-lobed. Seeds numerous.


Annual, erect, brachiate, four-sided. Leaves sessile, narrow-sagittate; peduncles from two to three flowered; flowers octandrous. Capsule four-celled.


Annual, a native of moist places; appearing in the rainy and cold seasons.

Root fibrous. Stem straight, four-sided, smooth; from one to three feet high. Branches numerous, cross-armed, and like the stem. Leaves opposite, sessile, linearly-sagittate,
smooth, margins a little revolute, from one to two inches long, and about a quarter of an inch broad. Peduncles axillary, very short, from two to three-flowered. Flowers small, colour a beautiful bright red. Bractes minute. Calyx and corol as in the genus. Filaments as long as the corol. Anthers incumbent.

3. A. multijlora.
A native of open lands about Calcutta, annual, from six to twelve inches in height, appearing in the wet and cold seasons.

Stem straight, four-sided; angles sharp; sides convex. Branches cross-armed. Leaves opposite, decussate, horizontal, sessile, linear with enlarged cordate, stem-clasping base, size very various. Peduncles axillary, almost always solitary, about as long as the smaller leaves, generally three-flowered, though in the luxuriant plants there are often two or three, with one between, the lateral flowers have pretty large long pedicels. Calyx as in the family. Petals large, roundish, red, Capsule one-valved, receptacle globular, affixed at the base only.

4. A. vescicatoria. R.

Beng: Daud-maree.
Teling. Aghundra-pakoo.
An annual species; found in wet cultivated ground during the rainy and cold seasons.

Stem erect, from six to thirty-six inches high, obsoletely four-sided, very branchy. Branches, below opposite, decussated; above frequently alternate. Leaves opposite, sessile, lanced, smooth; floral leaves many times smaller than
those below. Corol one. Pericarp one-celled, one-valved, half covered with the calyx.

Obs. It differs from A. baccifera in having a capsule of one cell, in being evalvular, and in the leaves being lanced, in that species they are linear-cordate at the base, and embrace the stalk.

This plant has a strong muriatic, but not disagreeable smell. Its leaves are exceedingly acrid; they are used universally by the natives to raise blisters in rheumatic pains, fevers, &c. The fresh leaves bruised and applied to the part intended to be blistered perform their office in the course of half an hour or a little more, and most effectually.

5. A. pentandra. R.

In the lower part of the plant creeping and simple, erect portion ramous; four-sided. Branches simple. Leaves sessile, lanceolate. Flowers axillary, solitary, sessile, pentandrous. Capsule one-celled.

A native of moist places; flowering in the rainy and cold seasons.

Stems creeping near the base, above erect; the erect part is branchy, four-sided, smooth, and coloured; from six to eight inches high. Leaves opposite, sessile, lanceolate, smooth, entire. Flowers axillary, solitary, sessile. Bractes two, lanceolate, pressing the calyx laterally. Calyx ten-toothed, alternately smaller and inflected. Corol, petals five, very minute. Stamens five.

6. A. nana. R.


A native of such places as the last described, it is considerably smaller than that species, but more branchy.

Stems as in A. pentandra. Leaves opposite, sessile, wedge-formed, smooth, entire. Flowers axillary, solitary, sessile.
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

Trapa.

TRAPA. Schreb. gen. N. 203.

Calyx four-parted, or four-leaved. Corol four-petalled. Germ inferior, two-celled; cells from one to two-seeded; attachment of the ovulum superior. Nut turbinate, armed with two or four horns, (which were the leaflets of the calyx.) Embryo simple, lodged in the apex of the ample perisperm.

1. T. bicornis.

Nuts with two, opposite, recurved, very obtuse horns. 
Chin. Lin ko.

A native of China, where it is carefully cultivated in lakes, ponds and other receptacles of water.

2. T. bispinosa. R.

Nut with two opposite, straight, barbed, spinous horns. Nectary cup-shaped, curled. 
Sans. Sringata, Julukunuka.
Panover-tsjerana, Rheed. Hort. Mal. vol. xi. p. 64. t. 33. (evidently intended for this plant, and not T. natans.) Found floating on sweet, standing water in Bengal and many other parts of India. Flowering time the rainy season.

Root consisting of numerous, simple, capillary fibres which issue from the under margins of the cicatrices of the fallen leaves. Stems stoloniferous, often several feet long, floating. Leaves petioled, alternate, approximate round the apex of the shoots, of a rhomboidal-reniform shape; with the posterior margins entire, and the anterior ones serrate dentate, smooth above, of a deep green, villous and purple underneath; from three to four inches broad, and nearly as long. Petioles villous, lengthening with the age of the leaves, towards the apex much smaller; this part contains many inflated vesicles, which render the whole plant very buoyant. Stipules two pair, the superior ones simple, semi-lanceolate
and caducous, the inferior pair at first simple and filiform; but becoming ramous by age, permanent.

Peduncles axillary, solitary, shorter than the petioles, one-flowered, incurved until the blossoms begin to decay, after which they bend down under the surface of the water, where the fruit grows, and comes to maturity. Flowers pure white, expanding above the surface of the water late in the afternoon. Calyx four-leaved, in opposite pairs, leaflets lanceolate, villous, one of the pairs permanent. Corol contracted. Petals four, contracted into a tube at the base by the firmness of the calyx, above much broader, and expanding; margins much curled. Nectary cup-shaped, on the top of the germ, round the swelled base of the style, eight-grooved, with the margins minutely lacerate, and curled. Filaments four, incurved. Anthers oval, incumbent. Germ inferior, obconical, two-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the top of the partition. Nut inferior, of a turbinate triangular shape, a hard ligneous texture, and a blackish brown colour, armed with two, strong, straight, conic, barbed spines, from the upper angles; elegantly embossed, one-celled, not opening; but having a perforation in the top for the embryo to pass, which is guarded with a circle of stiff converging bristles from its margin, forming a conical roof over the aperture. Seed single, conform to the nut. Integument single, of a slightly brown colour, thin, but rather tough, and adhering firmly to the perisperm. Perisperm conform to the seed, white and of a firm cartilaginous texture. Embryo in the apex of the perisperm.

Obs. This is evidently a species perfectly distinct from natans, and bicornis. From the former it differs in having only two horns, and from the latter in the horns being straight, very sharp, and barbed.

The nuts are sold in the markets when in season, their kernels being much esteemed by the Hindoos.
3. T. quadrispinosa. R.

Nut with two opposite pairs of straight, acute, spinous horns.

A native of Silhet, where it is found floating on lakes, and pools of fresh water; its kernels are also esculent.


1. P. scandens. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 684.


A native of Chittagong, Malabar, and of Amboyna, and other eastern Islands. Flowering time in the former country, the month of April.

Stems as thick as a slender ratan, often ramous, rooting upon trees in the most shady forests, round, smooth, and less succulent than any other species which I have yet met with, except P. gracilis. Leaves alternate, petioled, lanceolate, entire, smooth; length from two to four inches, breadth about an inch. Petioles most amply winged, so as to be nearly as broad as the leaves themselves, almost as long, equally entire, smooth, and marked with similar veins. Peduncles axillary, solitary, clothed with many small, ovate, bractiform scales up to the spathe, where they are completely recurved. Spathe boat-shaped, erect. Spadix globular, reflex. Calyx, or corol, some roundish scales mixed amongst the germs, and of nearly the same length, the exact number to each germ not ascertained. Stamina, about four obovate scales to each germ,
with two polleniferous pits on the inside under the retuse apex. Germs many, oblong; one-celled, with one, two, or three ovula attached to the bottom of the cell, and immersed in a clear gelatinous liquid. Style none. Stigma, an umblicated elevation on the apex of each germ. Berries oblong, size of a French bean, red, pulpy, one-seeded. Seed solitary, or two, conform to the berry.

2. P. officinalis. R.

Beng. Guj-pippul.

A native of Bengal, and common in some parts of the Midnapore district, where it is cultivated for its fruit, which, cut into transverse pieces and dried, is an article of some importance in the Hindoo materia medica, called Guj-pippul, and sold by the druggists under that name. Flowering time the rainy season; seed ripe in January.

Stem perennial, creeping up to the top of large trees, and like the Ivy, taking firm hold with its innumerable roots; about as thick as the little finger; smooth, except the cicatrises of the fallen leaves, and the roots from the side next the tree which supports it. Leaves alternate, sub-bifarious, petioled, oblong-cordate, entire, filiform, pointed, smooth on both sides; from six to ten inches long, and from three to six broad. Petioles sheathing, channelled, smooth, shorter than the leaves. Peduncles terminal, solitary, round, smooth, scarcely half the length of the petioles; when in flower erect, but often drooping, from the increasing weight of the fruit. Spathe sub-cylindric, opening a little on one side; when in flower, smooth on both sides; greenish without, and of a pale yellow colour within, apex filiform, and a little twisted; length about six inches. Spadix sub-cylindric, obtuse, equal-
ing the spathe; colour a pale greenish yellow, dotted with
the dark-coloured stigmas of the numerous fructification
which every where covered it. *Perianth* none. *Corol* none.
*Filaments*; I conclude there are about eight to each germ,
two on each face; but the want of both perianth and corol,
renders it difficult to assign the exact number of stamens to
each floret, they are very short, and seem inserted on the base
of the germ. *Anthers* sub-sagittate, four-lobed. *Germ*
numerous, parallelipiped, truncate, vertically attached to, and
completely covering every part of the common cylindric re-
ceptacle, one-celled, with one seed attached in an oblique
manner to the bottom of the cell. The substance of the germ
is replete with rigid, sharp, vertical bristles, which are readi-
ly detached, and stick in the skin, causing pain and itching.
The virtue of the drug may reside in these, as it does in the
short stiff hairs of the legumes of *Carpopogon pruriens*. *Style*
none. *Stigma*, a channel filled with gelatinous matter, run-
ning from the cell of the germ to the centre of the truncate
 apex, where it ends in a small slit, embraced by two darker-
coloured, somewhat callous lips. *Pericarps* (*capsulae cirum-
scissa*), as numerous as the germs, and of the same form,
only larger; a few only are fertile, of a soft fleshy texture,
one-celled, one-valved; when the fruit is ripe they detach
themselves from the receptacle, and drop off, leaving the seed
behind still attached to it. *Seed* single, ovate-cordate, some-
what two-lobed, covered at the base with a thin, red, succu-
lent aril. *Integuments* two, exclusive of the aril; *exterior* pale
yellow, polished, thin, hard, and elastic; *inner* membranace-
ous. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* uncinate, white, very succul-
ent. *Radicle* inferior, thickened, and in other respects ex-
actly as in Gærtner's figures of *Potamageton natans*, vol. ii.
p. 23. t. 84.

Obs. The plant described by Sir William Jones by the
name of Guj-peepul, (See *Asiatic Researches*, vol. iv. p. 303.)
is my *Tetranthera apetala*. He however observes, that it was
from a native gardener he obtained the Sanscrit name of his
plant, but as he mentions that Valli means a creeper, he sus-
ppects in some degree, the accuracy of his information.

Chavica, or Chavya mentioned under the same head is
a new species of Piper.

3. P. Peepla, R.
Perennial, sub-parasitic, rooting on trees. Leaves long-peti-
tioled, oblong, acuminate. Flowers sub-terminal; florets ape-
talous, tetradrous.

Peeplee of the Hindoos of the Silhet district, where the
plant grows. Flowering time, April and May.

Stem rooting on trees, like the common Ivy of Europe,
scarcely so thick as the little finger, round and smooth, some-
what contracted between the leaves. Leaves petioled, alter-
nate, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides, dagger-pointed;
length from four to twelve inches. Petioles as long as the
leaves, channelled, smooth. Peduncles sub-terminal, round,
smooth, the base inserted in sheaths from three to four inches
long. Spathe sub-cylindric, opening on one side, smooth,
acute; length of the spadix. Spadix cylindric, obtuse, length
of the inside of the spathe; colour pale yellow, every part
completely covered with the fructification, without any pro-
per perianth, or corolla. Filaments about four to each germ,
and about half its length. Anthers linear. Germs numerous,
of a square, wedge shape, truncate, the whole of their sub-
stance replete with small pellucid, sharp bristles, which readi-
ly enter the skin, and produce pain and itching. Style none.
Stigma sub-rotund.

4. P. gracilis, R.
Scandent. Leaves lanceolate, entire, on short, round petioles
above their sheaths. Spadix peduncled, cylindric, scarcely
equalling its linguiform spathe.

A native of Amboyna; it has a great resemblance to
f. 2.
5. *P. gigantea, R.*

This is the stoutest of these parasitic *Aroideae* that I have met with. It is a native of Prince of Wales' Island; from thence introduced into the Botanic garden by Mr. W. Roxburgh. Flowering time in Bengal the close of the rains in October. It has not yet produced ripe seed there.

Stems perennial, creeping on the ground, or upon trees and plants; in a very thriving state, of six years' growth, not more than three and four feet long, and about four inches in circumference, round, and strongly marked with the circular scars of the fallen leaves. Leaves alternate, sub-bifarious, petioled, approximate, oblong, cordate, entire, smooth; length from one to two feet high, and about two-thirds thereof in breadth. Petioles as long as the leaves, channelled, smooth, much enlarged at the base, and stem-clasping. Peduncles axillary, solitary, very short. Style sub-cylindric, short-pointed, opening a little on one side about the time that the anthers discharge their pollen, smooth on both sides, of a dirty dull purple colour, length about six inches. Spadix cylindric, length of the spathe, obtuse, every part most closely covered with the sessile fructifications; colour a pale lively yellow, beautifully dotted with the dark linear stigmas. Filaments about seven to each germ, short, broad, and thin. Anthers two-lobed. Germs very numerous, parallelopiped, truncate, much flattened, vertically one-celled, with generally two ovula, obliquely attached to the bottom of the cell. Style none. Stigma a vertical, linear, grooved, dark-coloured projection on the middle of the truncate germ, as in the last species; the substance of the germ and spathe also abound in short stiff bristles, which readily enter the skin, causing pain and itching. Calyx and corol none.

6. *P. pertusa, R.*
Scandent, sub-parasitic, rooting on trees. Leaves cordate,
perforated on one side, and pinnatifid on the other. Corollets apetalous, tetrandrous. Anthers two-lobed.


A very large perennial, sub-parasitical species, so much like Dracontium pertusum, that they may be readily taken for the same plant. It is a native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Coromandel, running up, and over the highest trees, to which it adheres like Ivy by roots issuing from the joints.

Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, smooth, generally perforated with linear oblong holes on one side, and on the other passing through the margins as in the pinnatifid leaves; their length from twelve to eighteen inches long. Petioles nearly as long as the leaves, deeply channelled, wanting the stipule-like processes at the apex, which Miller's figure represents, in which particular this plant differs from that in the first instance. Scape short. Spathe gibbous, pointed, little longer than the spadix, cylindric, obtuse, every where covered with the fructifications. Corol none. Filaments intermixed amongst the germs, (the number to each germ cannot be determined, but I think about four,) compressed; apex bifid. Anthers oval, two to each filament. Pistils mixed with the membranaceous filaments, four-sided, lobed. Style none. Stigma, a knob on the centre of the lobed germ.


Sub-parasitic, rooting on trees, the apices of the shoots clothed with fibres. Leaves pinnatifid. Flowers terminal. 


Found in forests in the Malay countries, rooting up and running over trees of great size. It is readily distinguished from my decursiva, by the abundance of brown fibres which are found on the young shoots, and the lower part of the petioles.
8. *P. caudata*. R.

Perennial, rooting. Extreme shoots leafless, flagelliform, and pendulous. *Leaves* ovate-cordate, from entire to pinnatifid; *segments* sub-ensiform, one-nerved.

From Prince of Wales’ Island slips were brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1797; and now, 1812, it is one of the most common and most extensive climbers; but has not as yet blossomed in the garden. The long flagelliform pendulous extremities of its shoots readily distinguish it from every other species I have seen; the leaves also are often undivided than otherwise.

9. *P. decursiva*. R.

Perennial, rooting on trees, smooth. *Leaves* sub-decurvately pinnate; *segments* falcate, cuspidate. *Flowers* lateral, or axillary, long-peduncled.

Guj-pippul is the vernacular name of this very large, powerful species, in the Silhet district, where it is indigenous, and blossoms during the hot season.

*Stems* as thick as a stout cane, rooting on, and ascending trees like the common *ivy*; round, smooth, and rather contracted between the leaves. *Leaves* approximate, alternate, petioled, pinnatifid, or completely pinnate; from two to six, or seven feet long, including the petioles; *segments*, or leaflets, linear-falcate, cuspidate, entire, smooth, sometimes from three to four-nerved or triple-nerved; length from six to eighteen inches, and two broad. *Petioles* from six inches, to three feet long; round, smooth, stem-clasping, and the lower portion more deeply channelled. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary or lateral, about six inches long, substantially thick, round, smooth, and replete with the same white bristly spicula that are found in the germ and seed vessels. *Spathes* sub-cylindric, length of the peduncle. *Spadix* cylindric, length of the spathe, completely covered with the innumerable fructifications. *Calyx* none. *Corol* none, nor any thing like either. *Filaments* about four to each germ, and nearly of their

10. *P. pinnatifida*. R.

Perennial, rooting on trees. *Leaves* pinnatifid; *segments* falcate, one-nerved.

A native of Sumatra; from thence brought into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows freely on the trunks of trees, to which its lateral roots adhere most firmly, the original one being still in the ground, where first planted. Although some of the plants are six or seven years old and about twenty feet high, they have not yet blossomed.

11. *P. heterophylla*. R.


Can it be *Dracontium spinosum*, Fl. Zeyl. 328?

A native of Bengal, delighting in a rich, moist soil; it flowers, though rarely, during the cool season.

*Root* fibrous. *Stems* and *branches* creeping, armed with short, sharp prickles. *Leaves* until the plants are old, and begin to flower, simple-sagittate, and cordate sagittate, afterwards pinnatifid, with long lanceolar, acuminate segments, smooth above, nerve and larger veins armed on the under side; from six to fourteen or sixteen inches long. *Petioles* completely armed; *base* sheathing; above round, generally shorter than the leaves. *Scapes* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, length of the petioles, and armed like them. *Spathe* sub-cylindric, acute, spirally twisted above the spadix; colour a dark dull reddish purple; length from eight to twelve inches long, and as thick as the little finger, opening at the base only where the spadix is lodged while the pollen is dis-
charging, after which it shuts, as before that period. *Spadix* cylindric, obtuse, completely covered with hermaphrodite florets; length little more than one inch. *Calyx* none. *Petals* four, obovate, concave. *Filaments* four, broad, length of the petals. *Anthers* two-lobed. *Germ* oblong, one-celled, containing one *ovula* attached to the top of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* glandular, flat.

12. *P. Lasia, R.*

*Armed.* *Leaves* radical, pinnatifid. *Spathe* very long, and twisted above the spadix. *Berries* one-seeded, muricate.


*Teling.* Mogla-sari.

*Beng.* Kanta-katchoo.

A native of boggy, or wet places among the Circar mountains.

*Leaves* radical, petioled, pinnatifid; *segments* lanceolate, smooth, shining, the nerves on the under side armed with prickles; length, about two feet, breadth about a foot and half. *Petioles* erect, from two to four feet long, round, every where thickly armed with sharp prickles. *Scape* the length of the petioles, round, and equally covered with prickles. *Spathe* very long, erect, below gaping; above the spadix twisted, leathery, dull red colour. *Spadix* about one-sixth of the length of the spathe, cylindric, every where covered with the fructifications. *Corol,* *stamens,* and *pistil* as in the genus. *Berries,* (or rather capsules,) wedge-formed, somewhat four-sided, murexed, one-seeded. *Seed* two-lobed.

**CHLORANTHUS. Schreb. gen. N, 1730.**

*Calyx* none. *Corol,* a three-lobed, unilateral antheriferous *petal* on the outside of the pistillum. *Germ* semi-superum one-seeded; attachment of the ovulum superior. *Drupe* one-seeded;

Tchen-lan, of the Chinese.

From Canton it has been received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows freely to be a small upright shrub, with many straight sub-simple smooth branches, of about two feet in height, with oblong opposite serrulate smooth leaves. Flowering time in Bengal the rainy season. It has not yet ripened its seeds there.

ELÆAGNUS. Schreb. gen. N. 213.

Corol none. Calyx gibbous, border four-parted. Germ one-celled, one-seeded; attachment of the ovulum inferior. Drupe inferior, one-seeded. Embryo erect, without perisperm.

1. E. triflora, R.

Shrubby, scandent, armed. Leaves oblong, obtuse, scaly. Flowers axillary, three-fold, peduncled.


A native of Sumatra, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden in 1804, where it blossoms in December. Seeds ripen three or four months afterwards.

Stems and branches of considerable size, and great extent, climbing. Bark of the ligneous parts a beautiful dark purplish colour, and smooth. The short lateral branchlets which issue from the young climbing shoots are more or less recurvate and answer the end of tendrils; when old, they become stout thorns. Bark of the tender part most beautifully clothed with numerous ferruginous, stellate scales. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, obtuse, above smooth; underneath ornamental with numerous stellate, ferruginous and silver-coloured scales; from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. Stipules none. Flowers axillary, three-fold, small, white. Peduncles longer than the corols, one-flowered. Calyx with a short, four-sided tube; and border
of four cordate segments, on the outside a little scaly; on the inside smooth. Filaments none. Anthers four, sessile in the mouth of the tube of the calyx. Germ superior, oblong, embraced by the contracted bottom of the calyx, one-celled, one-seeded. Style as long as the calyx. Stigma oblong, glandular, oblique. Berry oblong, succulent, when ripe pale orange colour, pulp soft, of rather a pleasant astringent taste, and not acid like E. conferta; one-seeded. Seed sub-clavate. Integuments two, exterior eight-ribbed, soft, and lined with much wool; inner membranaceous. Perisperm none. Embryo erect. Cotyledons conform to the seed, amygdaline. Plumula two-lobed. Radicle oval, inferior.

2. E. conferta. R.


Beng. Guara.

This is a very large and ramous, scandent shrub; a native of the mountains near Silhet, in Bengal. Flowering time, the cold season. Seed ripe in March.

Young shoots covered with innumerable rust-coloured scales. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, generally erect, oblong-pointed, entire, with innumerable small silver coloured scales, particularly underneath, which gives them a bright colour; from three to four inches long, and from one and half to two broad. Petioles short, scaly. Peduncles axillary, crowded, short. Flowers small, straw-coloured. Calyx; tube somewhat gibbous, four-sided; outside scaly; border of four cordate segments; its mouth marked on the inside with four curved lines; on their pointed junctures the filaments sit. Style hairy. Drupes oblong, succulent, when ripe red.

Obs. The calyx of my plant cannot be said to be placed on the germ; it has, as it were, a lower tube which envelopes the germ only, this part grows with the fruit, and finally becomes the pulpy part thereof as in the Nyctagineae of Jussieu.
3. E. arborea, R.


A large tree, native of the Garrow Hills, and there called Sheu-Shong. Flowering time December. The fruit shaped like an olive, but much larger; it is eaten by the natives when ripe, which it is generally in March and April.

**CANSJERA. Juss. gen. ed. Ust. 85.**

Calyx large, gibbous, four-toothed. Corol none. Nectary four-petalled, embracing the germ, and of the same length. Berry superior, one-seeded.


Shrubby, scandent. Leaves alternate. Spikes axillary.


Tsjeru caniram. *ibid. p. 3. t. 2.* appears to be the same plant.

A large woody climbing shrub; a native of the Circar mountains.

Leaves alternate, two-faced, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth, entire, about three inches long, and one broad. Spikes axillary, generally single, short, every where covered with flowers. Bractes solitary, small, oval, one-flowered. Flowers small, sessile, yellow. Calyx inferior, one-leaved, gibbous; mouth four-toothed. Corol none, except the calyx, or nectary be accounted one. Nectary four-leaved; leaflets cordate, acute, half the length of the calyx, inserted round the base of the germ and embracing it. Filaments four, inserted into the base of the calyx, and rather shorter than it. Anthers, ovula within the calyx. Berry oblong, smooth, red, juicy, size of a pea, one-celled. Seed single, shaped like the berry.


1. S. album. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 691.

Leaves oblong.
Sandalum album. Rumph. Amb. ii. 42. t. 11.
Santalum verum. Linn. Mat. Med. 102.
Sans. Gundhasaru, Muluyuju, Bhadrushree, Chunduna.
Beng. Chundun.
Pers. Sundul-sufed.

A native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Malabar. That of Timor, and the neighbouring Islands is most probably the same species. In the Botanic garden near Calcutta, the trees reared from seeds brought from the former country, thrive luxuriantly, and produce flowers and ripe seed nearly the whole year round.

Trunk in trees of twelve years’ growth in the Botanic garden, only a few feet high, when they divide into branches; and there from two and a half to three feet in circumference. Bark brownish, and scabrous, with longitudinal fissures. Branches numerous, dividing much, spreading, and rising in every direction, forming nearly a spherical head. Young shoots round and smooth; extreme height of our largest twelve or thirteen years old trees, about twenty-five feet. Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, generally obtuse, smooth, entire, glaucous underneath; length from one and a half to three inches. Petioles scarcely one-fourth the length of the leaves, smooth. Stipules none. Thyrsi axillary and terminal, much shorter than the leaves. Pedicels opposite, the
lower pair of each thyrsus generally three-flowered. Flowers numerous, small, when they first expand straw-coloured, changing to a deep ferruginous purple, inodorous, as are all the exterior parts of the growing plant, even when bruised. Calyx one-leaved, campanulate; border four-parted; segments ovate, smooth, base of the bell only permanent. Corol none, except the calyx, or nectarial glands are so called. Nectary of four, roundish, sessile, thick, fleshy glands, on the mouth of the bell of the calyx, alternate with the segments of its border, and when the flower first expands, the most coloured part, entire. In Sirium (now Santalum) myrtifolium, they are lobate. Filaments four, alternate with the nectarial scales, and of the same length, smooth, but behind each there rises a tuft of white hairs from the disk of the segments of the calyx, perfectly distinct from the stamina, but of the same length, the ends of these long, white, woolly hairs adhere to the back of the small, two-lobed anthers. Germsemisuperum, one-celled, containing one conical seed, attached to the bottom of the cell. Style, length of the tube of the calyx. Stigma three-nerved, four-lobed. Berry pyrenous, round, smooth, when ripe black, and succulent, size of a cherry, and crowned with the remaining calyx, one-celled. Nut solitary, spherical; three small, equi-distant elevations from the apex run a little way down the sides. Seed conform to the nut. Integument single, soft, white, spongy, lining the nut, and adhering to it and the seed also. Perisperm conform to the seed, white, amygdaline. Embryo inverse, subulate, nearly as long as the vertical diameter of the perisperm. Cotyledons two, unequal, linear-lanceolate. Plumula minute, semilunate. Radicle tapering, superior.

Obs. The descriptions and original figures of the following species, Sirium myrtifolium, Corom. Plants, vol. i. t. 2. were taken from the plants which grow wild, on the mountains north of the Rajamundri Cirecar, on the coast of Coromandel, where the trees are but of a small size, scarcely more than a large shrub, or bush, with lanceolate leaves; and the wood
of little value. It is now nearly twenty years since that description, and the drawings were made, and I have reason to think the tree which produces the sandal wood of Malabar,* and Timor, to be different, and having had an opportunity of cultivating the former, viz. that of the Malabar mountains, in the Botanic garden for these thirteen years past, I do not hesitate to say, that the Circar tree is at least a strongly marked variety of the Malabar sort. For that reason I have thought it advisable to give the foregoing full description, of the true sandal wood, which I hope will tend to clear up the botanical history of this celebrated tree, and its associate Sirium myrtifolium. They evidently belong to one genus, to which I have thought it necessary to assign a new essential character, and whether I consider them to be distinct species of that genus, or varieties of one species, must be of very little consequence. For my own part I think it nearer the truth to consider them distinct species. I therefore call the narrow-leaved one Santalum myrtifolium.

The nature and history of the wood, white and yellow Saunders or Sandal, are now too well known to require any thing in addition from me.

2. S. myrtifolium. R.

Leaves opposite, lanceolate.


A native of the Circar mountains, where it is but of a small size, and the wood of little or no value.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, spreading, lanceolate, entire, waved, smooth, shining; about two inches long, and three-fourths of an inch broad. Stipules none. Racemes thyrsiform, terminal, compound, small, erect. Flowers small, reddish. Calyx superior. Tube short, a little gibbous. Border

* I include however the other Islands thereabout, because the leaves of our tree agree particularly well with Rumphius's figures above quoted.
four-cleft; divisions ovate, expanding, coloured. Corol no other than the above, except the nectary be such. Nectary four-leaved, obcordate, notched, inserted into the mouth of the calyx. Filaments four, short, hairy, inserted into the calyx, alternate with the leaflets of the nectary. Germ globular. Style length of the tube. Stigma four-lobed. Berry globular, size of a large pea, smooth, juicy, black, when ripe one-seeded.

Obs. Birds greedily eat the berries, by which means it is propagated extensively. I do not know that the wood of this small tree is ever used as a perfume.

**GYROCARPUS.** Jacq. Gaert.

Calyx superior, four-leaved, unequal. Corol none. Nectary of four clavate glands, alternate with the stamens. Berry dry, one-seeded, ending in two long wings. Embryo erect, spirally rolled up; no perisperm.

Polygamous. Panicles dichotomous.


Teling. Tanukoo.

Grows to be a very large tree, is chiefly a native of the mountainous parts of the coast of Coromandel. Leaves deciduous about the end of the wet season. Flowers during the cold season when the trees are naked; the leaves come out soon after.

Trunk generally erect. Bark smooth, greenish, ash-coloured. Branches thin, irregularly spreading in every direction. Leaves approximated, about the extremities of the branchlets petioled, broad-cordate, three-nerved, often slightly lobed, above smooth, below downy, with two pits on the upper side of the base; length and breadth various, but in general about five or six inches each way. Petioles round,
downy, three inches long. Panicles terminal, umbel-like; divisions two-forked. Flowers very small, yellow.

Hermaphrodite Flowers solitary, sessile in the divisions of the panicle. Calyx superior, four-leaved; leaflets unequal; exterior pair small, oval, bractiform, caducous; interior pair large, wedge-shaped, three-toothed, permanent, increasing in size with the pericarp into two long, membranaceous wings. Corol none. Nectary consisting of four clavate, yellow glands. Filaments four, longer than the calyx, inserted alternately with the nectarial glands into a perforated receptacle. Anthers quadrangular, opening on each side with an oval lid. Germ inferior, ovate. Style none. Stigma small, immersed in the perforation of the receptacle of the filament and nectarial glands. Capsule globular, wrinkled, one-celled, one-valved, not opening spontaneously, size of a cherry, ending in two long, obtuse, lanceolate, membranaceous wings. Seed one.

Obs. The wood of this tree which is white and very light, is employed to make Catamarans (floats), when to be had, in preference to any other.

TETRANDRIA DIGYNIA.

CUSCUTA. Schreb. gen. N. 227.

Calyx four or five-leaved or parted. Corol one-petalled. Germ two-celled, one or two-seeded, attachment inferior. Capsules superior, two-celled, circumcised. Embryo spiral, rolled round the perisperm, with an inferior radicle.


Parasitical; flowers racemmed, pentandrous. Scales of the nectary bearded. Capsules four-seeded.

Beng. Huldi-algusilata.

Teling. Sitama-poorgonooloo.

This plant is parasitical, appearing on any bush in the cold
season. *Stems or branches* filiform, succulent, twining, very ramous, leafless, smooth, yellow. *Racemes* numerous. *Flowers* white, short-pedicelled. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* cordate, permanent. *Corol; tube* cylindric; *mouth* five-parted; *division* reflexed. *Nectary* of five scales, which surround the germ, and are inserted into the bottom of the tube. *Filaments* five, very short. *Anthers* oval, appearing half above the mouth of the tube. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* two, large, fleshy, expanding, pointed.

2. *C. aggregata. R.*

Head round, sessile, composed of ten or twelve perfectly sessile, aggregate, pentandrous flowers.

Accidentally introduced into the Botanic garden amongst flax seed from Bagdad. When the *flax* plants were a few inches high, this little delicate, leafless, filiform, round, yellow parasite began to make its appearance, adhering in such quantities to their stems and leaves, as to destroy whole beds in a very short space of time.

3. *C. sulcata. R.*

*Peduncles* in fascicles, each bearing a few pentandrous, sessile flowers, with a fleshy furrowed calyx. *Capsule* two-seeded, surrounded by the deeply grooved calyx.

A native of Bengal, appears adhering to *Amaranthus oleaceus*, and some other plants, during the cool season. Is a plant of small size, of a pale yellow colour, throughout perfectly smooth.

*Peduncles* generally collected in small, remote fascicles of two, three, four, or more, each supporting from two to four, small, sessile, white flowers. *Bractes* ovate. *Calyx* five-toothed, permanent, becoming fleshy, and deeply ribbed, with from six to ten ribs, length of the tube of the corol. *Corol; tube* short. *Border* five-cleft; *divisions* oval, obtuse, reflexed. *Nectarial scales* five, below the insertion of the filaments, divided nearly to the base, into many, fine, filiform

4. C. capitata. R.
Heads round, sessile, bracted, with from ten to twenty pentandrous flowers. Calyx and corol papillose, pellucid and white.

Hind, and Beng. Algusi.
A most beautiful, small parasite, found in great abundance growing on the lower part of the stems of Crotolaria Juncea, during the month of February and March.

Stems numerous, filiform, smooth, except at the parts where it grows to the stalks of its supporter, there tuberculate; extent from one to two feet high; colour pale yellow. Leaves none. Flowers from ten to twenty, forming most beautiful, round, sessile, white, pellucid heads. Bractes a single one under each head, which is white, membranaceous, and oblong. Calyx and corol five-cleft, swelled with pellucid cells, like the Ice-plant. Nectarial scales reniform, ciliate. Stamens five. Germ two-celled, with two seeds in each, attached to the bottom of the cells. Styles two. Stigma simple.

COLDENIA. Schreb. gen. N. 233.

1. C. procumbens. Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. i. 712.
A small annual, spreading flat on the ground, and in general very common on dry rice-fields during the cold season; but never to be seen from the beginning of the periodical rains till they are completely over.
TETRANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

BRUCEA. Schreb. gen. N. 1508.

Calyx four-parted. Petals four. Germs four, one-seeded, attachment inferior. Berries four, superior, one-seeded. Embryo inverse, with scarcely any perisperm. Sometimes a fifth part is added.

1. B. sumatrana. R.
Shrubby. Leaflets serrate. Racemes axillary, generally compound.
Lussa-Radja. Rumph. Amb. Auctuar. 27. t. 15.
Mal. Ampadoo-Barrowing.
A native of Sumatra. From thence Mr. Ewer sent the seeds to the Botanic garden, where in one year the plants were about four feet high with a straight ligneous stem; and few branches. They then began to flower in May, and continued to blossom and ripen their seed all the year.

Leaves scattered, unequally-pinnate, from twelve to eighteen inches long. Leaflets from four to six pair, opposite, short-petioled, obliquely ovate-lanceolate, grossly and obtusely serrate, pointed, villous underneath, from three to six inches long, very bitter, and somewhat fœtid. Petioles common, round, and villous. Stipules none. Racemes axillary, solitary, from one to six, or eight inches long, somewhat compound, dark purple, and clothed with a few white hairs. Flowers numerous, very minute, dark purple, and in all the Sumatra plants completely hermaphrodite. Bractes subulate, hairy, very small, and caducous. Calyx four-leaved, or deeply four-parted. Segments small, ovate-lanceolate, deep purple, hairy on the outside and with the corols becoming reflexed. Petals four, longer than the calyx, lanceolate, dark purple, and hairy on the outside. Nectary a dark purple, four-lobed, fleshy cup surrounding the insertion of the germs. Filaments four, short, purple, inserted un-
der the margin of the nectary. *Anthers* oval, large, and deep purple till they discharge their pollen. *Germs* four, superior, one-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the upper and inner side of the cell. *Styles* single, short, recurved, one to each germ. *Stigmas* simple. *Drupes* four, when all come to maturity, size of a small grain of black pepper, smooth, dark purple, one-celled. *Nut* conform to the drupe, rugose, one-celled, inner edge thinner, and the upper half of it marked with a white line, (the umbilicus). *Seed* conform to the nut. *Integuments* single, adhering to the perisperm, thin and white. *Perisperm* in very small quantity, indeed it may be called a fleshy inner integument. *Embryo* as long as the perisperm, straight, inverse. *Cotyledons* oval, fleshy. *Plumila* two-lobed. *Radicle* roundish, superior.

*Obs.* Since I first described this tree, and only from plants that were completely hermaphrodite I have found some plants perfectly male, and others as completely female. In this plant, therefore, we have another instance of Trioicous Polygamy.

From the sensible qualities of the green parts of this plant, being somewhat foetid, and simply, though intensely bitter, it promises to be as good an antedystenical medicine as Bruce's *Abyssinian Wooginos* itself. As soon as the plants arrive at greater maturity the bark shall be tried, and compared with Angustura bark which has by some been thought that of *Brucea antedysenterica* of Bruce's *Travels*, &c. vol. v. p. 69. also of I. F. Miller, Tab. 25. and still better described and figured by L. Heritier under the name *Brucea ferruginea*, Stirp. Nov. 19. t. 10. See also Linn. sp. pl. ed. Willd. iv. 742.

**MYRIOPHYLLUM.** Schreb. gen. N. 1440.

1. M. tetrandrum. R.

*Leaves* verticelled, all filiform-pinnatifid. *Flowers* axillary, verticelled, tetrandrous. *Calyx* four-leaved.

Compare with Hottonia *sessiliflora* Linn, *sp. pl. ed. Willd.* i. 813.

_Teling._ Neerla-pamarum.

It grows in sweet water; appearing during the rains.

*Stems* round, articulate, spongy below the water, length various, above the water from four to six inches, about the thickness of a crow’s quill. *Leaves* verticelled, pinnatifid, below the water they are much larger, with capillary segments; above the water they are small. *Flowers* very small, white, verticelled, *i.e.* one in the axill of each leaf. *Calyx* above, four-leaved; *leaflets* permanent. *Petals* four, oblong. *Filaments* shorter than the petals.

2. M. tuberculatum. R.

*Leaves* verticelled, pinnatifid. *Flowers* axillary, verticelled, tetrandrous; fruit tetraceous, tubercled.

A native of borders of lakes, and other moist places near Calcutta, in blossom most part of the year, and very much like *M. tetrandrum*.

*Stems* creeping, round, jointed, length various, the erect extremities about five or six inches. *Leaves* verticelled, pinnatifid, or acutely serrate. *Flowers* verticelled, sessile, one in the axill of each leaf, small, pink-coloured. *Calyx* none. *Corol*; *petals* oblong, expanding, pink-coloured. *Filament* short. *Anthers* linear. *Seeds* united in the form of a four-lobed, tubercled pericarp.

_POTAMOGETON._ Schreb. _gen._ N. 234.


C c'2
1. *P. indicum* R.

Creeping. *Leaves* alternate, from narrow-lanceolate to elliptically oval, opaque, glossy, many-nerved. *Anthers* four pair, attached to the claws of the round concave petals.

A native of the borders of fresh water lakes and ditches in the vicinity of Calcutta. Flowers in February and March.

*Stems* creeping. The small simple roots which issue from the joints are all I can discover, for while the plant advances from the apex, it decays at the opposite end, so that I do not think any part of them exists for one year. *Branches* few, and like what I call the stems; they are all round, smooth, and jointed at various distances. *Leaves* alternate, except next to the flowers, and there often opposite, petioled, from narrow-lanceolate to elliptically oval, opaque, even, and very smooth, or rather glossy, entire, obtuse, obscurely many-nerved; size very various. Those that remain immersed are narrower, longer, more strongly marked with nerves, and sub-transparent. *Petioles* simple, not sheathing, length various, in plants left by the water much shorter than the leaves. *Stipules* solitary, axillary, sheathing, length of the petioles, slit halfway or more on the inside. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, or opposite to a leaf, round, rather thicker, smooth, and nearly as long as the cylindrical spike, which each supports. *Flowers* small, numerous, green. *Calyx* none. *Petals* long-clawed, nearly round, incurved, fleshy; concave within, convex on the back, permanent. *Filaments* none. *Anthers*, four pairs attached to the claws of the petals on the inside. *Germs* four, ovate-oblong; one-celled, with one ovulum in each. *Styles* short, and thick. *Stigmas* a dark speck on the apex of the styles. *Drupes* obovate, smooth. *Nut* conform to the drupe, one-celled. *Embryo* curved, as represented by Gærtner in *P. nataus*, vol. ii. t. 84.

2. *P. tuberosum* R.

*Leaves* alternate, and only opposite at the floriferous forks,
Potamogeton.  TETRANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.  453

sessile, linear, much waved, entire, clear, when dry membranaceous.

Found immersed in extensive masses, in ponds, lakes, and receptacles of fresh water in Bengal, during the dry season, chiefly when in flower in February, it rises so near to the surface as to allow the little spikes of flowers to emerge completely.

Root of long simple fibres, brown, &c, according to the colour of the mud they enter; on the creeping joints are generally found small roundish-lobate, viviparous tubers. Stems and branches of various lengths, according to the depth of the water, &c, a groove on each side gives them the appearance of being compressed, thick as a pack-thread, smooth, at the bottom of the water creeping, towards the extremities when in flower dichotomous; previously to that period the branches are alternate and axillary. Leaves sessile, alternate, except at the floriferous fork of the branches, where they are opposite, linear, rather obtuse, much waved, finely and acutely serrulate, with two slender nerves near the margin, pellucid, from two to three inches long, by little more than a quarter of an inch broad. Stipules sheathing, short, smooth, greenish like the other parts of the plant, and scarcely to be distinguished from them. Spikes solitary in the fork of the branches, rather long-peduncled, from four to eight-flowered, when in blossom emerged, afterwards immersed. Corol, stamina, and germ as in the genus, but here there certainly is a style with four large, obliquely truncated stigmas. Seed as in P. natans, Gært. sem. ii. 23. tab. 84.
CLASS V.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

HELIOTROPIUM. Schreb. gen. N. 239.

Corol salver-shaped; throat contracted with vaults. Seeds four, naked, or each covered with its proper bark.

1. H. indicum. Willd. sp. i. 740.
Sans. Shreehustinee, Bhoroondee.
Beng. Hatti-soora.

This is one of the most common plants in India, it is in flower at all seasons, and delights in out-of-the-way corners, rubbish, &c. where the soil is rich and dry.

Stems and branches diffuse, dichotomous, hairy, general height one, or two feet, but spreading to an extent greater than its height. Leaves for the most part alternate, petiolated, cordate, wrinkled, margins curled. Spikes leaf-opposed, generally solitary, peduncled, longer than the leaves. Flowers rigidly sessile, minute, in two rows on the upper side of the spikes. Corol longer than the calyx. Tube gibbous; border five-lobed, pale rose colour. Seeds united towards the base, two-cleft, smooth.

2. H. coromandelianum. Willd. sp. i. 742.
Annual, ascending, pubescent. Leaves petioled, obovate, entire. Spikes paired, and solitary.
Lithospermum.  Pentandria monogynia.

Beng. Naga-phoollee.
A native of Coromandel, Bengal, &c. Flowering time the hot and rainy seasons.

Root simple, annual. Stems several, near the base spreading on the ground, afterwards ascending; clothed with white, soft hair. Leaves scattered, petioled, obovate, entire, hairy like the stems and branches. Spikes terminal, and interspersed among the leaves, generally paired. Flowers numerous, small, white, placed in a waved row on the upper side of the spikes. Calyx half the length of the corol, the exterior, inferior, divisions longer.

3. H. paniculatum. R.
Erect, ramous, hairy. Leaves petioled, ovate-oblong. Spikes terminal, panicled, secund. Tube of the corol long and gibbous.
A native of Chittagong, flowers during the hot season.

Corol funnel-shaped, throat perforated, and naked. Calyx five-parted. Germ four-celled, with one pendulous ovulum in each.

1. L. viridiflorum. R.
Shrubby, erect. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, rugose, entire. Spikes peduncled, twice or thrice dichotomous, recurved.
A native of Chittagong, where it blossoms during the rains, and cool season.

Stems erect, ligneous, soon throwing out many, patent alternate, round, hairy branches; whole height from three to five feet. Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, acute, rugose, entire, a little hairy underneath; length from four to six inches, and from two to three broad. Peduncles at first terminal, but becoming lateral; as vegetation advances, twice, thrice, or even oftener bifid; each division ending in a
somewhat long, recurved, secund spike, with two rows of small, exquisitely beautiful, green flowers on its convex side. 

**Bractes** none. **Calyx** five-leaved. **Corol** with the tube enlarged towards the base, twice the length of the calyx; **border** slightly five-notched; **throat** open. **Anthers** linear, sub-sessile, near the base of the tube of the corol. **Germ** ovate, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the top of the axis. **Seeds** ovate-cordate, smooth.

**CYNOGLOSSUM. Schreb. gen. N. 243.**

Corol funnel-shaped; the throat contracted with vaults. **Seeds** four, depressed, affixed to the style.

1. **C. racemosum. R.**

Annual, erect, ramous. **Leaves** lanceolate, sessile, hairy. **Spikes** paired and solitary, lateral, and twining. **Flowers** pedicelled. **Seeds** echinate, distinct.

Found growing on rubbish in the vicinity of Calcutta; flowering time the rainy season.

**Root** annual. **Stem** erect, with many alternate, erect branches from every part; all covered with short, stiff, depressed hairs; the whole height about a foot and half. **Leaves** alternate, sessile, lanceolate, hairy, veined, a little wrinkled, margins minutely curled, and ciliate; from two to three inches long. **Spikes** terminal, and axillary, peduncled, generally paired, though sometimes single; when at their full length much longer than the leaves, with the apices incurved. **Flowers** alternate, on the upper side of the spikes pedicelled, while expanded erect, afterwards ternuous, very small, white, with a purple throat which is somewhat contracted by five two-lobed glands. **Calyx** longer than the corol; **leaflets** oval, hairy. **Stamens** just within the mouth of the tube of the corol. **Seeds** distinct, of a roundish conical shape, armed with many short, thick, stiff, glutinous, headed bris-
Cynoglossum.  

**Pentandria Monogynia.**

ties, and affixed to a conical receptacle, which has four corresponding concavities to receive the four seeds.

2. *C. diffusum. R.*


A native of Bengal; appearing in gardens, and on cultivated land in the cold season.

*Stems* diffuse, slender, clothed with stiff hairs; length from six to eighteen inches. *Leaves* alternate, the inferior ones petioled; the superior ones sub-sesile, all entire, oblong, soft, and hairy. *Flowers* solitary, between the leaves, short-peduncled, small, white, with a tinge in the throat. *Calyx* longer than the tube, hairy. *Corol* with the *tube* gibbous, its mouth contracted with five broad, emarginate scales. *Stamens* hid in the belly of the tube. *Seeds*, or arils obovate, scabrous, affixed by the base, and on the inside to the stigma.

3. *C. marifolium. R.*

Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* bifarious, oblong, hairy. *Flowers* solitary between the leaves; *corol* half the length of the *calyx*; *seeds* round, rough.

A native of the eastern parts of Bengal; flowering time the cold season; soon after which the seed ripens, and the plants perish.

*Root* annual. *Stem* none, but several, ramous, slender, round, hairy branches spread on the ground. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, sub-sesile, elliptic, hairy underneath: half an inch in length, and about half that in breadth. *Flowers* axillary, or between the leaves, short-peduncled, solitary, very small, of a pale whitish blue. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* lanceolate, hairy on the outside, nearly twice as large as the corol. *Corol*, the *tube* very short, the *throat* contracted, by five emarginate scales alternate with the stamens. *Filaments* short; *anthers* large, half hid in the mouth of the

**BORAGO.** Schreb. gen. N. 249.

*Corol* rotate. *Throat* closed with rays.

1. *B. indica.* R. Willd, sp. i. 776.
   Annual, diffuse. *Leaves* sub-sagittate, stem-clasping, the lower ones opposite. *Flowers* solitary, drooping. *Calyx* conical, with five hornlets behind.
   *Beng.* Chhota-kulpa.
   Common over most parts of India, producing flowers and ripe seed the greatest part of the year.
   *Root* fibrous, annual. *Stem* scarcely any, but many dichotomous, hairy, spreading branches of about a foot in length. The lower *leaves* opposite; the upper ones alternate, all sessile, stem-clasping, sub-sagittate, entire, hairy. *Peduncles* opposite to, or between the leaves, drooping, hairy, one-flowered. *Flowers* pale blue. *Calyx* five-parted, with the fissures extended into five recurved hornlets; divisions adhering by their margins, giving to the whole a conical shape. *Corol* a little longer than the calyx; divisions cordate with filiform apices. *Anthers* united into a firm, taper cone over the mouth of the tube of the corol.

2. *B. zeylanica.* Willd, sp. i. 777.
   Annual, erect, ramous, strigose. *Cauline* leaves opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate; *floral* ones alternate with the solitary, one-flowered, drooping peduncles.
   A native of various parts of India. Flowering time the cold season.
   *Root* annual. *Stem* erect, *branches* opposite, round, jointed, hispid with numerous sharp, stiff bristles of two sizes; the larger inserted on coloured glandular elevations; the height
of the whole plant in a good soil from four to six, or even eight feet. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, lanceolate, entire, harsh, with a few stiff, scattered hairs. Floral leaves terminal, alternate, small, sessile, cordate-lanceolate. Peduncles sub-solitary, one-flowered, drooping, sub-alternate, longer than the floral leaves, round, hairy. Bractes no other than the floral leaves. Flowers cernuous, pale blue. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets adhering slightly near the base, and at their adhesions forming five sharp ridges, but without the posterior horns of Borago indica; nor, like that plant, does it shut over the seed, but becomes expanded. Corol; divisions of the border broad-cordate, with their apices sub-filiform. Filaments short, and thick, inserted on the mouth of the tube of the corol. Anthers sagittate, woolly, each ending in a large twisted thread; sides firmly united into a conical dome over the stigma. Seeds four, ovate, smooth on the outside, rough on the inside, where lodged in the receptacle.

3. B. spinulosa. R.
Annual, diffuse, dichotomous, armed with depressed bristles. All the leaves alternate, sessile, oblong, scabrous. Peduncles leaf-opposed, one-flowered.
A native of Bengal, appearing in the cold season.

MENYANTHES. Schreb. gen. N. 263.


Petioles viviparous. Leaves round-cordate, repand. Nectary triple; stigma two-cleft.
Sans. Koomoodwutee, Koomoodinee.
Beng. Chooli.
Teling. Antara Tamara.

A native of pools of sweet water, where it floats, often not reaching the bottom with its roots. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

Root annual, fibrous. Leaves radical, petioled, cordate, lobes overlapping a little, margins somewhat scolloped, smooth, on the upper side purplish green; size various, the larger from four to six inches long. Petioles round, length various, on the upper side about two inches below the leaf there is a viviparous tuberosity, which produces the flowers as well as other leaves and roots, the old leaf and the parent petiole decaying, leave this a new plant, each petiole in succession doing the same. Peduncles many, from the above-mentioned tuberosity of the petiole, one-flowered, sufficiently long to raise the flower above the water while expanded, afterwards they drop into the water, and there ripen their seeds. Flowers pure white, about an inch in diameter. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets broad-lanceolate, permanent. Corol of one petal; divisions of the border oblong, expanding with broad, membranaceous, waved, curled, ragged margins; down the middle of each of them runs a ridge, exactly similar to one half of the divisions themselves, no hair on the flowers. Nectary triple; the exterior one consisting of white, ramous filaments crowning the mouth of the tube of the corol, as in Nerium; the middle one of five beautiful yellow, glandular bodies, which nearly fill the mouth of the tube, standing alternate with the filaments; and the interior one of five hairy, yellow bodies surrounding the base of the germ. Filaments inserted into the tube of the corol near its base. Anthers oval. Style short. Stigma two-cleft; segments large, and lobate. Seeds a little compressed, scabrous. Receptacles parietal, opposite, running down the sides of the capsules.

2. M. indica. Willd. spec. i. 811.

Petioles viviparous; leaves round-cordate. Upper side of
the corol hairy; nectaries none. Stigma three-lobed. Seeds obovate.

Hind and Beng. Bura-chooli.
Teleng. Antara-tamara.

Like M. cristata it is found floating on sweet water lakes, &c. in Bengal. I never met with it on the coast. Flowering time the cold season.

Leaves petioled, round-cordate; margins slightly waved, somewhat fleshy, smooth, when full grown about a foot or more each way. Petioles round, length various; from a tuberosity near the apex, there issue flowers, other leaves, and roots; each leaf therefrom becoming a new plant, as in M. cristata. Calyx from five to six-parted. Corol expanding; tube short, yellow; border from five to six-parted, divisions lanceolate, the upper side thickly clothed with long white filaments. Nectaries wanting, or minute. Filaments as many as the divisions of the calyx and corol, ascending. Anthers erect. Stigma three-lobed, curled. Capsule one-celled. Receptacles three, running down the inside of the capsules. Seeds numerous, obovate.

FAGRĘA. Schreb. gen. N. 276.


1. F. fragrans. R.


A tree of a moderate size, found by Dr. William Hunter in one garden only on the Island of Pulo Pinang; to which it was originally brought from China. It blossoms in May and June, and ripens its fruit in September and October.
Branche numerous, spreading in every direction. Leaves opposite, decussate, patent, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, taper, obtuse-pointed, entire, nerveless and smooth on both sides; from four to five inches long, and about one and a half broad. Petioles short, smooth, enlarged at the base into a stem-clasping ring, which in the dried specimens are encrusted with a clear yellow resin. Corymbs peduncled, axillary, nearly as long as the leaves, decompound, decussate, smooth. Flowers numerous, large, whitish yellow, fragrant. Bractes small, permanent. Calyx beneath, deeply five-parted, or rather five-leaved; permanent. Leaflets sub-rotund, imbricat-ed, smooth, many times shorter than the tube of the corol. Corol one-petalled. Tube between campanulate and infundibuliform. Border contorted, five-parted; divisions ovate-oblong, expanding. Filaments five, ascending, inserted in the mouth of the tube, and much longer than the corol. Anthers incumbent. Germ above, ovate. Style, the length of the stamens. Stigma enlarged, entire. Berry oval, a little pointed, size of a currant, smooth, red, pulpy, two-celled. Seed several in each cell, angular, and scabrous.

2. F. elliptica. R.
Leaves opposite, short-petioled, broad-elliptic, smooth, and firm. Corymbs terminal, more than super-decompound. Tube of the corol cylindric.
A native of the Moluccas.

PLUMBAGO. Schreb. gen. N. 281.
Calyx gibbous, five-toothed. Corol funnel-shaped. Stamina inserted into the tops of the five nectarial scales which embrace the germ. Stigma five-cleft. Seed one, oblong, coated.
1. *P. zeylanica*. Willd. sp. i. 837.
   Shrubby. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, smooth. *Racemes* be-
sprinkled with glutinous hair. *Bractes* three, unequal.
   *Sans*. Pathin, Chitraka; also Vulni, and all the other
   names of fire.
   Beng. Chitra, Chita.

A perennial shrubby plant, a native of India.

*Stems* many, jointed, smooth, somewhat declining, ramous,
flexuous, from two to four feet long, and about the thickness
of a large quill. *Branches* nearly bifarious. *Leaves* alter-
nate, short-petioled, ovate, waved, smooth, entire, from two
to three inches long, and one and a half, or two broad. *Peti-
oles* short, stem-clasping, channelled, or sub-winged. *Sti-
pules* none. *Racemes* axillary, and also terminal, covered with
much short glutinous hair. *Flowers* pure white. *Bractes*
three-fold, one-flowered, the outer one is ten times larger than
the lateral one; they are covered with the same gluten as the
peduncle of the raceme, sometimes there is a fourth linear
bracte pressing the calyx.

bractes three, smooth.
   Beng. Rukta-chitra, Lall-chita.

Native of Coromandel, and other parts of India.

Perennial, shrubby; *stems, branches, leaves, and petioles* as
in the preceding. *Racemes* axillary, and also terminal, smooth.
*Flowers* large, of a bright beautiful red. *Bractes* three-fold,
one-flowered, equal, smooth; the inner or upper two united
between the flower and rachis.

*Obs*. The specific distinguishing marks between these two
species, according to my observation, depend on the racemes and bractes; colour not being a specific mark.

**PORANA.** Schreb. gen. N. 286.


1. **P. paniculata.** R.


A native of the interior parts of Bengal, and particularly plentiful upon the ruins of Gour, and the Rajamahal hills. Flowering time the cold season; seeds ripe in March.

*Stem* woody, divided into numerous, very long, scandent, and twining, stout, woody branches, which extend over the largest trees, or whatever else they meet with, their extremities drooping beautifully. *Bark* of the woody parts ash-coloured, and uneven; that of the young shoots clothed with whitish soft down. *Leaves* cordate, entire, fine-pointed, villous on both sides, but particularly so underneath, where they are also hoary, from one to four inches each way. *Panicles* terminal, and from the exterior axills, pendulous or drooping. *Flowers* very numerous, small, pure white. *Calyx* five-leaved, downy; leaflets unequal, but all much shorter than the corol. *Corol* one-petalled, campanulate, margins slightly five-lobed. *Filaments* five, inserted into the bottom of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* linear, half hid. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, ovula four, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* short, and simple. *Stigma* of two, large, round, lobes. *Capsule* (*utriculus*) ovate, one-celled, evalvular, membranaceous, brittle, villous, size of a small pea, surrounded by the remaining calyx, three of the five leaflets thereof becoming sca-
riose are enlarged into as many oblong, lanceolate wings many times longer than the capsule itself; the other two continue of their original length, but so contracted in breadth as to be filiform. *Seed* solitary, affixed to the base of the capsule. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the *Convolvulaceae*, to which order it belongs.

*Obs.* A large plant, from thirty to forty feet long; covering a mango tree, is now in full blossom before me, and is certainly a most lovely sight; the long pendulous extremities of the branches, with their numerous panicles of small, white flowers, and hoary leaves, render it a very pleasing object.


A native of various parts of India, but scarce in Bengal; flowers during the cold season in the Botanic garden, and when in that state is uncommonly beautiful.

*Trunk* and *branches* ligneous, twining, to a very considerable extent, over trees, &c. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, entire, smooth, pointed, from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Panicules* axillary, and terminal, drooping; *ramifications* thereof alternate, and downy. *Flowers* numerous, small, white, inodorous, pedicelled. *Bractes* small, villous, several on the base of the pedicels, and one longer than the others under its insertion. *Calyx* of five, oblong, scariose leaflets, which are nearly as long as the corol. *Corol* campanulate; *border* five-cleft; *divisions* oblong, and obtuse. *Filaments* five, inserted near the bottom of the tube of the corol, and nearly as long as the corol. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing four ovula, attached to the bottom of their cells. *Style* half two-cleft, one of the divisions shorter. *Stigma* beaded, somewhat two-lobed. *Utriculus* surrounded with five, scariose, equally enlarged, permanent leaflets of the calyx; round, size of a small pea, smooth, brown. The rest as in the former species.
3. P. racemosa. R.

Annual, twining, filiform. Leaves cordate, the cauline ones petioled, the floral ones stem-clasping. Racemes axillary and terminal. Corol five-cleft.

A native of Nepal, from thence introduced by Dr. F. Buchanan, into the Botanic garden, where it blossoms during the dry season.

Stems annual, twining, slender, pretty smooth. Leaves cordate, entire, obtuse-pointed, soft, and smooth, the cauline ones are petioled; the floral ones sessile, indeed stem-clasping. Racemes axillary, and terminal, long-peduncled, few-flowered. Bractes, the lower ones like the floral leaves, but smaller, those of the superior flowers very small. Flowers alternate, pedicelled, small, white. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets sub-lanceolate, growing with the pericarp into five scariose wings. Corol sub-campanulate; tube short, and rather gibbous; border five-parted; segments oblong. Filaments short, unequal, inserted into the tube of the corol near its bottom. Anthers ovate, within the tube. Germ ovate, one-celled, containing two seeds, attached to its bottom. Style length of the stamens. Stigma oval, apex two-lobed. Utriculus oval, smooth, of a very delicate, entire, membranaceous texture, surrounded by the five leaflets of the calyx, now enlarged into five scariose, cuneiform wings. Seed as in the preceding species.

CONVOLVULUS. Schreb. gen. N. 287.

Calyx five-leaved. Corol campanulate. Germ two, rarely three-celled. Stigma from two to three-lobed. Capsule, two or three-celled; cells two-seeded. Embryo erect, curved; cotyledons corrugated.

N. B. In far the greater number of our East Indian Convulvuli, and Ipomoea, the stigma consists of two globular heads; each globe an aggregate of minute, roundish, pellucid, glutinous tubercles. In the specific character, therefore.
I take no notice of the stigma when so formed; it will consequently be understood to consist of two round lobes, when not mentioned. In this genus there is but one species (C. flagelliformis,) that can be said to have any thing like an entire stigma and in Ipomoea only one, viz. I phoenicea. I do not therefore think it would answer any valuable purpose to make a double stigma the essential, generic mark of Convolvulus, and a single capitate one, that of Ipomoea. But those with an entire seed vessel, may be advantageously formed into a distinct family, which I have done in the next genus, Lettsonia.

SECT. I. Twining with undivided Leaves.

1. C. gangeticus, R.

Perennial, twining, extensive. Leaves round-cordate, entire, obtuse. Peduncles solitary, from one to four-flowered. Leaflets of the calyx reniform, increasing in size with the capsule, and hiding it. Corol with nearly entire margins.

A native of the banks of the Ganges, where it blossoms during the cool season; when its extended branches, and numerous, very large, bright, pink-coloured flowers are highly ornamental; seeds ripe in March.

Stems shrubby, twining up and over trees to a great extent; young shoots round, pale green, and a little hairy. Leaves petioled, re-entering, round-cordate, entire, often emarginate, nearly smooth above; villous, and dotted underneath, and there strongly marked with many, nearly simple, parallel veins; length and breadth about three or four inches. Petioles channelled, nearly as long as the leaves. Peduncles axillary, solitary, shorter than the petioles, from one to three-flowered. Bractes oblong, opposite, caducous at a very early period. Leaflets of the calyx obvolute, reniform, emarginate, with thin, membranaceous edges, increasing in size with the fruit, and covering it completely at all times. Germ four-celled, with one ovulum in each cell, attached to the
bottom, stigma of two round lobes. Capsules entirely hid in the calyx, which together with them is the size of a large nutmeg. Seeds covered with a dense coat of fine brown down, and hairy round the umbilicus.

2. *C. semidigynus. R.*

Perennial, twining. Leaves cordate, villous. Peduncles three or more-flowered. Style half two-cleft. Stigmas globular.

A native of the Shree-nugur mountains, from thence Captain Hardwicke sent seeds to the Botanic garden, where the plants, three years old when this description was taken, are very extensive and in full blossom in December.

Stems woody, twining; young parts villous. Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, and ovate-cordate, entire, pointed, of a very soft, villous texture, particularly underneath; three or four inches long, and about two broad. Petioles half as long as the leaves, villous. Peduncles axillary, solitary, shorter than the petioles, round, downy, each bearing three or more large, pure white, inodorous flowers. Bractes ovate, caducous. Calyx downy. Corol villous on the outside. Anthers with their points bent back towards the bottom of the corol, and their sagittate bases pointing to its mouth. Germ bearded. Style two-cleft. Stigma globular.

3. *C. fastigiatus. R.*

Twining, perennial, smooth. Leaves cordate, smooth. Cymes long; peduncles many-flowered.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal; in flower, and full foliage most part of the year.

Root perennial. Stems and branches numerous, twining; all the sub-ligneous parts scabrous; young shoots running over bushes to an extent of many fathoms, generally tinged with purple. Long runners issue from the top of the root, and spread along the surface of the earth. Leaves cordate, in the young luxuriant shoots and runners they are often va-
Convolvulus, Pentandria Monogynia. 469

riously lobate, or have their posterior lobes angular; all are smooth on both sides from two to four inches each way, and like the tender branchlets often tinged with purple, particularly the margins, veins and nerves; there are two round, smooth, rust-coloured glands on the sides of the base of the nerve, where it joins the petioles, which are from one to six inches long. Peduncles small, deciduous. Calyx smooth, leaflets obovate, acuminate, and very small in proportion to the size of the corol. Stamina within the tube. Stigma of two round lobes. Capsules smooth, membranaceous, from two to four-lobed, with a single, dark brown or black, smooth seed in each.

4. C. maximus. Willd. sp. pl. i. 853.
A native of Coromandel.

5. C. malabaricus. Willd. sp. pl. i. 857.
A very extensive, perennial species, found in Mysore by Dr. B. Heyne. In the Botanic garden it began to blossom in February, when the plants were four years old.

Stem and larger branches ligneous, and clothed with spongy, uneven, ash-coloured bark; twining over trees &c. to the extent of several fathoms; young shoots smooth, deep green; every part, on being wounded, discharges a large quantity of dull-coloured, clammy juice, which instantly becomes of a deep brown colour. Leaves long-petioled, cordate, entire, smooth on both sides, from three to six inches long; and nearly as broad. Peduncles axillary, smooth, many-flowered; sometimes terminal and panicked; pedicels clavate. Flowers rather small; the bottom of the bell deep purple; throat pink with the margins paler, almost white, and slightly ten-


A native of the mountainous parts of the Circars.

*Stem* twining, running to a great extent, round, smooth. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long. *Petioles* short, channelled, smooth. *Stipules* small. *Peduncles* axillary, as long as the petioles, erect, rigid, round, smooth, many-flowered, umbell-like. *Flowers* large, pure white; *lobes* rounded, and emarginate. *Stigma* two-lobed; *lobes* globular.

*Obs.* There is a variety of this, if not a distinct species, which differs from it in no other respect, than in being wholly covered with soft hairy down.

7. *C. laurifolius*. *R.*


A native of Mysore, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta by Dr. B. Heyne, where it flowers in November. The seeds are ripe in March.

*Stems* woody towards the base, twining to a very considerable extent. *Bark* of the ligneous parts smooth; that of the young shoots armed with small, stiff, adpressed hairs. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from ovate to elliptic, with a few adpressed hairs scattered over both surfaces; veins simple and parallel, length from two to six inches. *Petioless* scarcely half the length of the leaves; two dark glands at the apex, and hairy like the other tender parts. *Stipules* none. *Peduncles* axillary, shorter.
than the leaves, round, hairy, many-flowered, the divisions of ten accompanied with a leaf or two. \textit{Bractes} small, hairy, caducous. \textit{Flowers} of a moderate size, rosy. \textit{Calyx} with equal, ovate, rounded, smooth, segments; their margins coloured. \textit{Corol; tube} or bell sub-cylindric; the inside deep purple; the outside and border pink; \textit{lobes} emarginate, and slightly separated. \textit{Nectary} a yellow, fleshy ring, surrounding the base of the germ. \textit{Filaments} inserted on the bottom of the bell of the corol, there of a purple colour and bearded. \textit{Anthers} ovate-oblong. \textit{Germ} sub-ovate. \textit{Stigma} of two globular lobes. \textit{Capsule} nearly round, size of a large pea, fleshy, two-celled, with two smooth seeds in each.


Annual, twining. \textit{Leaves} cordate, smooth. \textit{Peduncles} as long as the petioles, many-flowered; \textit{lobes} of the \textit{corol} pointed. \textit{Stigma} two-cleft, \textit{lobes} revolute.

\textit{Ipomoea paniculata}. \textit{Burm. Fl. Ind.} p. 50. t. 21. f. 1. (bad.)

A native of hedges, &c. Flowering time the cool season.

\textit{Stems} twining, annual, round, sometimes slightly hairy. \textit{Leaves} alternate, petioled, exactly cordate, entire, fine-pointed, sometimes very slightly hairy, from one to four inches long. \textit{Peduncles} axillary, rather longer than the petioles, erect, many-flowered, umbel-bearing. \textit{Flowers} pure white, \textit{lobes} acute. \textit{Stigma} two, clubbed, revolute.

9. \textit{C. calycinus}. \textit{R.}

Perennial, twining, hairy. \textit{Leaves} cordate, acute. \textit{Peduncles} from two to three-flowered. \textit{Exterior} three leaflets of the \textit{calyx} sagittate, ciliate, as long as the gibbous tube of the corol. \textit{Fruit} drooping.

A native of the interior parts of India; from Cawnpore Captain Hardwicke sent plants to the Botanic garden, where they blossom about the beginning of the cool season.

\textit{Stem} twining, perennial; \textit{tender shoots} very hairy. \textit{Leaves}
cordate; entire, acute; lobes large, and rounded, a few distinct hairs on the nerves and veins; from three to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Petioles* hairy, slightly channelled, shorter than the leaves. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, about as long as the petioles, bearing two, or three alternate, pedicelled, rather small, pure white flowers; after the flowers drop, the pedicels become drooping. *Bractes* cordate, a few scattered over the peduncles, and pedicels. *Calyx*, leaflets as long as the tube, ciliate; the exterior sagittate. *Filaments* smooth. *Germ* on a nectarial pedicel. *Stigma* of two round lobes.


Annual, filiform, sometimes villous. *Leaves* exactly cordate, entire. *Peduncles* jointed, clavate beyond the joint, after the flower decays this part droops; one-flowered, lobes of the corol emarginate. *Seeds* downy.

A native of various parts of India, blossoming in Bengal during the rainy and cool seasons.

*Obs.* In Dillenius's figure of *C. obscurus*, which is the only species I can compare this plant to, the lobes of the corol are acute; here they are emarginate, hence I conclude they are different. In the Banksian herbarium either this or one much like it is named *C. funicularis*.

11. *C. spæhorocephalus*. *R.*

Annual, twining, villous. *Leaves* cordate-sagittate; lobes rounded. *Flowers* numerous, sessile, on sub-sessile, round, axillary heads.

A native of the interior parts of Bengal. Flowering time from the close of the rains in October till January.

*Root* annual. *Stem* and *branches* twining, round; *young shoots* clothed with short soft hairs. *Leaves* sagittate-cordate, posterior lobes large, and rounded, both the sides and margins somewhat hairy; length from one to four inches. *Petioles* hairy, channelled, about half as long as the leaves. *Pe-
Convolvulus.  Pentandria Monogynia.  473

duncles axillary, solitary, very short, or almost wanting, bearing many small, rose-coloured, sessile flowers, forming globular heads. Bractes or involucres many, linear, recurved. Calyx, leaflets as long as the corol, hairy, tapering to a rather long, recurved point. Corol having the border slightly marked with ten indentures. Anthers half hid in the tube of the corol. Stigma of two round lobes. Capsule globular, villous, size of a marrow-fat pea, two-celled, with two light-coloured seeds in each.

Obs. There is a variety of the above, if not a distinct species, with white flowers, in round sessile heads, and having narrower leaves; in other respects they exactly agree; both are natives of Bengal and both are now growing luxuriantly in the Botanic garden. Compare them with Ipomoea tannifolia.

12. C. pilosus, R.

Annual, twining, every part very hairy. Leaves broad-cordate, entire, or slightly three-lobed, hoary underneath. Stipules ear-shaped. Cymes long-peduncled. Calycine leaflets and bractes ensiform and ciliate.

A native of Mysore; the seeds were sent from thence by Dr. Heyne, to the Botanic garden, where the plants spring up during the rains; blossoming and ripening their seeds during the cold season.

Annual. Stem and branches twining, extensive, round, very hairy, every part replete with a clammy white juice. Leaves broad-cordate, sometimes a little three-lobed, on the upper side a little hairy and deep green, underneath clothed with soft white wool; length from two to six inches, breadth nearly the same. Petioles about as long as the leaves, channelled, and hairy. Stipules reniform, with callous, ciliate margins; they are always present where there is a peduncle. Peduncles axillary, about as long as the petioles, bearing from one to ten or twelve, small, rose-coloured, pedicelled flowers. Bractes opposite, with a cordate, peduncle-clasping base; long, taper, recurved points; and ciliate, callous
Flowers numerous, of a lively pink colour, expanding about an inch. Calyx; leaflets linear, acute, longer than the tube of the corol, on the outside glandular, and very hairy. Stamens equalling the tube. Stigma of two round lobes. Capsules globular, half the length of the calyx. Seeds four, woolly.

13. C. Malcolmii. R.


The seeds of this plant were brought from Persia by Major Malcolm, in 1801. The plants raised from them in the Botanic garden, blossomed during the hot season of 1802, when they were about one year old.

Root perennial. Stems and branchlets twining to an extent of six or eight feet, somewhat furrowed, twisted, and villous, herbaceous. Leaves petioled, sagittate; margins a little hairy; smooth on both sides, from one to three inches long. Barbs or posterior lobes dilated, spreading, somewhat acute, often dentate, and always angular. Petioles scarcely half the length of the leaves, channelled. Peduncles axillary, two-flowered, three times longer than the petioles, round. Pedicels clavate, as long as the petioles, villous. Bractes two, opposite, at the base of the pedicels, lanceolate. Calycine leaflets ovate. Corol large, of a beautiful lively pink colour, margins almost entire. Filaments not half the length of the corol, villous at the base. Anthers purple. Germ with a yellow ring round the base. Style longer than the stamina. Stigma of two linear, spreading lobes.

Obs. I must leave the European Botanist to determine how nearly this is allied to arvensis, a plant I have never seen in India if this be not it.

14. C. Medium. Willd. sp. pl. i. 848.

Biennial. Leaves linear-lanceolate, stem-clasping, base
Convolvulus. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNA. 475

dilated and dentate. Peduncles axillary, from one to two-flowered. Leaflets of the calyx lanceolate, cuspidate.


Found in various parts of India, in flower during the rainy and cool seasons.

15. tridentatus. Willd. sp. pl. i. 848.

Annual, leaves short-petioled, sub-cuneate, with sagittate, acutely dentate, posterior lobes, and a somewhat retuse, or rounded tridentate apex. Peduncles filiform, one, rarely two-flowered.

Evolvulus tridentus. Burm. Ind. 77. t. 16. f. 3.

Sendera-clandi. Rheed. Mal. xi. 133. t. 65.

Found common on the coast of Coromandel, Malabar, &c. Flowers during the rainy season in Bengal.

16. C. bicolor. Willd. sp. pl. i. 850.

Perennial, twining, hairy. Leaves cordate, and generally somewhat angular, downy. Peduncles longer than the leaves, from one to four-flowered. Bractes lanceolar. Calycine leaflets acute and very unequal.

Hind. Jurud-kulmi.

Is a species common in hedges, &c. over the coast of Coromandel. Flowers during the rains.

Stems twining, herbaceous, round, covered with soft hair, or down, from one to two fathoms long. Leaves alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, sometimes slightly and irregularly lobate, downy, from one to four inches long. Peduncles axillary, twice as long as the leaves, slender, erect, downy, ending in a small head of from two to four sessile flowers. Bractes lanceolate, one or two pressing on each of the calyces. Flowers middle-sized, yellow, bottom of the bell, deep purple. Stigma of two globular heads. Capsules hairy, four-celled. Seeds black, one in each cell.

Obs. Since writing the above description I have often met with plants, having one, and two-flowered peduncles. It is
therefore very likely that those varieties include both C. sublobatus, and bicolor.

17. C. Turpethum. Willd. sp. pl. i. 859.

Sans. Synonyma.
Beng. Teoree, Dood kulmi.
Teling. Tella-tagada.
Common in hedges, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.
Root perennial. Stems twining, several fathoms long, from three to four-sided, angles membrane-winged, a little downy, perennial. Leaves alternate, petioled, form various, from cordate to linear, all are pointed, and lobate, or angular; behind a little downy. Stipules none, but instead thereof glands. Peduncles axillary, many-flowered. Flowers large, white. Bractes oval, concave, falling. Germ elevated on a large glandular body. Stigma two-lobed, Capsules involved in the dry calyx, absolutely four-sided, four-celled, one-valved; apex transparent. Seeds round, black, one in each cell, free.

Obs. The bark of the roots is by the natives employed as a purgative, which they use fresh, rubbed up with milk. About six inches in length of a root as thick as the little finger, they reckon a common dose. Cattle do not eat the plant.

SECT. II. Twining with divided or compound Leaves.

18. C. vitifolius. Willd. sp. pl. i. 864.
Perennial, twining, hairy. Leaves cordate, five-lobed, serrulate-dentate. Peduncles as long as the leaves, from three to six-flowered. Leaflets of the calyx obovate.
A native of hedges and forests; flowering in the cold season.

Stem twining, perennial, round, very hairy, two or three
Convolvulus. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 477

Fathoms long, the extremities of the branches are often highly coloured, and less hairy than the other parts. **Leaves** alternate, petiolated, broad-cordate, frequently five-lobed, remotely serrate-dentate, a little downy; size very various, being from one to six inches long. **Petioles** of the longer inferior leaves equalling these in length; those of the floral leaves short. **Peduncles** axillary, about as long as the floral leaves, from three to six-flowered. **Flowers** large, bell-shaped, very beautiful, of a bright lively yellow. **Calyx** hairy. **Anthers** becoming spiral after opening the extremities. **Stigma** of two round lobes.

19. *C. dentatus.* Willd. sp. pl. i. 849.

Twining, and creeping, muricated. **Leaves** cordate, three-lobed, dentate. **Peduncles** from two to three-flowered. **Leaflets** of the calyx obovate.

In Bengal it is more luxuriant than on the coast, leaves generally entire, stems, &c. generally smooth, and with longer, many-flowered peduncles.

**Teling.** Talla-antootiga.

A native of hedges, thickets, &c. Flowering time the rainy season.

**Stems** and branches twining, or creeping, filiform, often perennial, coloured, armed with small inoffensive prickles, otherwise smooth, one or two fathoms long. **Leaves** alternate, petiolate, cordate, three-lobed, toothed, smooth, from one to two inches long. **Petioles** prickly, branch-like. **Peduncles** axillary, as long as the petioles, and like them, from two to three-flowered. **Flowers** short-pedicelled, small, yellow. **Filaments** woolly at the base. **Stigma** single, large, globular.

20. *C. copticus.* Willd. sp. pl. i. 863.

Herbaceous, procumbent, angled. **Leaves** palmate. **Lobes** lanceolate, serrate. **Flowers** terminal, on minute branchlets. **Calyces** murexed.

A native of pasture ground, flowering in the rains.
Stems procumbent, rarely twining, herbaceous, angled from the insertion of the leaves, from one to two feet long. _Leaves_ alternate, short-petioled, palmate, scarcely an inch long, lobes from five to seven, divided to near the base, lanceolate, serrate, smooth, the inner ones smallest. _Stipules_ like the leaves, but small, and sessile. _Flowers_ terminal, small, white. _Calyx_ murexed. _Lobes_ of the corol semi-orbicular with a point.

21. _C. paniculatus_. Willd. _sp. pl._ i. 865.


Teling. Matta-pal-tiga.

A native of hedges, thickets, &c. Flowering time the wet season.

Root perennial, tuberous. _Stems_ and _branches_ perennial; _young shoots_ round and smooth. _Leaves_ alternate, petioled; palmate, from three to six inches each way. _Lobes_ generally five, divided little more than half way down, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth. _Peduncles_ axillary, erect, as long as the petioles, sub-umbel-bearing. _Flowers_ numerous, large, of a beautiful dark reddish purple. _Capsules_ four-celled. _Seeds_ woolly, all round.

_Obs._ Cattle eat it. The root is cathartic, and as such used by the natives where it grows.

22. _pedatus_. _R._

Perennial, twining, smooth. _Leaves_ pedate-triternate, leaflets lanceolate, entire. _Stipules_ filiform-pedate. _Peduncles_ one-flowered; and with the calyx warted.

Native place uncertain, as it has accidently sprung up in
the Botanic garden amongst plants received from friends in the vicinity of Calcutta. The flowers appear in profusion during the cool season; they are pretty large, of a bright sulphur colour and the stigma is of two round lobes.

23. **C. digitatus.** *R.*

A native of hedges, &c. Flowering time the cold season. *Stems* and *branches* twining, perennial, round, with here and there a few small inoffensive prickles. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* generally five, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth, the inferior ones smallest. *Petioles* channelled, armed as the branches, as long as the leaflets. *Peduncles* axillary, about as long as the petioles, from three to four-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large, between campanulate and funnel-formed, a pale bluish purple. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Seeds* woolly on their outer angles.

*Obs.* This is one of the most beautiful *Convolvuli* in India.

24. **hirsutus.** *R.*
Annual, twining, extremely hirsute. *Leaves* digitate; *leaflets* five, sessile, broad-lanceolate, entire. *Peduncles* from one to three-flowered. *Calyx* very hairy, entirely hiding, until ripe, the cordate, smooth, four-celled capsule.

A native of the interior parts of Hindoosthan; flowering time the close of the rains, and cold season.

*Stem* and *branches* annual, twining, very hirsute; hairs somewhat bristly, issuing from little brown glands; general extent of the plant from six to twelve feet. *Leaves* petioled, digitate. *Leaflets* five, sessile, lanceolar, acute, entire, hairy, about three inches long by one broad. *Petioles* round, as long as the leaflets, hirsute. *Peduncles* axillary, sometimes as long as the petioles, hirsute, bearing from one to three,
rarely more, middle-sized, pure white flowers, on long hirsute, proper pedicels. Bractes at the base of the pedicels only, sub-lanceolate, recurved, hairy. Leaflets of the calyx oblong, permanent; the exterior three large, and extremely hirsute. Corol campanulate, white; tube as long as the calyx. Stamens smooth. Stigma of two round lobes. Capsule broad-cordate; valves thin, and smooth on both sides. Seeds three or four, smooth.

25. C. heptaphyllus. R.

Perennial, twining, smooth. Leaves digitate; leaflets seven, lanceolar, entire. Peduncles filiform, spiral, pendulous, one, rarely three-flowered.

Of what part of India this is a native I cannot certainly say. It has appeared in one of the nurseries in the Botanic garden at Calcutta. The seed was most likely received accidentally with some other sorts. Here it flowers during the latter part of the rains, and cold season.

Stems and branches twining, perennial, long, slender, round and smooth. Leaves petioled, digitate; leaflets generally seven, sessile, lanceolar, entire, smooth; from one to two inches long. Petioles slightly channelled, length of the leaflets. Peduncles axillary, solitary, very slender (filiform), twisted, pendulous, longer than the petioles, generally one-flowered, rarely two or three, though three seems the natural number, and the two lateral ones for the most part prove abortive. Bractes few, and minute. Calyx; leaflets ovate, rugose on the outsides. Corol small, pale pink, with the bottom of the bell deeper coloured. Stigma of two round lobes.

Obs. A beautiful, delicate, though extensive plant, and uncommonly interesting on account of its slender, pendulous, spiral peduncles, with its pretty, small pink flowers, standing erect on its thickened, curved apex.
SECT. III. Prostrate, or creeping; not twining.

26. C. reniformis. R.

Perennial, very ramous, and creeping close on the ground. Leaves reniform, emarginate, long-petioled. Peduncles many-flowered. Inner three leaflets of the calyx two-lobed, and ciliate. Lobes of the corol bifid.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the cool season. Burman's figure of Evolvulus emarginatus, Flora Indica, 77. t. 30. f. 1. is very much like this; if the flowers were more numerous, and their petioles longer, I should consider them the same; they ought to be compared, when an opportunity offers.

Stems and branches numerous, always creeping flat on the ground, and striking innumerable roots from the joints, smooth, and slender as a pack-thread. Leaves long-petioled, reniform, emarginate, and often slightly scollop-toothed, smooth; size very various; often of a dark ferruginous colour. Petioles longer than the leaves, smooth. Peduncles axillary, much shorter than the petioles, many-flowered. Flowers sub-sessile, very small, bright yellow, opening late in the forenoon, and shutting early in the evening. Calyx the two exterior leaflets smaller, oblong, and pointed; the inner three broad, wedge-shaped, with a ciliate, two-lobed, apex. Corol with its five lobes deeply divided. Filaments smooth. Stigma two-lobed; lobes roundish. Capsule round, size of a small pea, rather longer than the calyx, tomentose, two-celled. Seeds light brown, minutely dotted.

Obs. In some soils it is found entirely of a dark purple or ferruginous colour.

27. C. flagelliformis. R.

Perennial, creeping. Leaves reniform, cuspidate, smooth, with two glands at the base. Peduncles from three to five-flowered. Calyx transversely rugose. Stigma transversely oval, somewhat two-lobed.
Bel-Adamboe. *Rheed. Mal. xi. p. 119. t. 58.* may be this plant though in some respects they will be found to differ a little.

Ipomoea repens. *Lamarck illust. i. 497.*

A native of the Mysore country, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. B. Heyne to the Botanic garden, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and are in blossom most part of the year.

*Stem* and *branches* creeping, perennial, long, simple, slender, and smooth. *Leaves* reniform, or cordate-reiniform, with a small terminal bristle for a point, smooth on both sides, and as in *C. brasiliensis*, having two glands on the under side of the base; breadth from two to three inches, and the length considerably less. *Petioles* as long as the leaves, channelled, swelled at the insertion, and there marked with some glandular knobs. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, larger than the petioles, round, smooth, bearing from three to six, large, pure white flowers. *Leaflets* of the *calyx* ovate, fleshy; outside transversely rugose. *Stigma* of one, transversely oval, large lobe. *Capsule* with generally four, light brown, smooth seeds.

28. *C. repens. Willd. sp. pl. i. 874.*


*C. reptans. Willd. sp. pl. i. 875.* is probably this plant, or a variety of it.

Beng. Kulmi-shak.

Teling. Tootie-kura.

A native of standing sweet water, or places where water lately stood, very common.

*Stems* creeping, or floating on the water, annual, or biennial, round, piped, jointed, smooth, many fathoms long.
Leaves alternate, long-petioled, oblong-cordate, pointed, entire, smooth, from four to six inches long. **Peduncles** axillary, erect, round, smooth, from three to six-flowered. **Flowers** large, beautiful rose colour. **Lobes** triangular. **Tube** of the corol between bell and funnel form. **Base** of the filaments woolly. **Stigma** two-headed.

**Obs.** The tender tops and leaves are eaten in stews by all ranks of the natives, and much esteemed.

29. **C. Batatas.** Willd. *sp. pl.* i. 853.

**Root** tuberous. **Stems** creeping, rarely twining. **Leaves** cordate, angle-lobed. **Peduncle** many-flowered. **Segments** of the calyx oblong, smooth, acute.

**Beng.** Lal-shukur-kunda-aloo, the red variety; and Sujfet-shukur-kunda-aloo, the white.

**Kappa-keleynu.** Rheed. *Mal.* vii. 95. t. 50.

The red sort is in very general cultivation all over the warmer parts of Asia and very deservedly esteemed one of their most palatable and nutritious roots. I suspect **C. edulis**, *Thunb. japan.* 84, is the same or a variety.

30. **C. cespitosus.** R.

**Annual,** or biennial, creeping. **Leaves** linear-lanceolate, smooth. **Peduncles** longer than the petioles, from one to four-flowered. **Calyx** smooth. **Capsules** one-celled, four-seeded.

A native of the dry lands of Dinagepore and Rungpore, from thence the seeds were sent, by Dr. Carey, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they blossom during the cold season.

**Root** generally annual, though sometimes biennial. **Stem**; I cannot say there is any thing like one, but numerous, slender, round, cespitose, somewhat villous, and, in some parts, even hairy branches, spread close on the earth, and strike root; length of the larger branches from one to three feet. **Leaves** petioled, linear-lanceolate, smooth, entire, from two
three inches long, and less than half an inch broad. Petioles clothed with long, soft, brown hairs. Peduncle axillary, longer than the petioles, hairy near the base, bearing from one to four, small, very pale-yellow flowers, but when one, or two, these are accompanied with the rudiment of one or two more, and some small, cordate smooth bractes. Calyx; leaflets oval, equal, smooth, concave, with callous, smooth, dark green margins. Stigma of two round lobes. Capsules globular, smooth, size of a pea, one-celled, four-seeded. Seed smooth, deep brown.

31. C. stipulaceus. R.


A native of Chittagong, sent from thence by Mr. W. Roxburgh to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Root perennial. Stem and branches creeping, round, smooth, extremities twining; length from one to two fathoms, or even more. Leaves petioled, cordate-sagittate, with posterior lobes (barbs) often repand, smooth on both sides, point rather obtuse, with a minute bristle; length from two to three inches. Petioles channelled, from one to two inches long. Stipules two, stout, inoffensive, recurved, acute, at the base of the petiole. Peduncles axillary, solitary, about as long as the petioles, round, smooth, somewhat clavate, bearing from three to six or even more, large, pure white flowers. Pedicels clavate, shorter than the peduncles, round, smooth. Calyx; leaflets ovate, equal, concave, smooth, and somewhat transparent. Corol; lobes of the border large, obcordate. Nectary a pentagonal cup surrounding the base of the germ. Style much longer than the stamens. Stigma of two round lobes. Capsule ovate, smooth. Seed covered with much soft, deep olive-coloured wool.
32. C. pentagonus, R.
A native of the Moluccas; and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1800; where it blossoms during the cold and hot seasons.

*Root* perennial. *Stems* and *branches* creeping, pentangular; young parts villous, and sometimes twining, though not readily; length of the whole plant from two to three fathoms. *Leaves* petioled, the lower ones broad-cordate-sagittate; the superior ones narrow-sagittate; in all the posterior lobes are large, and rounded, though frequently a little angular; margins generally entire; both sides very villous; length from one to four inches. *Petioles* scarcely half the length of the leaves, channelled, villous, at the base swelled on each side into two glandular, stipulary knobs. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, erect, rigid, clavate, villous, about as long as the petioles, supporting a trichotomous, corymbiform umbel, of many, pretty large, pure white, inodorous flowers. *Pedicels* shorter than the peduncles, but like them clavate, and villous. *Bractes* many, caducous, and of various sizes. *Calyx*; *leaflets* oval, concave, slightly villous, much shorter than the tube of the corol. *Corol* perfectly campanulate. *Border* divided into five semi-circular lobes. *Stamina* hid in the tube. *Style* about as long as the stamens, of two round lobes. *Seed* dark-brownish black, and covered with much soft hair, of the same colour.

33. C. bilobatus, R.

*Convolvulus marinus*. *Rumph. Amb. v. 433. t. 159. f. 1.*
A native of the Moluccas, from whence the roots were
brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, amongst the earth in which some spice plants came. They blossom during the hot season.

*Stems* and *branches* creeping, perennial, striking root at the joints chiefly; *young shoots* smooth, polished, pale green; length from one to three fathoms. *Leaves*, petioles erect, two-lobed, or of a deeply emarginate, round, oblanceolate shape, margins entire, and very smooth on both sides, about three inches long, by two and a half broad. *Petioles* round, slightly channelled, smooth, with two very conspicuous reddish glands at the apex. *Peduncles* axillary, erect, slender and longer than the petioles; bearing from one to seven, or even nine, large, purple flowers on their proper, clavate striated, pedicels. *Calyx*; *leaflets* ovate, somewhat three-ribbed, and transversely rugose. *Nectary*, a glandular ring round the base of the germ. *Filaments* enlarged, woolly at the base. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsules* vertically compressed, smooth, lined with a tough pellicle. *Seed* clothed with much soft, short, dark brown hair.

*Obs.* A variety, if not a distinct species has been reared in this garden, from seed received from China. It flowers in April and May; the peduncles one-flowered, the leaflets of the calyx scarcely rugose, with subulate points; when wounded milky. In size, colour of the flowers, leaves, &c. they are the same.


Perennial, creeping to a great extent. *Leaves* long-petiolated, two-lobed, smooth, at the base two glands. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one or two-flowered.

*Beng.* Chhagul-khooree.

*Hind.* Dopati-lwa.


A native of the sandy shores of India; where it blossoms and ripens its seed most part of the year.

*Stems* perennial, columnar, and smooth, never twining, but
Lettsomia. Pentandria Monogynia.

Creeping to a very great extent over the sandy shores of the sea coasts, where the plant is chiefly found. Leaves long-petioled, deeply two-lobed, smooth, with two large coloured glands at the base. Peduncles axillary, solitary, length of the leaves, generally one or two-flowered. Flowers large, red-purple. Calyx; leaflets oblong, acute, transversely rugose on the outside toward the base. Stigma of two round lobes. Seeds densely clothed with a dark brown, plush-like pubescence.

Obs. This plant is very useful where it naturally grows, helping to bind the loose sands, and in time render it sufficiently stable to bear grass. Goats, horses, and rabbits eat it.

Lettsomia. R.

Calyx five-leaved. Corol from campanulate to infundibuliform. Germ two-celled. Stigma two-lobed. Berry dry or succulent, two-celled; cells one or two-seeded. Embryo erect, curved; cotyledons corrugated.

In honour of John Coakley Lettsom, M. D. F. S. A. author of numerous valuable works, which more than prove him fully entitled to this mark of respect.

The genus is composed of very powerful, extensive, twining, perennial, lactescent plants; with simple leaves and axillary inflorescence.

Sect. I. Corols campanulate.

1. L. splendens. R.

Perennial, twining. Leaves cordate-oblong, parallel, veined, sericeous underneath. Corymbs axillary. Berry highly coloured and embraced by the permanent crimson calyx.

A most beautiful plant, far exceeding every other species I have yet met with; a native of Chittagong, where it blossoms and ripens its seeds at various times of the year.
2. *L. aggregata*. R.


*Teling*. Yerra-kutha.

A native of various parts of the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time the cool season; *seed* ripe in March and April.

*Stems* ligneous, twining to a great extent; *young shoots* round, clothed with soft, white pubescence; and discharging a milky juice when wounded. *Leaves* petioled, round-cordate, entire, smooth above, woolly underneath; from three to six inches long, and from two to five broad. *Peduncles* axillary, generally solitary, longer than the petioles, round, woolly; each supporting an umbellet of four, cruciform, sessile heads of small, pink-coloured, sessile flowers with a single sessile one in the centre; surrounded with several, roundish woolly bractes, (involucres,) with incurved margins. *Calyx*; *leaflets* unequal, cuneiform, woolly on the outside. *Corol* campanulate. *Border* deeply cut into five, emarginate lobes. *Stamina* much longer than the corol, and of the same colour. *Germ* surrounded with a particularly large, yellow, nectarial ring. *Style* as long as the stamina. *Stigma* of two, large, round lobes. *Berry* round, covered with a soft, tough, smooth, fleshy; bright red envelope, about the size of a marrow-fat pea, two-celled, with two seeds in each, when all come to maturity. The remaining calyx is now enlarged, and clothed on the outside with sericeous down, while the smooth bright red, inner surface thereof adds much to the beauty of this elegant species when in fruit. *Seeds* smooth, pale ash-coloured. *Embryo* as in the genus.

3. *L. nervosa*. R.

Shrubby, twining to a great extent. *Leaves* broad-cori


*Beng.* Bis-taruka.

*Teling.* Kokayti.

A native of forests, hedges, &c. it is one of the largest species of the *Convolvulaceae* I know. Flowering time the wet and cold seasons.

*Stems* twining, woody, of a very great length, running over the highest trees; young parts covered with white silky down. *Leaves* petioled, broad-cordate, entire; many large, distinct, opposite nerves running parallel; the upper side pretty smooth, the under side covered with much soft, white silky hair; from four to twelve inches each way. *Petioles* shorter than the leaves, tapering, round, at the apex on each side is a large, flat, scabrous, dark-coloured gland. *Peduncles* axillary, like the petioles, but longer, bearing an erect umbel, of many flowers. *Flowers* large, of a deep rose-colour. *Bractes* many, large, oval, white, waved, pointed, caducous. *Stigma* two, globular. *Berry* globular, smooth, entire, not opening in a regular manner, but crumbling to pieces.

*Obs.* Seeds received from England, sent to me by the late Honourable Charles Greville, under the name *Convolvulus speciosus*, produced this identical plant. *Stigma*, &c. &c. perfectly the same as in the original Bengal plant.

4. *L. argentea.* R.

Perennial, twining. *Leaves* cordate, parallel-veined, sericeous underneath. *Peduncles*, as long as the petioles, leafy; *bractes* lanceolate, sericeous.

Found in forests about Calcutta. I never saw it on the coast of Coromandel.

*Beng.* Sumoodra-shoka, chhota Bistaruka.
Stems twining, perennial. Leaves petioled, broad-cordate, entire, with many parallel veins, as in C. ne. vosa; the upper side pale green, with depressed hairs, the under side covered with much bright, silver-coloured, silky down; about four inches long each way. Petioles erect, round, hairy, length of the leaves; at the apex on each side is a green gland, as in C. nervosus. Peduncles axillary, erect, round, hairy, umbel-bearing. Bractes lanceolate, silky. Flowers many, large, of a beautiful rich pink colour. Nectary, a fleshy ring round the base of the germ. Stamens, base of the filaments woolly. Berry soft, and pulpy, four-seeded.

Obs. The following marks distinguish this species from nervosa, to which it is nearly allied:

1st. The leaf-bearing umbel.
2d. The bractes. In this species they are lanceolate, and not waved, in that oval and much waved.
3d. The flowers of this species are larger, and the leaves much smaller than in that.
4th. Here the veins are few, and alternate; there many, large and opposite.
5th. This produces a soft berry; that a perfectly dry capsule.

5. L. setosa, R.


A native of the northern Circars. Flowering time the cool dry months of December and January.

Stems ligneous, twining. Branches numerous; young shoots clothed with stiff, short, silvery, adpressed bristles. Leaves petioled, round cordate, entire, acuminate; veins parallel, elevated, and simple; the upper surface smooth, deep green, the under one whitish, with numerous minute, pellu-
cid scales and a few remote, adpressed, stiff hairs; from two to eight inches long, and nearly the same in breadth. *Petioles* considerably shorter than the leaves, bristly. *Panicles* axillary, solitary, long-peduncled, corymbiform. *Peduncles* and *ramifications* whitish, with numerous, adpressed, whitish bristles. *Flowers* numerous, pretty large, sessile on the ramifications of the panicle, pink-coloured. *Bractes* several round the base of each calyx, like a calyce, oval, concave, rigid, bristly. *Calyx; leaflets* oval, obtuse, nearly equal, permanent; the outside bristly. *Tube* of the *corol* exactly campanulate, the outside somewhat bristly. *Border* almost entire, spreading. *Germ*, the lower half invested in a large yellow ring. *Style* about as long as the stamina. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Berry* ovate, smooth, shining red, hid within the leaflets of the permanent calyx.

6. *L. striyosa. R.*


A native of the eastern part of Bengal, and from thence sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, by Dr. Buchanan. Blossoms about the close of the rains.

*Stem* woody, twining up, and over high trees. *Bark* rough. *Young shoots* very hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioléed, cordate, entire, nerves many, and parallel, very hairy on both sides; from four to six inches long, and three or four broad. *Peduncles* axillary, round, hairy, longer than the petioles, each supporting a few large, sessile, rose-coloured, campanulate flowers, surrounded with many broad-lanceolate, hairy bractes. *Stigma* of two, large, globular lobes.

7. *L. cuveata. R.*

Convolvulus *cuneatus. Willd. spec. i. 873.*

Some plants of this uncommonly elegant species, were brought from the Mysore country, by General Martin in 1792. He gave one of them to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, which has been multiplied by layers, and blossoms about the close of the rains in September, and October.


*Obs.* This when in blossom, is one of the most beautiful of the whole order; the large, very bright, deep purple flowers make it particularly conspicuous amongst its own deep green leaves, and this is much augmented by making it run over any other stout plant with dense deep green foliage.

8. *L. cymosa. R.*


An extensive, stout, perennial, twining plant, a native of the Malabar mountains; from Wynaad the seeds were sent, by Captain Dickenson, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta,
where the plant flowers during the cold season. The seeds ripen four or five months afterwards.

*Lettsomia.*

Stem and large branches woody, twining; young shoots villous. *Leaves* round, reniform-cordate, villous; from three to four inches long, and from three to five broad. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, generally longer than the leaves, each supporting a yellowish, dense cyme of many sub-sessile, large, pale pink flowers; embraced by one or more unequal small leaves, the largest of which are shaped like the other leaves, and peduncled; the smaller ones nearly round, and sessile. *Calyx,* the exterior leaflets nearly round; the inner ones ovate-oblong; all are more or less recurved, and villous. *Corolla* sub-infundibuliform, the outside villous. *Style* much longer than the stamens. *Stigma* of two round, bright purple lobes. *Berry* smooth, yellow, soft, pulpy, round, size of a small cherry; with from one to four, smooth, white seeds. *Seeds* and *embryo* as in other *convolvulaceae,* viz. a descending radicle with the lobes irregularly folded, and invested while fresh, in something like a thin perisperm.

9. *L. pomacea.* R.


*Ipomoea zeylanica,* Gaert. carp. ii. 482. t. 178.

A native of Mysore, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden, where the plants thrive well, and blossom during the hot and rainy seasons; the seeds ripen about eight months afterwards.

*Stems* twining, ligneous, as thick as a man’s arm; young parts covered with tolerably smooth, ash-coloured bark. *Branches* numerous, twining, very extensive; young shoots clothed with short, white depressed hairs. *Leaves* petioled, round-cordate, with the margin waved, emarginate, both sides clothed with short hair; veins almost simple and parallel; length from two to four inches, the breadth nearly equal to
the length. Petioles round, shorter than the leaves, hairy; an obscure green gland on each side of the apex. Peduncles axillary, solitary, longer than the petioles, round, hairy, dichotomous; each division bearing one, two, or three large rose-coloured flowers, with one in the fork. Bractes several, cuneate, hairy. Calyx; leaflets oval, obtuse. Corol, tube somewhat gibbous, a little hairy on the outside. Stigma of two round lobes. Berry spherical, smooth, size of a cherry, when ripe yellow, consisting of soft yellow pulp, containing four large, roundish, smooth, white seeds.

SECT. II. Corol infundibuliform.

10. L. bona-nox. R.
Perennial, twining. Leaves round-cordate. Peduncles three-flowered; stigma of two cylindric lobes. Berry dry, ovate-oblong, one-celled, from one to four-seeded.
Beng. Kulmi-luta.
Midnapore creeper, its common English name.
Ipomoea bona-nox. Gært. carp. ii. 247. t. 134. agrees better with the seed vessel of convolvulus nervosus, Burm. than of this species.
A native of the forests of Midnapore in Bengal; flowers during the rains. Seed ripe in November, December, and January.

Stem stout, in old plants as thick as a man's arm, covered with spongy, cracked, dull ash-coloured bark. Branches and branchlets twining up and over large trees, to a great extent; tender shoots somewhat hairy. Leaves long-petiolated, round, and round-cordate, entire, bristle-pointed, though obtuse, or even emarginate; somewhat villous, particularly underneath, and there, while young, hoary; length from three to six inches; breadth nearly the same. Petioles of various length, round, villous, with a dark-coloured gland on each side of the apex. Peduncles axillary, solitary, generi-
ally shorter than the petioles, three-flowered, though frequently one of the three, or even two of them, are abortive. Flowers short-pedicelled, large, pure white, expanding at sun-set, and perfuming the air to a considerable distance with a fragrance resembling that of the finest cloves. In fact it is the Prince of the Convolvulaceæ. Bractes sub-lanceolate, three to each of the lateral flowers. Calyceine leaflets ovate-cordate, obtuse, a little hairy. Corol; tube cylindric; border ample and nearly entire. Filaments woolly at the base. Germ surrounded with a yellow nectarial ring, ovate, four-celled, with one ovulum in each cell, attached to its lower, inner, angle. Stigma composed of two distinct, cylindric, glandular lobes. Berry dry, smooth, shining brown, ovate-oblong in our cultivated plants; somewhat pointed, size of a filbert, one-celled. Seeds from one to four; in our gardens one is by far the most common number; enveloped in a soft, white, spongy substance, which in drying separates from the inside of the pericarpium and adheres to the seed, which is of an oval shape, and about the size of a small pea. Integuments two, besides the exterior spongy lamina; the exterior one hard and tough; the interior one membranaceous, and entering the folds of the cotyledons. Embryo as in the other convolvulaceæ.

Obs. The trivial name bona-nox is well applied here on account of the charming appearance, and delightful fragrance of its flowers from the time they first expand, about sun-set, until sun-rise, when they wither. But I doubt if it is the species to which Linnaeus gave this name; I rather think it was that which I now call Ipomoea grandiflora, (Munda valli of Van Rheede.)

11. L. unijflora. R.
Ipomoea candicans. Rottler. Mss.
Teling. Boordi-tiga.
This species is very common in forests over the southern parts of the Carnatic, and Tanjore country. Flowering time the cold season.

*Stem* twining, woody, running over high trees, &c. *Young shoots* hoary. *Leaves* petioled, broad-cordate, or reniform, entire, with the underside downy, particularly while young; from one to two inches each way. *Petioles* the length of the leaves, having two glands laterally at the extremity. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, length of the petioles, one-flowered. *Flowers* large, pure white, opening at sun-set, and drooping at sun-rise. *Bractes* two, near the top of the peduncles. *Tube* long, slender, cylindric. *Nectary* a yellow, fleshy ring surrounding the base of the germ. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Lobes* linear-oblong, erect. *Berry* spherical, dry, smooth, shining, brown, one-celled. *Seeds*; from one to four is the natural number, immersed in a brownish farinaceous pulp.

12. *L. ornata* R.


A native of the interior parts of India; from Cawnpore Colonel Hardwicke sent the plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they blossom during the rains.

*Stems* sub-herbaceous, flaccid, scarcely ever twining, sometimes sericeous. *Branches* few, and like the stems. *Leaves* nearly round, posterior lobes rounded; margins entire; apex rather emarginate; smooth above, of a dull livid colour underneath, and somewhat sericeous; general size from three to six inches each way. *Petioles* round, sericeous, shorter than the leaves, with a greenish gland on each side near the apex as in all the other species of this family. *Peduncles* axillary, as long as the petioles, and like them bearing from about six to twelve, very large, pure white flowers, nearly resembling those of Ipomoea grandiflora and
Lettsomia bona-nox. Bracte lanceolate. Calyx, leaflets linear-oblong. Corol with a cylindric tube, from two to three inches long, border about four inches in diameter. Flowers hairy at the base. Anthers within. Germ four-celled, four-seeded. Stigma of two linear-oblong lobes. Berry oblong, shorter than the calyx, smooth, pointed, one-celled. Seeds from one to four, (one is most common,) enveloped in a little mealy pulp. Perisperm and embryo as in the order.

**IPOMOEA.**


1. *I. grandiflora.* R.


Convolvulus grandiflorus. Linn. suppl. plant. 136.


Beng. Doodiya-Kulmi.


Convolvulus maximus. *Sloan. Jam.* 96. f. 1. is most likely this plant, for I have reared it in Bengal from seed received from the West Indies with that name. The only difference is that the leaves of the West Indian plant are rather more angular, and like Sloane's figure, than those of the East Indian one.

A large, twining species, common in hedges near Samarcota, and in Bengal, and on the banks of water courses amongst bushes. Flowers during the cold season in the Circars, and in Bengal during the hot and rainy seasons.

Stem twining, running to the height of from ten to twenty feet, smooth, except that it is sometimes armed with small in-
offensive prickles. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, cordate, point-ed, generally entire, though sometimes a little lobed, or angular, smooth, about three or four inches long and three broad. *Petioles* round, smooth, length of the leaves. *Peduncles* axillary, smooth, clubbed, length of the petioles or more, from two to four-flowered. *Flowers* remarkably large, the border being from four to six inches in diameter, pure white, delight-fully but faintly fragrant, opening at sun-set, and drooping at day-light. *Tube* very long, cylindric. *Stigma* double. *Capsules* ovate, smooth, two-celled, four-valved. *Seeds* four, viz. two in each cell, smooth, black.

*Obs.* Till I observed Gærtner's figures of the capsule and seeds of *Ipomoea bona-nox* I considered this to be that plant. Dr. König also thought it was *bona-nox* and I think he said Linnaeus the son had committed a mistake when (in the *Supplementum Plantarum*) he called this plant *Convolvulus grandiflorus*, instead of *Ipomoea grandiflora*.

2. *I. salicifolia*. R.

*Leaves* linear-lanceolate, acuminate. *Peduncles* one to three-flowered, length of the petioles.

Found by Dr. Buchanan in the district of Rungpore in Bengal. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it is biennial, flow-ering in the rainy season.

*Stem* and *branches* twining to a moderate extent, round, and smooth. *Leaves* short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, taper-ing from the rounded base into a long, slender, acute point, entire, smooth on both sides, from three to eight inches long, and scarcely one broad at the broadest part. *Peduncles* axil-lary, solitary, half an inch long, bearing one, two, or three large, pure white flowers. *Calyx*; *leaflets* five, ovate, smooth. *Corol* with a cylindric tube of about an inch and a half in length, border flat, obscurely divided. *Stamina* hid in the tube of the corol. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsules* two-celled, with three seeds in each.
3. *I. muricata*. R.

*Convolvulus muricatus*. Linn. Mant. 44.

I have only met with this in my own garden; it was raised from seeds sent from Persia and proves annual.

*Stem* as in *I. grandiflora*, but much more murexed, and not so long, the leaves also the same, but much larger. *Peduncles* axillary, half the length of the petioles, from two to six-flowered. *Flowers* large, pale bluish-purple. *Tube* widening a little towards the mouth; inside hairy, by which mark it is instantly distinguished from *I. grandiflora*.

4. *I. multiflora*. R.

*Stems* woody, twining. *Leaves* broad-cordate, downy. *Peduncles* as long as the leaves, umbelliferous.

A common species, native of hedges, forests. &c. Flowering time the cold season.

*Stem* perennial, woody, twining up, and over trees and bushes. *Leaves* scattered, petioled, broad-cordate, entire, a little bent downwards, bristle-like pointed, both sides a little downy, particularly the under one, from three to four inches each way. *Petioles* round, downy, from two to three inches long. *Umbels* three or five-parted, many-flowered. *Peduncles* round, nearly erect, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* numerous, very large, rose-coloured; inside of the tube a bright red. *Leaflets* of the calyx unequal. *Stigma* two-lobed; *lobes* globular.

*Obs.* This species while in flower is one of the greatest beauties of our forests. Whether this is what König called *Ipomoea Burmanni* or not I cannot say.

Perennial, twining, hairy. *Leaves* cordate. *Peduncles* many-flowered, and with the pedicels clavate; *capsule* four-celled.
Tiru-tali. *Rheed.* Mal. xi. p. 109. t. 53. is certainly this plant, though quoted for *Convolvulus maximus.* Can they be the same? Probably they are, as Vahl's description agrees tolerably well with my plant.

_Teling._ Metta-tootia.

This is one of the most common species on the coast, it grows plentifully in every hedge, thicket, &c. Flowers during the rainy and cold season.

*Stem* twining, perennial; *young shoots* round, filiform, hairy. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, pointed, somewhat sagittate, or angular behind, otherwise entire; smooth, often clouded with brownish spots in the centre; from two to three inches long. *Peduncles* axillary, as long as the leaves, round, smooth, clubbed, many-flowered. *Flowers* large, of a beautiful pale rose-colour. *Stigma* two-lobed; *lobes* globular. *Capsule* smooth.

6. *I. caeruleascens.* R.


Native place uncertain, nor can any Asiatic names be procured for this beautiful, distinct species.

*Stems* perennial, twining to a great extent; *young shoots* round, hairy, and twining; hair reflexed. *Leaves* round-cordate, long-petioled, posterior lobes large and rounded, apex acute, surface less hairy than the petioles and shoots, size three or four inches each way. *Peduncles* axillary, length of the petioles, hairy, at all times erect, from one to three-flowered. *Flowers* pretty large; their colour when they first expand early in the morning, is a beautiful lively pale blue, or azure, gradually growing darker. *Bractes* lanceolate, hairy. *Calyx* five-cleft; *segments* ensiform, hairy, about half the length of the tube of the corol. *Corol*; *tube* widening a little from the base, paler than the undivided border. *Germ* three-celled.
**Ipomoea.**

*Stigma* three-lobed; *lobes* round. *Capsules* smooth, three-celled, with two smooth, black seeds in each.

*Obs.* This, and *I. caerulea* (probably *I. hederacea* of Jacquin,) are exactly the same in the *inflorescence, germ, stigma* and *capsules*; but they differ specifically. This being perennial, and having the leaves constantly without any tendency to be lobate, whereas that is annual, with three-lobed leaves, I may farther add, that plants raised from seed received from the Honourable Charles Greville, in London, under the name *Convolvulus hederaceus*, differ only in the colour of the flowers from my *I. caerulea*, in which it is blue, and in this, *hederacea*, white.


It is common during the rains in most parts of India.

*Stems* and *branches* twining, annual, round, hairy, from six to twelve feet long, as thick as a crow's quill. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, three-lobed, downy; from two to four inches long, acute, &c. almost as in *Dillenius's figures* of *Convolvulus Nil*. *Peduncles* axillary, length of the petioles, round, hairy, from two to three-flowered. *Bractes* and *leaflets* of the calyx linear. *Flowers* large, of a beautiful light, but bright blue. *Stigma* sub-globular, large, glandular, three-lobed. *Capsule* much shorter than the calyx, smooth, three-celled, with two seeds in each.

I have often reared this species in my garden, on account of the great beauty of its large flowers, and do not find it to vary.

The seeds of this plant are sold in the native apothecaries' shops in Calcutta, under the name *Kala dana*, and used as a purgative. I have heard them much praised as an effectual, quick-operating, safe cathartic. The dose is from thirty to
forty grains of the seeds in substance, when administered they are gently roasted like coffee, then powdered, and given in any convenient vehicle.

It scarcely differs sufficiently from *Convolvulus Nil* to warrant its being considered more than a variety of that, or that of this. In that the leaves of plants growing in the same situation are less divided and the lobes shorter and less pointed. The rim of the corol five-angled, and the angles pointed as in Dillenius's figure, whereas in *I. caerulea* it is nearly circular.

8. *I. phoenicea*. R.

Annual, twining. *Leaves* broad-cordate; *posterior* edges often variously lobate. *Racemes* dichotomous, many-flower-

A native of the southern parts of the Coromandel coast, the seeds were received into this garden from Dr. Berry, who procured them from Dindigul. In Bengal it thrives luxuriantly, and is in blossom most part of the year, but chiefly during the cool season. This plant has also been reared from seeds received from the island of Trinidad; there is therefore the more reason to compare it with *I. coccinea*.

*Stem* and *branches* twining, young parts somewhat angular, and twisted. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, acuminate, sometimes three-lobed; sides and posterior edges variously dentate, sinuate, or lobate; smooth on both sides, from two to six inches each way. *Petioles* nearly as long as the leaves, channelled. *Racemes* axillary, solitary, generally two-cleft, much longer than the leaves. *Flowers* remote, large, of a most beautiful bright crimson colour. *Calyx* smooth, the leaflets subulate at the end. *Corol*; *tube* nearly two inches long, contracting towards the base, slightly curved; *border* at first expanded, afterwards a little revolute. *Stamina* projecting considerably beyond the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* sub-globular. *Capsules* smooth, four-celled, with a single seed in each.
Obs. This is by far the most gaudy plant of the kind I have yet met with; no painter can do justice to the brightness of its flowers.


Annual, diffuse, or twining, hairy. *Leaves* palmate. *Pedicules* longer than the petioles. *Flowers* several in a solitary, aggregate, involucre head.

*Beng*. Languli-luta.


This is one of the most common, and generally diffused plants we have in India. Flowering time the rainy season chiefly.

*Stems* diffuse, or twining when supported, round, and very hairy; hairs fulvous, and diverging. *Leaves* alternate, long-petioled, palmate, hairy; lobes from five to nine, lanceolate, entire. *Pedicules* long, or longer than the petioles, hairy, each supporting a single head of sessile, white, or pink flowers; the latter variety is smaller than the white one. *Involucre* from eight to twelve-leaved; *leaflets* unequal, recurved, lanceolate, obtuse, hairy. *Calyx* of five lanceolate, acute, unequal, *leaflets*. *Corol*, with its five lobes deeply emarginate. *Stigma* of two round lobes. *Capsules* two-celled. *Seeds* two in each cell.

10. I. *Quamoclit*. Willd. spec. i. 879.


*Beng*. Lal kamlúta or lal turoolúta, the red variety; sweta kamlúta or sweta turoolúta, the white-flowered variety.
A native of various parts of India. Flowers during the rainy season in Bengal.

11. I. pileata. R.
Perennial, twining. Leaves profoundly round-cordate, villous. Flowers a few, sessile in a peltate, four-cornered, peduncled, axillary bonnet.

This rather small, villous species has been introduced from China into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms and ripens its seeds during the cool dry months from November to February. It is particularly remarkable on account of its entire, rhombiform concave bonnet or involucre, in the bottom or centre of which, from three to six middle sized, rosy, funnel-shaped flowers sit; it is hairy round the flowers, as are also the unequal leaflets of the calyx.

CAMPANULA. Schreb. gen. N. 290.

Calyx five-parted. Corol campanulate. Filaments with their lobes dilated, and arched. Stigma from three to five-cleft. Capsule inferior, from three to five-celled, opening by pores on the sides.

1. C. dehiscens. R.
Annual, ascending, round, a little hairy. Leaves, sessile, linear-lanceolate, remotely toothed. Flowers from five to six, terminal. Capsules without lateral pores and opening at the apex.

A native of Bengal. Flowering time the cold, and beginning of the hot season.

Root nearly simple, white, annual. Stems and branches ascending, about a foot high, round, hairy. Leaves alternate, sessile, linear-lanceolate, remotely, and lightly toothed; from one to two inches long. Flowers terminal, corymbiform, white, pretty large, bell-shaped. Calyx, corol, stamens and pistil as the genus. Capsule obovate, without lateral pores,
opening at the apex. Seeds numerous, minute. Receptacle reniform, in the angle of each cell.

2. C. lancifolia. R.

A native of the moist vallies of Chittagong, where it flowers in October.

**PHYTEUMA.** Schreb. gen. N. 292.


A native of Pulo Pinang, where Mr. W. Roxburgh found it in forests shaded by trees and shrubs, and with flowers and ripe seeds in June and July.

Stems somewhat dichotomous, round, fleshy, spreading on the ground, and rooting at the insertion of the leaves, the younger parts as well as the petioles and racemes clothed with a harsh, ferruginous, woolly pubescence. Leaves alternate, petioled, semicordate, (as in some species of Begonia), serrate, acute, pretty smooth; length six or eight inches, breadth about half the length. Petioles from one to two inches long. Stipules none. Racemes axillary, solitary, secund, revolute, twice the length of the petioles. Flowers short-peduncelled, alternately arranged in two rows on the anterior side of the raceme; while two rows of alternate, cuneate, woolly bractes occupy the posterior side. Calyx one-lobed;
tube gibbous, and growing to the lower half of the germ. Border of five sub-orbicular, woolly, permanent segments. Corol one-petalled, rotate, tube very short, and united with the calyx into one envelope which closely embraces the upper part of the germ; border of five, oblong segments, alternate with those of the calyx, and double their length, withering. Filaments five, short, inserted partly on the tube and top of the germ. Anthers oblong. Germ inferior, oblong, three-celled, each cell containing numerous ovula attached to a long, free, linear receptacle, which is united, by a slender pedicel, to the top of the cell. Style very short and thick. Stigma concave, with a thick fleshy three-lobed margin. Capsule oblong, clothed with the woolly tube of the calyx, and crowned with the segments of its border, as well as the withered corol, three-celled, (in what manner they open I have not been able to ascertain.) Seeds very numerous, adhering to the long, filiform, free receptacles, which are attached to the apex of the capsules as already mentioned.

LOBELIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1363.

Calyx five-cleft. Corol one-petalled, irregular. Anthers united. Capsule inferior, two or three-celled.

1. L. nicotianifolia. Heyne’s Mss.
A stout, tall species, first described by Mr. Heyne, who found it indigenous in the vicinity of Bangalore.

2. L. trigona. R.
Annual, base creeping, erect parts three-sided. Leaves sessile, cordate, serrate. Peduncles axillary, longer than the eaves, one-flowered.
A small, annual, ramous plant which delights in wet pasture ground, and appears during the wet and cold seasons.
Splênoclea.  Pëntándria Mônogynia.

_Stems_ near the root creeping, above erect, ramous, three-sided, smooth, the whole plant is from six to twelve inches high.  _Leaves_ sub-sessile, cordate, grossly serrate, smooth.  _Peduncles_ axillary, solitary, erect, length of the leaves or longer, two-bracted at the base.  _Flowers_ small, blue.  _Corol_ inserted in the mouth of the calyx.

3.  _L. radicans._ Willd. spec. i. 948.

Annual, creeping, smooth.  _Leaves_ sessile, lanceolate, remotely serrulate.  _Peduncles_ axillary, solitary, twice the length of the leaves, one-flowered.

Accidentally introduced from China, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms freely during the rains.  Our plants are but small, very ramous, spreading over the soil, and striking root at every branchlet.  The flowers are large for the size of the plant, pink-coloured; segments of the corolla equal, unilateral, and narrow-lanceolate, with two green glands under the two middle sinuses, opposite to the long, green, two-lobed stigma.

_Sphenoclea._ Gært. carp. i. 113. tab. 24.

_Calyx_ five-parted.  _Corol_ one-petalled.  _Capsule_ inferior, two-celled.  _Seeds_ numerous.

1.  _S. zeylanica._ Willd. spec. i. 927.


Sphenoclea Pongatium.  Lamarck.


_Beng._ Jeel-mureech.

_Teling._ Neeroo-pipli.

An erect annual; a native of watery places.  Flowers during the wet season.

_ROOT_ fibrous, annual.  _Stem_ erect, round, ramous, smooth, glossy, piped.  _Branches_ alternate, ascending.  _Leaves_ alternate, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, tender, smooth, from
two to three inches long, and half an inch broad. *Stipules* none. *Spikes* terminal, or leaf-opposed, peduncled, cylin-
dric, middle-sized, closely surrounded with the fructifica-
tions. *Bractes* small, three-fold, one-flowered; one below, and
one on each side, pressing the calyx. *Flowers* small, white.
*Calyx* superior, one-leaved, five-cleft; *divisions* obtuse,
spreading when the flower is open, afterwards converging
over the capsule, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube*
short; *throat* gibbous; *mouth* five-cleft, inflexed. *Filaments*
five, short, inserted into the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* two-
lobed, in the gibbous throat of the corol. *Germ* inferior, an-
gular. *Style* short. *Stigma* headed, *Capsule* turbinate, an-
gular, (from being pressed one against another,) two-celled,
circumcised. *Seeds* minute, very numerous, oblong.

**NAUCLEA.** Schreb. gen. *N.* 295.

*Flowers* aggregate, on a globular receptacle. *Corollets*
funnel-shaped. *Germs* inferior, two-celled; *cells* many-seed-
ed; *attachment* interior. *Capsules* two-celled. *Seeds* many,
imbricated, and winged. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with
a perisperm.

1. *N. undulata.* R.

Arboreous, branches brachiate. *Leaves* petioled, ovate-ob-
long, waved. *Stipules* elliptic, length of the petioles. *Flowers*
terminal, solitary. *Capsules* united.

A native of the Moluccas, from thence introduced into the
Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1789, where the trees blossom
in May and June; the seeds take above a year to ripen.

*Trunk* perfectly straight to the top of the tree. *Branches*
brachiate. *Bark* smooth, that of the ligneous parts brown,
that of the tender parts green. Height of ten year old trees,
from fifteen to twenty-five feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled,
ovate-oblong and oblong, waved, entire, polished on both
sides; from six to twelve inches long by from three to six
broad. *Petioles* coloured, slightly channelled, about two inches long. *Stipules* elliptic, length of the petioles, smooth. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, drooping, each bearing a single, large globular, aggregate head of numerous, small, most beautiful, yellow, fragrant florets. *Bracte*, a small, withering, somewhat four-toothed ring near the base of the peduncles, and hid by the stipules. *Calyx*, common none, or very obscure; *proper*, of one fleshy cup, cut into four or five, clavate segments. *Corol* funnel-shaped, much longer than the perianth; yellow and fragrant; *divisions* of the border four, or five, oval, obtuse. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* on the five fissures of the border of the corol. *Germs* inferior, grown together, two-celled, with many *ovula* in each, attached to their proper receptacles, projecting downwards from their attachment to the partition a little above its middle. *Style* much longer than the corol. *Stigma* large, oblong, with the apex somewhat two-lobed. *Fruit* the size of a small apple, rough, with the remains of the segments of the calyx, now forming five conic knobs on the crown of each of the partial seed vessels, which are all firmly grown together, each of these are two-celled. *Seeds* rarely more than one in each cell, and fragrant, not one of the whole being abortive, they are oblong, not winged but crowded with a fleshy gland which unites them to the receptacles on the partition. *Integuments* uncertain, from the smallness of seed. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* inverse, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* oblong. *Radicle* oval, superior.

2. *N. cordata*, R.


A native of Ceylon, reared from seed sent from thence in 1802, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta by General Hay Macdowall, where the young trees blossomed in May and June, 1808, and the seeds ripened in the cold season.
Trunk straight up through the branches to the very top of the tree. Bark of a light greenish ash-colour. Branches spreading, horizontal, forming a broad-ovate, shady head, general height of our six years old trees from fifteen to twenty feet. Leaves opposite, short-petioled; from round-cordate to ovate-cordate, obtuse, entire, coriaceous, smooth; marked with prominent, alternate veins; the upper surface shining dark green, the under one paler; length from three to nine inches, and from two to eight broad. Petioles roundish, smooth, about an inch or an inch and a half long. Stipules interfoliaceous, large, roundish, or obovate, apex rounded, marked with numerous, fine veins, caducous. Peduncles terminal, solitary, and generally in the small lateral branchlets, drooping, each supporting a large, beautiful, globular, aggregate head of very fragrant bright yellow florets. Bracts a small, irregularly four-toothed, withering ring round the peduncles, near the base, within the stipules. Calyx, common none, or very obscure; proper deeply cut into four or five, fleshy, clavate, permanent segments, which thicken as the fruit advances in size. Florets funnel-shaped, four or five-parted. Divisions obovate, obtuse. Filaments very short, from the mouth of the tube just under the fissures of its border. Anthers cordate. Germ inferior, completely united to each other, their whole length two-celled, each containing many imbricated seeds attached to a receptacle rising from the partition a little above its middle. Style much longer than the corol. Stigma oblong, apex obscurely two-lobed, of a beautiful pearl colour. Fruit aggregate, size of a small apple, round, rough, with the obtuse, fleshy permanent portions of the divisions of the calyces; the partial seed vessels thereof are firmly united, angular, inversely conical, two-celled, with a few oblong, imbricated seeds in each, besides a number of small, brown scales, which are the abortive ovula, as may be seen by the structure of the germ as well as by their being attached to the same central receptacle; the full grown seeds are crowned with a greenish, fleshy gland, to which the um-

3. *N. macrophylla*, R.


From Amboyna this magnificent tree was introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1797. In 1810, they began to blossom in June, the trees were then fifty feet high, and the trunk of the largest rather above three feet in circumference, four feet above ground, while young their growth was not rapid.

*Trunk* perfectly straight, like the pines, to the very top of the tree. *Bark* smooth, dark brown. *Branches* decussate. *Branchlets* round and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, stem-clasping, broad-oblong, entire, obtuse, and though they completely embrace the branchlets, yet taper more toward the much waved base than the apex, somewhat villous particularly underneath, veins parallel; *length* from eight to twenty-four inches, and broad in proportion, when the trees were young, they were even more than two feet long. *Stipules* opposite, linear-lanceolate, concave, smooth and veinless, about three inches long. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, length of the stipules, recurvate, giving support to a single most beautiful flower, of full three inches in diameter, and sweet smelling, the corollets are very numerous, of a pale yellow colour; and the *stigmas*, which project far beyond them, are pure white. *Common calyx* none; *proper perianth* of five, long, clavate leaflets. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Tube* slender, widening gently to the mouth; *segments* five, ovate-oblong, spreading. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* attached to the mouth of the tube of the corol, under the fissures of its border, sagittate. *Germ* numerous, distinct, inferior, somewhat wedge-shaped, two-celled, with numerous, imbricated ovula in each, attached to every part of a free li-
near receptacle, which is united to the partition, a little above its middle, and descends deep into each cell, in fact, it is exactly that of Gaertner’s *Oldenlandia corymbosa*, i. 147. t. 30. inverted. *Style* twice the length of the corol. *Stigma* clavate, somewhat two-lobed.

4. *N. Cadamba. R.*


*Sans.* Neepa, Priyuka, and Cudumba.

*Beng.* Kudum.


Is common about Calcutta, where it grows to be a large tree, and is not only highly ornamental, but very useful from the extensive close shade it yields. Flowering time the hot season. Seed ripe in October and November.

*Trunk* erect, and perfectly straight, bark smooth, dark gray. *Branches* numerous, horizontal. *Leaves* opposite, between bifarious and decussate, spreading, petioled, oval, smooth, entire, nerves many, and simple; from five to ten inches long. *Petioles* smooth, about an inch and a half long. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, triangular. *Flowers* solitary, terminal, aggregate; *corrollets* numerous, forming a large, perfectly globular, beautiful, orange-coloured head with the large white clubbed stigmas projecting. *Calyx*, common none; *proper*, five-parted. *Corol* as in the genus, only the divisions are never recurved. *Capsules* inferior, four-sided, tapering from the apex to the base, near the top it is composed of four, distinct, hard cells, under the common envelope; the lower two-thirds is two-celled only. *Seeds* numerous, very small, angular, brown colour.

5. *N. glabra. R.*

*Leaves* elliptic and smooth. *Stipules* linear. *Peduncles*
terminal, tern; divisions of the calyx triangular. Stigma globose; seeds three or four in each cell.

A native of the Moluccas.


Teling. Bota kudumee.

This grows to be a large tree; is a native of almost every part of the coast of Coromandel, but chiefly up amongst the mountains. Flowers during the cold season.

Trunk straight. Bark brownish gray, and cracked. Branches opposite, numerous, spreading, forming a large oval, shady head. Leaves opposite, decussate, petioled, ovate, entire, smooth. Petioles channelled. Stipules large, oblong, obtuse, glutinous, caducous. Peduncles terminal, single or three, when three the middle one is shortest; near the apex jointed, and bracted, each supporting a single, globular, naked head of corollets. Bractes two, opposite, near the extremity of the peduncle, oval, caducous. Corollets small, light yellow. Calyx, common none. Common receptacle chaffy, wedge-form, hairy at their insertions. Proper perianth very minute, entire. Corol one-petalled, funnel-form. Tube widening. Border five-parted; divisions pointed, spreading. Filaments five, short, inserted just within the mouth of the tube. Anthers erect, oblong, pointed above. Germ beneath. Style thread-form, nearly twice the length of the corol. Stigma large, resting on the style (like the cap of liberty,) turbinate, covered with a scabrous crust or bark, which splits irregularly when the seeds are ripe; within are the proper two-celled capsules, each consisting of one valve, opening round the apex and down on the inside. Seeds several, very minute, oblong, tailed, inversely imbricated round the outside of their receptacle, with insertions downwards.

VOL. I.
Obs. The wood is of a light chesnut colour, firm and close grained, is used for various purposes where it can be kept dry, but exposed to wet it soon rots.


Leaves opposite, round-cordate, downy underneath. Flowers axillary, from one to three. Segments of the calyx clavate; seeds membrane-winged, not imbricated.


Teling. Daduga.

This like the foregoing species, grows to be a very large tree; it is a native of the mountains of the coast of Coromandel. Flowers during the wet season. The seeds ripen about April.

Trunk tolerably straight. Bark like that of the former. Branches very numerous, horizontal, forming a very large, shady head. Leaves opposite, decussate, petioled, broad-cordate, pointed, entire, above pretty smooth; downy underneath, particularly when young, beautifully reticulated with small veins; from four to twelve inches each way. Petioles round, a little downy; from two to three inches long. Stipules, as in the last species. Peduncles axillary, from one to four, round, downy, length of the petioles, near the apex jointed, and bracted, each supporting a single globular head. Bractes oval, caducous. Flowers as in the former. Calyx, common none. Common receptacle as in the preceding species. Proper perianth above, five-parted; divisions clavate. Corollets, stamens, germ, and style as in the former species. Stigma clavate. Capsules wedge-form, the other parts as in the foregoing species. Seeds about six in each cell, surrounding their receptacle, oblong, not imbricated, membrane-winged at the extremities, the lower ones pointed, the upper two-forked.

Obs. The wood of this tree is exceedingly beautiful, its colour is like that of the box-tree, but much lighter, and at the
same time very close grained. It is to be had of a large size, from one to two feet, or more in diameter, and is used for almost every purpose where it can be kept dry. For furniture it answers exceedingly well, being light and durable.

8. N. purpurea. Willd. spec. i. 929. Roxb. Corom. i. 41. tab. 54.

Leaves petioled, oblong, very smooth. Flowers terminal, from one to three, segments of the calyx clavate. Seeds very numerous, membrane-winged, imbricated.

Teling. Bagada.

A small tree, a native of the moist vallies up amongst the Circar mountains. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk irregular. Bark scabrous, ash-coloured. Branches opposite, decussated. Leaves opposite, decussated, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, entire, very smooth and shining both above and below, from four to nine inches long, and broad in proportion. Stipules as in the two preceding species. Peduncles terminal, one or three. Flowers larger than in either of the former species, purple, Calyx, common none. Receptacle almost naked. Proper perianth as in N. cordifolia. Corol, stamens and pistillum as in the species. Stigma globular. Capsules turbinate, (the outer covering wanting,) two-celled; the cells two-valved, opening from the base. Seeds numerous, most minute, imbricated with their insertion upwards.

9. N. sessilifolia. R.

Leaves oblong, sessile, base somewhat cordate, embracing the branchlets; apex rounded. Flowers terminal, solitary. Capsule four-valved.

A large tree, a native of the forests of Chittagong, where it blossoms from January till March.
10. *N. rotundifolia*. R.


A middling sized tree, a native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in October, and the seeds ripen in March.

11. *N. ovalifolia*. R.

*Leaves* sessile, oval and elliptic. *Flowers* terminal, solitary.

A tree, a native of the forests of Silhet, where it is called *Shal* by the natives.

12. *N. tetrandra*, R.

*Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, villous. *Flowers* terminal; *corollets* tetrandrous, a black gland between the four segments of the calyx and corollets.

*Beng.* Shwet Kudum (white kudum.)

An elegant small tree, a native of Silhet. Here it grows to the height of from ten to twenty feet, with a distinct, erect trunk. Flowering time the hot season.

*Branchlets* straight, round, very downy. *Leaves* from opposite to quatern, short-petioled, ovate-lanceolate, entire, acuminate, downy underneath, from three to five inches long, and rarely so much as two broad. *Stipules* within the leaves, acuminate. *Inflorescence* terminal. *Flowers* peduncled, from three to a verticelled panicle. *Perianth proper* four-toothed, with a little black gland between. *Corollets* funnel-shaped, yellow, intermixed with filiform, clavate scales; *border* four-parted, with a little black gland between, as in the calyx. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* four, erect, attached to the mouth of the tube of the corollets. *Germ* inferior, very minute, but clearly two-celled; only one *ovulum* in each could be observed. *Style* longer than the corollets. *Stigma* headed.
UNCARIA. Schreb. gen. N. 311.


Our East India plants belonging to this genus are very permanent, ciriferous ramblers; with opposite, stipulate leaves. Flowers globular, terminal, or axillary, and for the most part the capsules pedicelled, and in that state like globular umbellets which (with the habit,) separate them from Nauclea.


Funis uncatus angustifolius. Rumph. Amb. 5. p. 63. t. 34. f. 2 and 3.

A stout, scandent shrub, a native of Pulo Pinang, Sumatra, Malacca, &c.

Leaves opposite, short-petioled, from ovate-oblong, to ovate-lanceolate, entire, acute; smooth on both sides; about four inches long, and two broad. Stipules oblong, uniting the upper margin of the base of the petioles, caducous. Tendrils axillary, solitary, or in opposite pairs, simple, recurved, hooked. Peduncles axillary, solitary, about the middle jointed and bracted, supporting a single globular head, of beautiful, green and pink, small aggregate corollets. Bractes, about the middle of the peduncle, a three or four-cleft annular perianth-like cup. Perianth; common, no other than the just mentioned bracte; proper sericeous on the outside with a five-cleft border. Corollets; tube filiform; border of five obtuse divisions, villous on the outside, and hairy in the centre of

Obs. Gambier is the Malay name of an extract, prepared from the leaves of this plant. And I believe one of the drugs, if not the only one, formerly called Terra Japonica in Europe. For the following account thereof I am indebted to Dr. Charles Campbell, of Bencoolen, who says:

"This material is called by the Malays Gambier. It is chewed by the natives mingled with Betle leaf and areca after the manner in which the Cutch is used on the continent of India.

"With some sweetness it has a more highly concentrated astringent principle than Terra Japonica. I am solicitous that a trial should also be made of its power in tanning.

"In regard to the natural history of the Gambier it is procured from a climber little known to the Botanic garden.

"It is the Funis uncatus, or Dam Gatta Gambier of Rumphius. Herb. Amboin. vol. v. tab. 34. The variety from which it is chiefly made is that denominated by Rumphius the Funis uncatus angustifolius.

"The preparation is simple, the young shoot and leaves are shred and bruised in water for some hours, until a seculum is deposited; this, inspissated in the sun to the consistence of a paste, is thrown into moulds of a circular form, and in this state the Gambier is brought to market.

"Rumphius has fallen into an error in asserting that Gambier is not made from this plant, for in my journey to Cochin China I had an opportunity of inspecting the whole process, having resided some days at a small village near the foot of the mountain, where the Sultan of Moco has established a colony for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture to a considerable extent."
"The price at which it can be procured from the Northern parts on this coast, I have ascertained to be nearly ten dollars per hundred weight, it can be supplied in any quantity desired, for the plant abounds in these districts, and the mode of eliciting the astringent matter is such as requires neither much attention nor labour."

So far Dr. Campbell. But in other parts to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal I learn that the process is carried on by boiling the leaves and young shoots; evaporating the decoction by fire and the heat of the sun. When sufficiently inspissated, it is spread out thin and cut into little square cakes and dried.

The same substance is mentioned by Marsden in his History of Sumatra, at p. 242-3, who refers for a particular detail of the cultivation of the plant and manufacture of the Gambier, to the 2d volume of the Transactions of the Batavian Society.

2. U. ovalifolia, R.
Leaves oval, entire, smooth. Peduncles axillary and terminal, compound. Capsules and common receptacle villous.

A native of the Island of Pulo Pinang.

Trunk and branches woody, climbing to a great extent. Bark dark-brown. Leaves opposite, petioled and obovate, pointed, smooth on both sides, entire; from three to six inches long. Petioles short, recurved, channelled. Peduncles axillary and terminal, expanding, bearing from one to three aggregate flowers. Pedicels nearly as long as the peduncles; bracted and jointed at the middle. Bractes sheathing, with the mouth from two to six-cleft. Calyx, common perianth none. Receptacle globular, villous. Proper perianth above, five-toothed. Corol, aggregate, equal, globular. Corollets numerous, funnel-shaped; tube very long and slender; border of five obovate divisions. Filaments scarcely any. Anthers affixed to the mouth of the tube. Germ beneath. Style the length of the corol. Stigma clavate. Capsules two-cell-
ed, villous. *Seeds* numerous, minute, imbricated from the base of the receptacle.

3. *U. pedicellata. R.*
A native of the Molucca Islands.

4. *U. cirrhiflora. R.*
A native of the Malay Islands.

Found by Dr. Hunter on Pulo Pinang. The leaves Dr. H. observes are acid, hence the specific name.

Found by Dr. Hunter on the hills of Pulo Pinang.

7. *U. sessilifructus. R.*
*Leaves* oblong, smooth above, soft underneath. *Peduncles* axillary, and from one to three-flowered; also terminal, and many-flowered. *Capsules* sessile.
A large scandent shrub, supported by strong, spiral, axillary hooks; a native of the forests of Chittagong. Flowering time the cool season.

8. *U. pilosa. R.*
All the tender parts very hairy. *Leaves* ovate-oblong,
Rondeletia. 

Pentandra Monogynia. 521


A stout scandent shrub; supported by strong, hairy, axillary, spiral hooks; a native of the forests of Chittagong, where it flowers in February and March.

RONDELETIA. Schreb. gen. N. 296.


1. R. paniculata. R.

Arboreous. Leaves sub-sessile, oblong-ventricose, tapering at both ends, smooth. Stipules round, recurvate. Peduncles terminal, sub-brachiate.

A native of the Malay Islands. It was brought from Amboyna by Captain Anderson, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in March, April, May and June.

Trunk straight. Branches decussate. Bark smooth, brown on the older parts; on the younger green. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, oblong-ventricose, tapering at both ends, above smooth, underneath somewhat villous, entire, from four to ten inches long, and from two to four or five broad. Stipules within the petioles, round-reniform, recurved, smooth. Peduncles terminal, and from the exterior axills; the former brachi- ate, the latter have the whole of their ramifications alternate; they are all round and villous. Flowers minute, pure white, very numerous, sessile, or short-pedicelled, on the short, alternate, ultimate, ramifications of the panicle. Bractes of the ramifications large, and of various forms; those of the flowers, several, minute; all are villous. Calyx villous; segments five, roundish. Corol; tube perfectly cylindric; border of five, ovate, revolute segments, which are much shorter than the tube. Filaments short, inserted into the bottom of the fissures at the border of the corol. Anthers ovate,
incumbent. Germ inferior, roundish, two-celled, each containing many ovula attached to an elevated receptacle on the centre of the partition. Style rather longer than the tube of the corol. Stigma of two, large, sub-rotund, spreading lobes. Capsules minute, round, two-celled, two-valved, opening across the apex. Seeds very minute, number, shape, &c. uncertain, as they scarcely ever come to their full size.

2. R. tinctoria. R.
Beng. Toola-lodh.
A small tree, of about ten or twelve feet in height; a native of Burdwan and Midnapore, in Bengal, where it blossoms in January and February; the seeds ripen in May.
Trunk straight, rather short, about as thick as a man's leg. Bark covered with a dark brown, slightly crooked, spongy lamina; inwardly fibrous, yellowish, and astringent. Branchlets opposite; young shoots four-sided, and densely clothed with short, ferruginous hairs. Leaves opposite, rarely tern, petioled, from oblong to lanceolar, entire, smooth above, a few hairs, particularly on the nerve and veins underneath; from four to six inches long, and from one to two and half broad. Petioles short, and somewhat winged, arising from the decurrency of the leaves, hairy. Stipules triangular, with ensiform apices, hairy on both sides. Panicles terminal, large, composed of many, opposite, compound, four-sided, hairy branches and branchlets. Bractes numerous, hairy; those of the ultimate divisions of the panicle ensiform, with a hastate base, and embracing three flowers; besides which each flower is furnished with a small proper bracte. Flowers very numerous, small, white, sub-sessile, fascicled, and on the extremities of the ramifications, always in opposite fascicles of three. Calyx five-toothed, hairy, permanent. Corol one-petalled. Tube slender, many times longer than
Rondeletia. **Pentandria monogynia.**

the calyx. *Segments* ovate, spreading. *Filaments* very short, inserted immediately under the fissures of the division of the border of the corol, in the mouth of the tube. *Anthers* incumbent. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, two-celled, each containing many ovula attached to the elevated centre of the partition. *Style* as long as the tube. *Stigma* two-lobed; lobes oblong. *Capsule* spherical, size of a small grain of millet, dry, brown, crowned with the remaining calyx, two-celled, two-valved, opening across the apex contrary to the partition. *Seeds* few, very minute, and imperfect, so much so that I have not been able to ascertain their internal structure.

*Obs.* Its bark is employed by the natives as a mordant in some of their dyes, hence the specific name.

3. **R. exserta. R.**


A native of the interior parts of Bengal, and particularly over the ruins of the ancient city of Gour; Mr. Henry Creighton found it there, and sent plants to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where they thrive luxuriantly, and blossom in March, at which period they form one of its greatest ornaments.

*Trunk* erect. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* opposite, spreading, or even drooping. *Branchlets* villous; height in ten years above twenty feet. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, soft with down on both sides; general length from four to six inches. *Petioles* short, flat on the upper side, downy. *Stipules* semi-lunar, reflexed, downy. *Panicles* terminal, very large, diffuse, ovate; *ramifications* round and downy. *Bractes* sub-ensiform, varying much in size. *Flowers* very numerous, small, pure white, fragrant. *Calyx* small, five-toothed, hoary. *Corol*; *tube* short, and contracted at the mouth by five elevations on the inside; the
five oblong segments of the border recurved. Filaments from the five ribs of the tube of the corol, nearly as long as the border. Anthers incumbent. Germ beneath. Stigma large, two-cleft. Capsules minute, villous, crowned with the withered calyx, two-celled, opening at the apex within the calyx. Seeds many in each cell, small, rugose, attached to an elevated receptacle, which is attached to the middle of the partition.

4. R. tetrandra. R.

A shrubby species; a native of Pulo Pinang.

Stem straight; branches erect, smooth, four-sided, with the angles sharp on the young shoots. Leaves opposite, sessile, lanceolate, smooth. Stipules sub-pinnatifid, containing the inside of the base of the leaves, tapering to an awled point. Flowers numerous, short-peduncled, crowded in the axills, and mixed with many, lanceolate, ciliate bractes. Calyx, corol, stamens and pistil as in the genus. Capsule small, black, angular. Seeds numerous, immersed in the receptacles, as in a nidus.

5. R. scandens. R.

Found indigenous on the Island of Mauritius by Colonel Hardwicke in flower and with ripe seed in June and July.
1. **M. stipulaceum. R.**

Leaves sub-sessile, lanceolate, smooth. Stipules oval, very large. Corymb terminal, supra-decompound.

A native of the Moluccas. The mouth of the bell of the short corol is uncommonly woolly, nearly hiding the stamina.

2. **M. parviflorum. R.**


A native of the Moluccas.

Obs. I have seen only dried specimens of these two species.

**RANDIA.** Schreb. gen. N. 275.

Calyx four or five-parted. Corol one-petalled, four or five-parted. Germ inferior, two-celled; cell many-seeded, imbricated, attachment inferior. Berry two-celled. Seeds several, sub-imbricated. Embryo inverse, furnished with a perisperm.

1. **R. racemosa. R.**


Beng. Peetunga.

This plant was first discovered by Dr. F. Buchanan, growing about Lukshme-poora; from thence he sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plant is now common, and blossoms about the close of the rainy season.

Stem straight. Bark smooth. Branches opposite, expanding, indeed almost horizontal. Bark of the woody parts dark-brown, of the young shoots green, and smooth. Leaves opposite, drooping, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, entire, smooth on both sides, from three to four inches long, and about one broad. Stipules within the leaves, large, tapering, caducous. Spikes axillary, for the most part solitary, sub-
PENTANDRIA MONOGYnia.

Randia.


2. R. stricta. R.

Shrubby, straight. Leaves opposite, oblong, pointed. Flowers axillary, sessile.

A native of the mountains north of Bengal. In the Botanic garden its flowering time is the cold season.

Stems several, straight, ornamented with numerous, cross-armed, spreading branches, down to the root; height of the whole from five to ten feet. Leaves opposite, very short-petioled, spreading, oblong, or broad-lanceolate, pointed, margins entire, but waved a little; smooth on both sides. Stipules connecting the petioles, on their inside, and tapering to a daggered point, pressing close upon the branchlet. Flowers small, white, collected in dense, globular, sessile fascicles, in the axills of the leaves. Bractes two or three, like the calyx, and embracing the base of the germ. Calyx five-parted; divisions acute, permanent. Corol contorted, inside of the short tube hairy. Filaments none. Anthers affixed a little below their apices within the tube, and in the fissures of the divisions of the border of the corol. Germ inferior, two-celled, with several seeds in each. Style short. Stigma large, oblong, hairy, two-cleft, but its lobes do not separate. Berry globular, size of a pea, smooth, two-celled. Seeds several in
each cell, imbricated in two rows, attached to the partition above its middle. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* inverted.

3. **R. polysperma. R.**


An elegant, very ramous shrub, a native of Chittagong. Flowers in May, and the seeds ripen in August and September.

**SCÆVOLA. Schreb. gen. N. 300.**


1. **S. Taccada. R.**

Shrubby, with smooth, succulent branches. *Leaves* sessile, obovate-cuneate, entire, shining. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, two or three times dichotomous.

**Lobelia Taccada. Gaert. fruct. i. 119. t. 25.**

**Buglossum littoreum. Rumph. Amb. iv. p. 116. t. 54.**

**Bela modagam. Rheed. Mal. iv. 121. t. 59.**

A native of most of the maritime parts of the East Indies, and introduced from Pulo Pinang into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where there is a constant succession of flowers and fruit the whole year round. I suspect the American plant, called by Willdenow and others, *Scævola Lobelia*, to differ specifically from ours; I have therefore preferred Gaertner’s specific name.

**Trunk** short and variously bent. *Bark* thereof, and of the old branches ash-coloured, and somewhat scabrous, large branches erect, the smaller ones nearly verticelled, ascending, and covered with smooth, green bark; general height of the
whole plant about five or six feet. Leaves alternate, sub-sessile, long-obovate, with margins entire, apex circular, smooth, shining green on both sides; from three to six inches long. In the axil of each is found a little tuft of delicate white wool. Peduncles axillary, solitary, once, twice, or thrice dichotomous, the whole not above one-fourth the length of the leaves. Pedicels clavate, round, and smooth. Bractes opposite, small, conical. Flowers white, slightly fragrant. Calyx may be called five-leaved; leaflets rather remote, erect, or recurved, subulate, permanent. Corol one-petalled. Tube five or six times longer than the calyx, split its whole length on the side next to the branch, villous on the inside and shaggy with filaments round the mouth. Border of five, oblong, unilateral segments, with membranaceous, curled borders. Filaments from the receptacle, erect till the flowers expand, then becoming variously curled back round the base of the tube of the corol. Anthers oblong, crowned, before the expansion of the corol they adhere slightly to each other, round the mouth of the stigma. Germ inferior, obovate, torose, two-celled, with one seed in each, attached to the very bottom of the partition. Style length of the tube, pretty thick, recurved. Stigma large, funnel-shaped, very hairy on the outside, and ciliate. Drupe nearly round, size of a small gooseberry, when ripe white, and torulose. Nut two-celled, dark brown, wrinkled; between it and the white exterior pulpy covering there is a white torulose, softish cartilaginous coat. Seed one in each cell. Embryo lodged in a considerable portion of whitish albumen. Cotyledons two, oval. Radicle inferior, shorter than the lobes.

2. S. oppositifolia. R.
Leaves opposite, short-petioled, elliptic, entire, smooth. Peduncles axillary, few-flowered.

A native of the Moluccas; a slender shrubby species, very different in habit from S. Königü.
CINCHONA. Schreb. gen. N. 301.


Obs. That part of the above character which makes the partition parallel does not agree with the only two East India species I have yet met with. In them the partition is contrary.


This species of Cinchona is a native of the mountainous parts of the Circars, and chiefly of the vallies, where it grows to be a very large tree. Flowers during the rainy season. Seeds ripe in four or five months after.

Trunk straight, of considerable thickness and height. Branches numerous, spreading. Bark of the trunk pretty thick; the exterior lamina is gray, light, spongy; it cracks in various directions, and frequently falls off; the middle coat is brown, of a farinaceous nature, and is as thick as both the exterior and interior coats; the interior is white, (the fresh bark is here described.) Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, soft, downy, particularly on the under side; veins simple, and frequently opposite; from six to twelve inches long, and from three to five broad. Floral leaves, the lower pair or two of the ramifications of the panicle are ornamented each with a pair of leaves, in shape like the rest, but much smaller, coloured, more permanent, and bullate. Petioles round, downy, two or three inches long. Stipules within the leaves, ovate-cordate, acutely serrate, erect, caducous. Panicles terminal, large, generally with the lower ramifications, cross-ed armed. Flowers fascicled, small, greenish-white, exceed.
ingly numerous, exquisitely fragrant. Calyx superior, five-toothed. Corol one-petalled, funnelformed, downy. Tube long. Border five-parted; divisions oval, spreading, not half the length of the tube. Filaments five, short, inserted into the mouth of the tube. Anthers erect, one-third within the tube. Germ oval. Style twice the length of the tube. Stigma headed. Capsule oblong, crowned with the remains of the calyx, about as thick as a field bean, but twice as long; four-striated, marked with small white, elevated specks, two-celled, two-valved, opening from the top; partition contrary. Receptacle slender, angular, length of the capsule, affixed lengthways to the suture of the partition. Seeds from six to twelve in each cell; chesnut-coloured, imbricated, oblong, compressed, enlarged all round by a membranaceous jagged wing, which at the base is split up to the seed itself.

Obs. The infusion of one fresh leaf in water all night had little taste, but struck quickly a deep purplish blue with a chalybeate. The two inner coats of the bark (the outer light spongy stratum is tasteless,) possess both the bitterness and astringency of Peruvian bark, and I think when fresh in a stronger degree; the bitterness is not so quickly communicated to the taste on chewing the bark, as that of the former, but is much more durable, and chiefly about the upper part of the fauces.

The wood is firm, close-grained, of a pale mahogany colour, and very useful for many purposes.

2. C. thyrsiflora. R.


A native of the interior parts of Bengal, where it was discovered by Dr. William Carey, and by him sent to this garden, where the trees blossom in June, and the seeds ripen in January.
Trunk straight, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. Branches numerous, spreading, so as to form a large ovate head. Leaves opposite, petioled, ovate, and ovate-cordate, downy; veins simple and parallel; length from two to eight or ten inches. The floral pair or two longer-petioled, somewhat scarious, smoother, and more permanent than the others. Petioles round, villous, about a third of the length of their leaves. Stipules large, oblong, downy, and fringed with coloured glands round the margin. Thyrses terminal, and from the exterior axills, from oblong to sub-cylindric, very dense, short-peduncled, drooping. Flowers small, greenish-yellow, very fragrant, collected in numerous small fascicles, on very short, common peduncles. Bractes linear-lanceolate, one to each fascicle, smaller ones to the proper pedicels. Calyx about five-toothed, villous. Corol; tube cylindric, more than twice the length of the calyx. Border five-parted, pitcher-shaped, length of the tube. Filaments short, inserted into the mouth of the tube. Anthers sagittate, hid in the pitchered border. Germ two-celled. Style twice the length of the corol. Stigma globular. Capsule inferior, oblong, warty; size of a filbert, two-celled, two-valved, opening from the apex; partition contrary, and in this respect only does it differ from Cinchona.

Is this a sufficient reason to remove it from that family? In C. excelsa, the partition is also contrary, receptacle placed longitudinally along the suture of the partition. Seeds several in each cell, imbricated upwards, surrounded with a broad, brown, reticulated, membranaceous wing, which is cloven below the umbilicus, at the base of the seed. Perisperm thin, white, and fleshy. Embryo erect, nearly as long as the perisperm. Cotyledons cordate. Radicle oval, inferior.

PSATHURA. Juss.

Calyx superior, from four to six-toothed. Corol one-petalled; tube short, and hairy within; border from four to six-parted. Germ five-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment infe-
rior, from four to six-celled. Nut solitary, one-seeded. Embryo erect, and furnished with an ample perisperm.


Found indigenous on the Mauritius by Colonel Hardwicke, in flower and seed in the months of August and September; growing to the size of a small tree, with dichotomous branchlets; opposite, short-petioled, entire, smooth, oblong leaves; small axillary and terminal trichotomous corymbs of minute pentandrous flowers. Germ five-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. Style short. Stigma two-lobed. Drupe, the size of a pea, containing as far as five, nuciform, rugose seeds or nuts, each in its proper cell.

**DENTELLA.** Schreb. gen. N. 310.

Calyx five-parted. Corol infundibuliform; segments three-toothed. Capsule inferior, two-celled, many-seeded.

1. *D. repens*. Willd. spec. i. 972.


Oldenlandia repens. Burm. Ind. 38. t. 15. f. 2.

A native of cool moist places, such as the shady banks of rivers, and water-courses.


Obs. Burman’s figure of this plant is bad.
PSYCHOTRIA. Schreb. gen. N. 313.


1. P. asiatica. Willd. spec. i. 961.
A native of the Molucca Islands.

2. P. herbacea. Willd. spec. i. 967. Jacq. Amer. 66. t. 46.
Karinta kali. Rheed. Mal. x. 41. t. 21.
Koodi munkooni, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it grows in moist places under the shade of trees, &c. Flowering time the months of May and June.

CANTHIUM. Lamarck.

Calyx four or five-toothed. Corol one-petalled, tubular. Germ two-celled, one-seeded; attachment sub-superior. Drupe inferior, two-seeded. Embryo inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. C. angustifolium. R.
Shrubby, armed. Leaves lanceolate, lucid. Flowers axillary, pentandrous. Style length of the corol.
Beng. Kota-mulli.
A well armed, shrubby, very ramous species, a native of the hills in the vicinity of Chittagong, Silhet, and the whole eastern frontier of Bengal. Flowers from March till July, and probably the greater part of the year.
Trunk obscure. Branches numerous; young shoots straight,
slender, firm, round and smooth. **Spines** axillary, expanding. **Leaves** on the youngest shoots in single, opposite pairs; on the older branchlets fascicled; all are short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, long, taper-pointed, firm and polished, from one inch to two and a half long, and half or three-quarters of an inch broad. **Stipules** interfoliaceous, ensiform. **Flowers** axillary, several together, small, short-peduncled, greenish yellow. **Calyx** acetalbuliform, five-angled, five-toothed. **Corol**; **tube** short and gibbous; **border** of five lanceolate segments. **Filaments** five, from the fissures of the corol, short. **Anthers** linear, erect, equalling the border of the corol. **Germ** inferior, turbinate, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the upper part of the partition. **Style** the length of the corol. **Stigma** large, with a bifid apex. **Drupe** inferior, sub-rotund, apex retuse, as in C. parviflorum, smooth, size of a black currant, when ripe yellow, two-celled, though one of the cells is frequently abortive.

2. **C. parvifolium. R.**

Shrubby, armed, hairy. **Leaves** oval, entire. **Flowers** axillary, crowded, pentandrous; **tube** of the corol globular.


Is a middling-sized, very rigid, ramous shrub, the tender shoots and under side of the leaves hairy. The inside of the tube of the corol is surrounded with a circle of straight, white bristles of its own length, inserted round its mouth, and pointing to its bottom. Flowering time the rainy season.

3. **C. parviflorum. Roxb. Corom. i. 3. t. 51. Gært, sem. iii. 93. t. 196.**

Shrubby, thorns opposite, horizontal. **Leaves** opposite and fascicled. **Flowers** axillary, tetrandrous.
Webera tetrandra. Willd. spec. i. 1224.
Teling. Baluso-kura.

This is one of the most common, scraggy, thorny bushes on the coast; every soil and situation suits it. Flowering time the hot season; the seeds ripen in September.

Trunk scarcely any, but branches innumerable, the smaller are regularly cross-armed, and spreading. Thorns simple, opposite, above the axills, spreading, cross-armed, very strong and very sharp; in luxuriant plants they are sometimes three-fold. Leaves on the young shoots opposite, on the older branchlets fascicled, short petioled, reflexed, ovate, entire, smooth; size various. Stipules connecting, subulate. Umbels, or rather racemes opposite, below the thorns, small, about the length of the leaves. Peduncles and pedicels smooth, round. Flowers small, yellow. Calyx above, four-toothed; teeth acute; permanent. Coroll one-petalled. Tube gibbous, short; mouth downy. Border four-parted; segments ovate, expanded. Filaments four, in the mouth of the coroll. Anthers ovate. Germ inferior, globular, two-celled, with one ovum in each attached to the axis above its middle. Style rather longer than the tube of the coroll. Stigma headed. Drupe obcordate, laterally compressed a little with a hollow on each side, size of a cherry, crowned with the remaining calyx, fleshy, smooth, yellow, two-celled. Nuts two, one in each cell, oblong, one-celled. Embryo obverse, sub-cylindric, a little curved, and furnished with a soft amygdaline perisperm.

Obs. The bush makes excellent fences. The ripe fruit is eaten by the natives. The leaves are universally eaten in curries; on that account the plant has the additional name kura which means esculent.

4. C. didymum. Gart. carp. iii. 94. t. 196.

Sub-arboreous, unarmed. Leaves oblong and oval. Cymes axillary, sub-sessile. Flowers pentadrous. Style longer than the cylindric tube of the coroll, with a mitre-shaped stigma.
Teling. Naum-papula.

. Webera cymosa. Willd. spec. i. 1224.

A small tree, a native of the interior mountains of the coast of Coromandel.

Bark smooth, on the young shoots shining green. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval, firm, smooth, of a shining deep green, about six inches long; on the under side in the axils of the principal veins are to be found the characteristic glands of the Gardenias, they are smooth and hollow; in the Gardenias they are generally surrounded with a hairy margin. Stipules within the leaves. Cymes axillary, short-peduncled, simple, or compound, bearing many small, white, very fragrant flowers. Calyx and corol as in the family. Filaments five, short, somewhat crooked, inserted into the downy throat of the tube of the corolla. Anthers incumbent, oblong. Germ inferior, globular. Style nearly twice the length of the tube. Stigma large, mitre-shaped. Pericarp a top-shaped berry, the size of a small cherry, when ripe black and shining, crowned with the calyx. Seeds two.

5. C. moluccanum. R.


A native of the Molucca Islands.

VANGUERIA. Juss.

Calyx five-toothed. Corol one-petalled; tube gibbous; mouth shut with hairs. Germ five-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment interior. Berry inferior, five-seeded. Embryo inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. V. spinosa, R.

Shrubby, armed with decussate spines.

Beng. Muyna.

A small tree or large bush; a native of Bengal and also of
China, I presume, as there are some plants in the Botanic garden brought thence. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season; fruit ripe in three or four months afterwards.

*Trunk* irregular, which with the branches is armed with strong, straight, opposite, or three-fold thorns. *Leaves* opposite, and three-fold, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, smooth, from three to four inches long. *Stipules* opposite, and three-fold, within the leaves as in *Gardenia*. *Flowers* axillary, fascicled on a common short peduncle, with proper, longer pedicels, small, of a pale greenish colour. *Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* sub-globular; *mouth* shut with much long, white hair; *border* generally five-parted, spreading. *Filaments* five, very short, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* small, cordate. *Germ* inferior, turbinate, four or five-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the axis a little above the middle. *Style* so long as to elevate its large glandular four or five-lobed *stigma* just above the anthers. *Berry* or rather *drupe* round, turbinate, size of a cherry, smooth, when ripe yellow, succulent, and edible. *Seeds* four or five, obliquely oblong, inner edge narrower and straight. *Integuments* two; *exterior* a hard, dark-coloured nut; *interior* membranaceous. *Perisperm* conform to the seeds, amygdaline. *Embryo* inverse, a little curved. *Cotyledons* scarcely so long as the radicle, lanceolate. *Radicle* columnar, superior.

*Obs.* The fruit is eaten by the natives. Its flowers come exceedingly near to those of my *Canthium parviflorum*, as does also the whole habit of the plant.

**Lonicera.** Schreb. *gen.* N. 319.

*Corol* one-petalled, irregular. *Berry* inferior, two-celled, many-seeded.

Peduncles axillary, solitary, short, two-flowered. Berries five-celled.

Found by Colonel Hardwicke, in vallies about Adwanee on his tour to Shreenugura, and there called Lung phool by the natives.

TRIOSTEUM. Schreb. gen. N. 320.

Calyx five-parted, equalling the one-petalled corol. Corol with the border divided into five sub-equal segments. Berry inferior, one-celled. Seeds from three to five, pyrenous.

1. T. hirsutum: R.


A native of Chittagong, where it flowers during the hot season; seed ripe in June and July.

COFFEA. Schreb. gen. N. 314.


1. C. tetrandra. R.

Shrubby. Leaves broad-lanceolar, acute, lucid. Stipules bifid. Peduncles axillary and terminal, several together, long, slender, one-flowered. Flowers tetradrous. Corol with long, slender tube and border.

Beng. Chilmaree.

An erect, slender, ramous shrub, a native of Silhet, Chittagong, and the whole east border of Bengal, where it flowers in May, and the seeds ripen in October and November.
Branchlets opposite, round, smooth, and slender. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, acuminate, smooth, and glossy on both sides; from four to five inches long, and scarcely two broad. Stipules generally bifid. Segments subulate. Peduncles terminal and axillary, several together, long, slender, straight, one-flowered. Calyx four or five-toothed. Tube of the corol long, slender, somewhat clavate, smooth; segments of the border four or five, length of the tube, ensiform, spreading. Filaments scarcely any. Anthers four or five, linear, inserted within the tube, their apices even with its mouth. Germ inferior, turbinate, two-celled, with one ovulum in each cell, attached to the middle of the partition. Style two-cleft. Stigmas simple. Berry inferior, round, size of a small cherry, smooth, when ripe blackish purple, and with but a small portion of pulp, one or two-celled; generally one-celled, the other cell being abortive, and then the berry has an oblique direction. Seeds solitary, when the berry is two-celled nearly round; when one-celled, flat on one side and convex on the other, in which case there is a deep round cavity on the flat side. Perisperm conform to the seed, horny. Embryo erect, very small, and lodged in an oblique direction in the middle of the convex side of the perisperm, with the two reniform cotyledons pointing up and in, the oblong radicle out and down.

2. C. arabica. Willd. spec. i. 973.

Leaves oblong, ovate, acuminate. Flowers axillary, crowded. Stamina without the tube of the quinquifid corol.

Coffee. Fothergill's Works, ii. p. 279. t. 3.

A native of Arabia, and now common in both Indies. In Bengal it blossoms in March, and the berries ripen in December.

In the West Indies Coffee plants are said to produce on an average from six to sixteen ounces of clear coffee annually. Fothergill's Works, ii. p. 323. At St. Domingo they calculate on one pound per plant. At Jamaica one pound and a
half, and at Terra-Firma two pounds, where the plants stand in quincunx, at from four to eight feet according to the richness of the soil. *English Translation of Depou's Travels in South America*, i. 434. 1809-10. Two middling plants at the age of six or seven years produced in the Botanic garden in one year or crop, seven pounds of the dry berries which gave three pounds of clean coffee, equal to the Jamaica produce.

3. *C. bengalensis*. R.


This is evidently distinct from *C. arabica*. It is found indigenous amongst the mountains of the north-east frontier, chiefly about Silhet, and from thence brought many years ago to Calcutta where it was for some time much cultivated under the idea of its being the real coffee of Arabia. It is now neglected, being of an inferior quality, and not productive; however the number and beauty of its flowers entitle it to a conspicuous place in the flower garden. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

*Root* ramous. *Trunk* short, and clothed with innumerable, horizontal, opposite branches, and branchlets, to the surface of the earth, forming in our gardens, a pyramidal bush of from four to six feet in height. *Leaves* opposite, sub-sessile, from ovate to oblong; smooth on both sides, obtuse, pointed as in *C. arabica* (both are now before me just taken from the plants,) here are also pores in the axills of the nerves on the under side. *Stipules* within, subulate. *Flowers* in the axills of the leaves, and of the young shoots, sub-sessile, pure white, generally from one to three, though sometimes more. Margin of the *calyx* crowned with an undetermined number of minute points. *Corol* contorted; *divisions* of the border oblique, oval. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* long, linear, within the tube, with their incurved apices just above its mouth.
Morinda.  Pentandria monogynia.  541

Germ turbinate.  Style not quite half the length of the tube.  Stigma two-cleft; divisions nearly as long as the style.  Berry two-seeded, size of a small cherry, when ripe black.

4. C. pedunculata. R.

Shrubby.  Leaves elliptic, sub-sessile, smooth, and entire.  Peduncles terminal, and axillary, many together, long; one-flowered.  Stamina within the slender, smooth tube of the corol.

A native of the Moluccas.

5. C. angustifolia. R.

Leaves lanceolate, entire, firm, and polished.  Panicles axillary, mouth of the corol hairy; segments of the border linear, longer than the tube, and about as long as the filiform, exsert anthers.

A native of Pigeon Island, one of the Malay Archipelago.

MORINDA. Schreb. gen. N. 317.


1. M. citrifolia. Willd. spec. i. 992.  Gært. carp. i. 144. t. 29.

Arboreous, with a straight trunk.  Leaves oblong, lucid.  Peduncles on the upper side of the branchlets, solitary, opposite to every other solitary leaf, with a pair between.  Anthers half hid in the mouth of the tube.  Fruit ovate, glossy, white.

Cada-pilava. Rheed. Mal. i. 97. t. 52. good.

Banducus latifolia. Rumph. Amb. iii. 158. t. 99.
An elegant small tree, with straight trunk, and numerous, decussated, assurgent branches, a position they generally take from the weight of the fruit, and constant exuberant foliage. From Pegu it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it is in constant fruit, and flower the whole year. It does not appear to be a native of Bengal, nor did I ever meet with it on the coast of Coromandel; but the species which I formerly considered as citrifolia is common in both countries, and the description and drawings thereof were sent to the Honourable the Court of Directors. That species, which however is quite distinct, I now call tinctoria, as it is the sort most in use for dying.

Bark of young trees, or their trunk, light ash-coloured and smooth; young shoots somewhat four-cornered, smooth and lucid. Leaves opposite to each other, or to a peduncle, short-petioled, from oblong to oval, lucid, entire, rather obtuse; from five to ten inches long, and from three to five broad. Stipules large, semi-lunar, entire, smooth. Peduncles solitary, opposite to a solitary leaf on the upper side of the branchlets, erect, short, cylindric, smooth, each supporting a small aggregate head of small white flowers. Calyx an entire margin round the apex of the germ. Corol funnel-shaped; mouth of the tube hairy. Border five-parted, segments lanceolate, acute. Filaments five, woolly, inserted into the tube of the corol, a little above its middle. Anthers linear, erect, half hid in the tube. Germs firmly united, single, two-celled, each cell containing two ovula, attached to opposite ends of the wings of the large, thick, fleshy partition. Style length of the tube of the corol. Stigma two-cleft. Berries compound, size of a pullet's egg or even longer, obtuse, when ripe pale white, polished, and succulent, as described and figured by Gartner.

Obs. Its roots are employed by the natives like those of several other species to dye red.
2. *M. tinctoria* R.

Leaves oblong, sub-sessile, opposite to each other, or to the solitary one-flowered peduncles. *Stamina* enclosed. *Stigma* exsert.

*Sans.* Uchyoota.

*Hind.* and *Beng.* Ach. See *Asiat. Res.* iv. 35—44.

Telring. Tagaroo.

This small tree I have found pretty common in every part of India, where I have been. It is in flower and fruit the greater part, if not the whole of the year.

Trunk seldom straight, and only a few feet in height, but supporting a pretty large, ramous, shady head. Bark covered with an ash-coloured, deeply-cracked, corky crust. Leaves opposite, except where there is a peduncle, in that case, solitary, the peduncle occupying the place of the other leaf, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth on both sides, but not lucid like *citrifolia*, pale underneath, from six to ten inches long. Stipules within the leaves, as in the other *Rubiaceae*. Peduncles leaf-opposite, expanding, about an inch long, supporting an oval head of aggregate, pure white, Jasmine-like, fragrant flowers. Calyx as in the genus.

The compound fruit is well described by Gaertner in his description and figures of *M. citrifolia*.

*Obs.* The bark of the roots is used to dye red, the colour is fixed with alum, but it is neither bright nor durable. In some parts of India it is cultivated for the sake of the roots; see *Asiat. Res.* iv. In the Circars the dyers use the bark of the fresh roots bruised and gently boiled in water for a short time, the cloth or yarn is prepared in a cold infusion of the powdered gall of *Terminalia Chebula*, in milk and water; it is then dried and moistened with alum water, and again dried, and receives from the above decoction, a pretty bright, but fugitive red.

The green fruits are picked by the Hindoos, and eaten with their curries. The wood is hard and very durable, varie-
gated with red and white, it is employed for gun-stocks in preference to all other kinds.

3. *M. bracteata, R.*

Arboreous, straight. *Leaves* opposite to each other or to a peduncle, oblong, polished. *Anthers* within the woolly mouth of the tube. *Stigma* exsert. *Heads* bracted.

*Bancudus* angustifolia. *Rumph. Amb.* iii. p. 157. t. 98. has the process of the calyx of my plant, but I cannot say they agree in other respects.

It is a native of the Ganjam district; from thence Mr. Snodgrass sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the tree thrives well, and is in blossom during the hot and rainy seasons.

*Trunk* straight. *Branches* opposite, decussate, smooth. *Leaves* opposite to each other or to a peduncle, short-petiolated, oblong, acute, smooth, polished, deep green on both sides, margins entire, length from six to twelve inches. *Stipules* large, with semi-circular apices. *Peduncles* solitary, and always opposite to a leaf, round, smooth, from one to two inches long, supporting a single, small head, of small pure white flowers. In *tinctoria* and *exserta* the peduncle is often in the axill of a small leaf, which stands opposed to the large one. *Calyx; perianth proper,* a tumid margin round the crown of the germ, frequently a small portion thereof grows to be a long linear-lanceolate, permanent leaflet. *Corol* funnel-shaped; *mouth* of the tube very woolly. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* linear, lodged amongst the wool, but entirely within the mouth of the tube. *Stigma* two-cleft, and elevated about the mouth of the tube. *Berry* aggregate, size varying from that of a crab-apple, to that of a small nutmeg; single berries several, obovate, size of a pea with a round eye on the apex. *Nut* or seeds four, the shell or cover uniformly convex on the outside, and on the inside concave, with an elevated convexity near the top which covers a void cell, the fertile cell occupies the whole length, and nearly the whole
breadth of the nut, (for so I may call the hard, smooth, brown integument of which it is formed,) but is much compressed.

Obs. I have not learned that the root of this species is used in dyeing, but have no doubt of its possessing qualities similar to the roots of all the other species of the genus that I have yet met with.

4. *M. exserta*. R.

Arboreous. Leaves opposite to each other or to a peduncle, ovate, pointed. Stamens above the tube. Stigma rather within.

Beng. Bhun-autch, or Bun-aal.

A tree of rather small stature; a native of Bengal. Flowering time the hot and rainy season; seed ripe in about twelve or thirteen months afterwards.

Trunk from six to twelve feet high, often variously bent, and covered with deep cracked, spongy, ash-coloured bark. Branches spreading in every direction; branchlets opposite, smooth; young shoots somewhat four-sided, in some plants smooth, in others villous. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval, or ventricose-oval, pointed, margins entire, but waved; in some plants smooth, of a deep shining green on both sides; in others downy, from four to six inches long, and from three to four broad. Stipules interfoliaceous, entire, emarginate or bifid. Peduncles generally solitary, though sometimes there are two together, leaf-opposed, or in the axill of a small leaf, opposed to one of the usual size, round, smooth, about an inch long, each supporting a round aggregate head of many pure white, Jasmine-like flowers. In very luxuriant young plants I have found the peduncles two or even three-cleft, with a head of flowers on each division. Calyx scarcely any. Corol funnel-shaped. Border of five, equal, lanceolate, fleshy, expanding divisions. Filaments inserted on the mouth of the tube, in the division of its margin; erect. Anthers linear. Germ beneath, four-celled, with one ovule. Style length of the tube of the corol. Stigma even with its mouth and two-
Berries (rather drupe) aggregate, oval. Seeds or nut regularly four and distinct to each proper berry, forming a square, inserted pyramid, each one-seeded. Here the abortive cell is scarcely visible.

Obs. This species is immediately known by its exsert stamens, half-concealed stigma, and broad-pointed leaves. In all the other species figured and described by me, viz. *citrifolia*, *tinctoria*, *bracteata*, *multiflora*, and *angustiflora* the stamens are enclosed, and the style exserted.

5. *M. multiflora*. R.


A native of Berar. From Nagpore the seed was sent by Mr. Colebrooke, Resident at the Court of Rughoojee Bunsla, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1801. By the close of the same year the plants were in blossom, and in one year more they have grown to large ramous shrubs, and now in eight years they are small trees and in constant flower; I may farther remark that notwithstanding all the other four species of *Morinda* already described and figured by me, grow to be small trees, they generally blossom the first year of their growth if the soil is good and the plants taken good care of.

*Leaves* very short-petioled, opposite, or opposite to a peduncle, oval, tapering at each end, acute, margins waved; downy on both sides, particularly underneath; from four to six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous. *Peduncles* variously disposed, viz. axillary, opposite to a leaf, and terminal, one or more from the same place, and often compound; round, villous, from two to four inches long. *Heads* sub-globular, many-flowered. *Receptacles*, *calyx* and *corol* as in the genus. *Filaments* short. *Anthers* linear, their apices even with the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* two-cleft, and extended considerably beyond
the anthers. *Berry*, rather *drupe*, aggregate, ovate-oblong; surface very unequal, size of a large mulberry. *Seeds* or *nuts* regularly four to each proper berry or drupe of the compound fruit, obliquely wedge-shaped; three-celled, two of them empty, the third with a single seed, as accurately described and figured by Gaertner in *Morinda citrifolia*.

**Obs.** This plant is cultivated about Nagpore as the other species are in various other parts of India, and for the same purpose, (see *Asiat. Res.* iv. 35—44.)

6. *M. angustifolia*. R.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* opposite to each other or to a peduncle, lanceolar, bullate. *Heads* solitary. *Flowers* numerous. *Anthers* concealed deep within the tube; *stigma* exert. *Berries* distinct, on a glomerate receptacle, succulent, four-seeded.

An erect, thinly branched shrub, was found at Chittagong by Dr. Buchanan, and from thence sent to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1798, where it blossoms in March, and the seeds ripen in May.

*Trunk* straight, with a few erect branches. *Bark* light ash-coloured; height of the whole plant about four or five feet. *Leaves* opposite, or single when a peduncle occupies the place of the other, sub-sessile, recurved, lanceolate, bullate, smooth, entire, about six inches long and less than two wide. *Stipules* opposite, sub-cordate, interfoliaceous, united into a ring and remaining long after their respective leaves drop. *Peduncles* solitary, short, seemingly terminal when they begin to blossom, but soon after the branchlet shoots out from between each peduncle and its respective opposite leaf, which marks their proper situation to be oppositifolius. *Heads* solitary, globular, many, viz. from fifty to a hundred-flowered. *Flowers* pure white, in size and shape like those of the common *Jasmine*. *Calyx* merely an almost entire, marginal ring round the base of the tube of the corol. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Filaments* short, inserted rather below the
middle of the tube of the corol. Anthers linear, hid in the middle of the tube. Stigma exsert, two-lobed. Berries in general distinct, but a small proportion of them only comes to perfection, sessile, the size of a large pea, succulent, deep shining black, with very dark-coloured pulp. Seeds four; each two-celled, with the inner cell large and empty.

Obs. The root of this shrub is also used in dyeing by the natives of India where the plant is in plenty.

7. M. scandens, R.*

Shrubby, scandent; leaves oblong, lanceolate. Umbels terminal, simple, berries round, three or six-seeded.

A stout scandent shrub of several fathoms in extent, found common in the hills which form the east side of Point de Galle Bay or harbour. In flower and fruit in March, (1813.)

Loranthus.† Schreb. gen. N. 600.

Calyx uncertain. Corol generally one-petalled, and often irregular. Germ inferior, one-celled, one-seeded; attachment superior. Berry one-seeded. Embryo inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.


Sans. Vunda;† Vrikshadunnee, Vrikshubhuksha, and Vrikshurooha.

* This plant was discovered by Dr. Roxburgh on his last voyage to England, and the accompanying short description was sent to me from Ceylon.—W. C.

† This genus is usually placed in Hexandria Monogynia, but as Dr. Roxburgh in the last copy he made of the Flora Indica, before he left this country, removed it to Pentandria, it is printed where he then placed it.—W. C.

‡ Sir William Jones thought Vunda to be the general term for
Loranthus, Pentandria monogynia.

Hind. and Beng. Bura-manda,
Yellinga-wadinika of the Telingas; (wadinika means parasitical.)
Is always found growing upon the branches of various kinds of trees, and is very ramous. Flowers during the greatest part of the year, and is highly ornamental.

Trunk scarcely any. Branches numerous, ascending, woody; bark gray. Leaves nearly opposite, sessile, or very short-petioled, from oval to linear-lanceolate, waved, entire, reclined, veins scarcely any; from three to five inches long, and from half an inch to an inch and a half broad. Racemes axillary, single, simple, sub-erect, many-flowered. Flowers in size and appearance very much like those of the honey-suckle. Bractes, a small, concave, cordate one, pressing on the base of the germs on one side. Calyx, there is no other perianth of the fruit than the above-mentioned bracte; that of the flower is cup-shaped, entire, permanent. Corol one-petalled. Tube long, a little curved, swelling from the bottom to within a third of the mouth, then contracting a little; border five-parted, upper fissures much the deepest; segments linear, reflexed towards one side. Filaments five, from the base of the segments of the corol, short. Anthers linear. Germ inferior, naked. Style length of the corol. Stigma clubbed. Berry inferior, crowned with the remaining calyx, oblong, smooth, pulpy, one-celled. Seeds single.

Obs. This is a handsome looking parasite, bearing a great number of very beautiful flowers; its foliage also looks very well. All that part of the branch of the tree above where it grows, becomes sickly and soon perishes.

It should be compared with L. longiflorus. It differs from Gaertner's Lonicera zeylanica in not having the calyx of the fruit, and in having only five parts in the corol; but in the racemes they agree. I cannot reconcile it with L. ful-

all parasitic plants. It is probable that all the names here cited are so.—W. C.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Loranthus.

catus of Linnaeus's *supplementum*, nor with *L. loniceroïdes*, Linn. for here the inflorescence bears no resemblance to an involucrated umbel. Neither can it be *L. pentandrus*; as there the leaves are alternate, with petioles nearly as long as the racemes; in short I cannot well reconcile it to any of the hitherto described species. It unites the two genera of *Loranthus* and *Lonicera*. In Bengal I have found it with leaves from five to six inches long, and four or five broad.


The Telingas have no other name for this than *Wadinika.* It is also a parasitical shrub, but considerably smaller than the last and much more scarce; grows upon branches of trees in the same manner. *Flowers* during the wet season.

*Leaves* opposite, petioled, cordate, scolloped, covered with soft, white down underneath; about two inches long, and one and a half broad. *Peduncles* numerous, collected in the axills, one or more-flowered. *Flowers* considerably smaller than in the last species, of a rusty gray colour, and covered with gray farinaceous dust. *Bractes* one, pressing on the germ as in the last. *Calyx* of the fruit no other than the bracte of the flower, as in the former. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* swelled towards the base. *Border* four-parted, upper fissure deepest; *division* linear, reflexed; *stamens* four, the *pistil* as in the last species. *Berry* top-shaped, one-seeded.

3. *L. globosus*. *R.*

*Leaves* opposite, oblong, smooth; *spikes* axillary. *Corols* regular, six-cleft. *Berries* round, oval.


*Beng. Chhota-manda.*

A ramous shrubby parasitic, like the two species already
Loranthus.  

**PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.**

described; grows common on trees throughout Bengal. Flowers all the year.

*Leaves* generally opposite, though sometimes alternate, and also three-fold, short-petiolcd, oblong, smooth, entire, of a thick leathery texture, almost veinless; from two to three inches long. *Racemes*, or rather spikes, axillary, or between the leaves, or from the old axills, generally solitary, though sometimes there are two or even three together, much shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* opposite, from three to six pairs on the spike, sessile, small, greenish orange colour. *Bractes* no other than the perianth of the fruit. *Calyx*. Perianth of the fruit inferior, two-leaved, the under and exterior cordate, the inner two-toothed; that of the flower no other than the circular margin of the pit which receives the flower. *Corol* one-petalled; *tube* gibbous, six-sided. *Border* six-parted, divisions alike, and cut equally deep, reflected. *Filaments* six, erect, inserted into the base of the divisions of the corol. *Germ* ovate. *Style* the length of the stamens. *Stigma* large, glandular, naveled. *Berry* inferior, round, oval, size of a pea, smooth, when ripe the pulp is yellow, clammy, and elastic, which makes them adhere to the branches of trees where they germinate, resting on three permanent calyciform bractes and crowned with a ring where the corol stood round the permanent base of the style, one-celled. *Seeds* solitary, conform to the berry. *Integument* single, white, tough, and clammy, marked with twelve whitish stripes. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, six-grooved, green. *Embryo* central, inverse, straight, pale green, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* two, linear-oblong. *Plumula* minute. *Radicle* sub-cylindric, length of the cotyledons, superior.

4. *L. ferrugineus*. R.

*Young shoots* as well as the under side of the oval *leaves* long, slender, tetrandrous, regular; *flower, fruit*, and *pedicels* clothed with much ferruginous pubescence.
Found by Mr. W. Roxburgh growing on trees in the forests of Pulo Pinang.

5. *L. involucratus* R.

*Leaves* opposite, ovate-cordate, smooth. *Umhellets* axillary. *Involucres* four-leaved, four-flowered; *flowers* regular, pentandrous.

A stout parasitical shrub, found on trees in the forests on the eastern border of Bengal, where it blossoms great part of the year.

*Branches* while young clothed with smooth, shining, dark-brown bark. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate and ovate-cordate, sides often unequal, as in most of the plants of this genus, entire, smooth on both sides; from three to four inches long. *Umhellets* axillary, crowded, sub-sessile, much shorter than the leaves. *Involucres* four-leaved, four-flowered; *leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, smooth, entire. *Flowers* sessile, pretty large, equalling the involucre. *Calyx* superior, short, five-toothed, villous. *Corol*; *tube* widening toward the mouth, villous. *Border* regular, five-parted; *segments* linear, revolute. *Filaments* equalling the segments of the corol, and inserted on them below their middle. *Anthers* oval. *Germ* oval, sericeous. *Style* rather longer than the corol. *Stigma* two-lobed.

6. *L. ampullaceus* R.


Found on trees in the forests of Silhet, but seems to prefer the mango tree to all others. Flowers in the dry season, probably the whole year round.

*Stems* as in our other Indian species, the size and shape very uncertain, but numerous, bifid, trifid, or quadrifid, smooth; *branches* and *branchlets* spread in all directions. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, smooth, from
three to four inches long, and generally less than two in breadth. **Racemes** axillary, solitary, or in pairs, much shorter than the leaves. **Flowers** opposite, short-pedicelled, pretty large, greenish yellow. **Bractes** oval, one at the base of each pedicel, and two pressing the base of the germ like an inferior, bilabiate, calyx. **Calyx** superior, entire, rotate. **Corol** regular; **tube** gibbous; **border** six-cleft; **divisions** revolute, somewhat spatulate. **Filaments** six, from the mouth of the tube of the corol, length of its segments. **Anthers** ovate. **Germ** inferior, one-celled, and containing one ovule attached to the top of the cell. **Style** longer than the corol. **Stigma** large. **Berry** inferior, long-oval, smooth, yellow, size of a currant, one-celled. **Pulp** pale yellow, very clammy. **Seeds** solitary, ovate. **Integuments** two; **exterior** marked with six longitudinal fibres; **inner** membranaceous. **Perisperm** conform to the seed, six-grooved, green. **Embryo** cylindric, inverse. **Cotyledons** short, semi-cylindric. **Radicle** cylindric, with a turbinate apex rising above the perisperm, inverse.

7. **L. clavatus. R.**

**Leaves** opposite, broad-lanceolate. **Flowers** axillary, few together, tetrandrous; **corols** irregular, four-cleft; **berries** clavate.

A delicate, shrubby parasite; found in the Silhet district growing on Averrhoa Carambola.

8. **L. pentapetalus. R.**

**Leaves** opposite, from lanceolate to oval-cordate, and obliquely attenuate, smooth. **Racemes** axillary. **Flowers** pentandrous; **petals** five, with enlarged, three-sided base.

A large, very ramosus, shrubby plant, found growing on various trees in the forests of Silhet. Flowers appearing about the beginning of the rains in June.

**Branches and branchlets** columnar and quite smooth. **Leaves** opposite, petioled, from lanceolate to ovate-cordate, obliquely attenuate from the middle to the apex, entire,
smooth, from three to four inches long, and about two broad. *Racemae* axillary, solitary, or paired, straight, simple, often as long as the leaves, smooth. *Flowers* very numerous, short-pedicelled, small, scattered, red. *Bractes,* an oval one embraces the base of the germ on the outside. *Calyx* superior, rather small, sub-entire, smooth. *Petals* five, the base of each swelled out into a fleshy, three-sided body, giving to the bottom of the corol a globular form and meeting in the centre, leaving only a small aperture for the style; above tongue-shaped, and recurved. *Filaments* five, inserted on the petals; *anthers* obovate. *Germ* oblong, one-celled, and containing one ovule, pendulous from the top of the cell. *Style* four-sided, jointed, or appearing so near the middle. *Stigma* a little enlarged. *Berries* oblong, smooth, greenish-yellow, one-seeded.

**HAMILTONIA. Roxb.**


1. *H. suaveolens.* *R.*


This charming, fragrant-flowered shrub was found wild on the Rajmahal hills by Mr. William Roxburgh, jun. and by him introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the cold season. It is named after Mr. William Hamilton of the Wood-lands near Philadelphia in North America, an eminent botanist, and the first who was at the expense of erecting a conservatory in that country for the preservation of the plants of a hot climate. To this gentleman the Botanic garden at Calcutta is under the greatest obliga-
tion for having enriching it with many of the choicest plants of the New World.

Stem stout, shrubby; branches opposite, cross-armed, ascending. Bark of the ligneous parts ash-coloured, with dark purple specks; general height from six to ten feet. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, smooth, entire, from three to six inches long. Stipules or rather connecting membranes broad, ensiform. Flowers sessile, in terminal corymbiform heads, on short, trichotomous branchlets, numerous, pure white, and delightfully fragrant. Bractes ensiform, villous; several surrounding each fascicle or head of flowers, as well as intermixed amongst them. Calyx superior, five-cleft, permanent; divisions subulate. Corolla one-petalled, funnel-shaped. Tube slender, widening a little towards the mouth. Border consisting of five, spreading, oblong divisions. Filaments five, very short, inserted into the tube of the corol a little within its mouth. Anthers half-erect, linear. Germ inferior, one-celled, and containing five distinct chambers attached to the bottom of the cell, which now, thick and succulent, become the net-like aril of the ripe seed; each chamber contains one ovulum attached to its bottom. Capsules the size of a pea, oblong, crowned with the calyx, one-celled, five-valved, opening from the apex. Seeds five when all come to maturity, which is very seldom the case, their shape differing according to the number attached to the bottom of the cell, each enveloped in a beautiful, dry net-like aril. Integument single, dark blackish-brown, friable. Perisperm in very small quantity, indeed it may be called an inner integument. Embryo conform to the seed, erect; cotyledons two, cordate, foliaceous, with a doubling down the middle. Plumula minute. Radicle oblong, inferior, pointing to the umbilicus. Compare with Psathura, Gært. carp. iii. 83. t. 194.

2. H. pilosa. R.
Shrubby, straight, exceedingly hairy. Leaves opposite,
short-petioled, lanceolate, entire. *Flowers* in axillary fascicles, mixed amongst many long, very hairy bractes.

A native of the Moluccas.

**MUSSAENDA.** Schreb. gen. N. 326.


1. *M. corymbosa,* Roxb.


Native of Ceylon, Malabar, &c. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it grows to be a stout, rigidly erect, ramous shrub, and is in blossom during the rains, at which time few plants surpass it in beauty.

*Trunk* straight; *branches* many, decussate. *Bark* smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, entire, smooth on both sides, from six to nine inches long, and from three to four broad. *Involucre* or *floral leaves* long-petioled, generally one to each primary division of the corymb, of an oval form, acute, pure white, smooth on both sides, five or seven-nerved. *Petioles* of the floral leaves long, slender, drooping, inserted on the apex of the germ, forming one of the divisions of the calyx. *Stipules* within the leaves, from a broad cordate base, tapering to an acute point. *Corymbs* terminal, compound and decompound, smooth. *Bractes* ovate-lanceolate. *Flowers* numerous, and uncommonly beautiful. *Calyx* five-parted; *divisions* erect, bristle-shaped, smooth. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Tube* slender, more than twice the length of the calyx, swelled a little about the middle, where the stamens are lodged; *mouth* closed with orange-coloured hair. *Border* of five ovate, fleshy, pointed, spreading divisions,
on the upper side convex, villous, of a deep but bright orange colour, and greenish underneath. Filaments five, short, inserted into the middle of the tube. Anthers linear, hid in the tube. Germ inferior, two-celled; ovula numerous, on a pedicelled jugiform receptacle, projecting above the insertion and far below it. Style half the length of the tube of the corol. Stigmas two. Capsule oval, two-celled, two-valved. Seeds numerous.

Obs. In some parts of India the white floral leaves are brought to table as an esculent herb.

2. M. frondosa. Willd. sp. i. 997.
Shrubby, erect. Leaves oblong, acuminate, villous. Panicles terminal, dichotomous, villous.
M. Zeylanica. Burm. Zeyl. 165. t. 76.
Belilla. Rheed. Mal. ii. 27. tab. 17.
A native of various parts of India; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it grows to be a pretty large shrub, but with few branches, at least when compared to the preceding species, but the flowers, which appear about the end of the rains and beginning of the cool season, are larger and of a brighter colour.

BAEOBOTRYS. Schreb. gen. N. 318.

Calyx five-parted. Corol tubular. Germ semi-inferior, one-celled, many-seeded, attached to a free, inferior, central receptacle. Berry inferior, many-seeded.

1. B. indica. R.
Shrubby. Leaves alternate, ventricose-oblong, grossly serrate. Racemes axillary, and terminal; the terminal ones more generally compound.
A large shrub, a native of Chittagong; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers in February, March and April, but rarely perfects its seeds there.
It appears to differ from Vahl’s B. lanceolata, Symb. i. p. 19. t. 6. in the leaves being shorter-petioled, and more grossly serrate; as well as in the inflorescence.

Trunk erect, in plants eight or ten years old as thick as a man’s leg. Branches numerous, extending down to the ground, straight and nearly erect. Bark smooth, dark brown, general height of the whole plant from eight to twelve feet. Leaves alternate, rather short-petioled, ventricose-oblong; tapering to an acute point, remotely and deeply repand, serrate, pretty smooth on both sides, and glossy on the upper surface, veins large and parallel, from three to six inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. Stipules none. Racemes axillary, and terminal, often several together, some of them ramous, much shorter than the leaves; the terminal one generally panicled. Flowers numerous, diverging, short-pedicelled, small, pure white. Bractes one at the base of each pedicel, and two pressing on the calyx. Calyx single, semi-supera, permanent, five-parted, divisions obtuse. Corol one-petalled. Tube short, somewhat gibbous. Border of five equal, roundish, expanded segments. Filaments short, inserted into the tube of the corol, immediately below the middle of the segments of the border, incurved, smooth. Anthers cordate, converging in form of a dome over the apex of the pistillum. Germ semi-inferior, broad-ovate, one-celled, containing numerous ovula from the bottom of the cell. Style short. Stigma tending to be lobate. Berry inferior, crowned with the permanent calyx, round, smooth, dry, size of a grain of black pepper, one-celled, evalvular. Receptacle round-cordate, free, attached to the bottom of the cell, as in Primula, &c. Gært. sem. i. 233. t. 50. Seeds numerous, angular.

2. B. ramentacea. R.

Shrubby. Leaves alternate, lancolate, acuminate, entire, smooth. Panicles terminal, axillary, and lateral, ramentaceous. Berries minute, white, succulent.

Munmooriya is the vernacular name at Silhet, where it is in-
digensous. It grows to be a pretty large shrub, blossoms in March and April, and the seeds ripen in October and November.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, acuminate, entire, smooth, from two to six inches long. Panicles terminal, axillary, and lateral, numerous, small, crowded with small, abortive, ferruginous, ramentaceous branchlets. Flowers small, greenish-yellow. Bractes ferruginous, small, subulate. Calyx five-parted, almost five-leaved. Corol; tube very small. Border of five orbicular, veined segments. Filaments five, short, inserted into the tube of the corol. Anthers two-lobed, broad-ovate. The germ may be called superior, ovate, smooth, one-celled; ovula numerous, on a sub-cylindric receptacle, rising from the base of the cell. Style short. Stigma two or three-lobed. Berries completely inferior, size of a grain of black pepper, white, smooth, succulent, one-celled. Cell formed by a white, pretty hard, but thin, nuciform integument. Seeds several, minute, angular, black, pitted, attached to the free, central receptacle, as in the germ. Integuments uncertain, on account of the diminutive size of the seed. Perisperm soft, juicy, dark-coloured. Embryo sub-cylindric, transverse.

3. B. nemoralis, Willd. spec. i. 992.


Molmooraya is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous and grows to the size of a pretty large, very ramous, upright shrub. It flowers in March, and the seeds ripen in May.

Branches and branchlets numerous, nearly erect, round and pretty smooth. Bark of the old woody parts brown, of the young shoots green. Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate-oblong, margins repand, serrate-dentate, (for there is a mixture of the whole,) in some acuminate, both sides smooth, texture firm, three or four inches long, by two broad. Racemes
axillary, about twice the length of the petioles, ramous, and crowded with minute white flowers. *Bracte* subulate, one-flowered, beside one or two broader on the short petioles, or pressing the calyx. *Calyx* campanulate, five-parted. *Coroll* with a very short tube, and a border of five oval segments. *Filaments* five, inserted into the tube, under the middle of the segments of the border, short, incurved. *Germ* superior, one-celled, containing numerous ovula, attached to a free receptacle, rising from the bottom of the cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* three-lobed.

4. *B. glabra, R.*


A slender tree, with straight, smooth branches, and leaves; a native of Chittagong, where it flowers in March.

5. *B. tetrandra, R.*


A native of the Moluccas.

*VERBASCUM. Schreb. gen. N. 331.*

*Coroll* rotate, somewhat unequal. *Capsules* superior, two-celled, two-valved.

1. *V. Thapsus. Willd. spec. i. 1001.*

*Leaves* decurrent, downy on both sides. *Stem* simple.

Found by Captain Hardwicke amongst the mountains on his tour to Shreenuggura. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it grows to the height of from six to eight feet, the stem still perfectly straight, but often ramous; it blossoms during the cold season.
**DATURA. Schreb. gen. N. 332.**

Corol infundibuliform, plaited. Calyx tubular, angular, deciduous. Capsule four-valved.


Annual, coloured. Leaves with the two sides unequally ovate, margins repand, lobate. Flowers double. Fruit round, echinate, drooping.

Beng. Kala-Dhootoora.

Stramonia indica tertia, seu Datura rubra. Rumph. Amb. x. 243. t. 87. f. 2.

A native of various parts of India. It flowers during the rainy and cool season. The dry root smoked is said to relieve spasmodic asthma.


Annual. Leaves with the two sides unequally ovate, margins repand lobate. Fruit round, spinous.

Beng. Dhootoora.


Hummatu. Rheed. Mal. ii. 47. t. 28.

Very common everywhere over India; produces flowers and seed the whole year.

**PHYSALIS. Schreb. gen. N. 336.**

Calyx gibbous, five-toothed. Corol rotate. Berry superior, within the inflated calyx, two-celled, many-seeded.

1. P. flexuosa. Willd. spec. i. 1020.

Shrubby; branches flexuose. Leaves oblong, often paired. Flowers axillary, crowded, sessile.


**Vol. I.**
Beng. Ushwa-gundha.
Teling. Penneroo.

This perennial species is to be found in almost every soil and situation. Flowers all the year round.

Stems several, erect, shrubby, flexuose, two-forked, round, downy. Leaves double, short-petioled, ovate, a little scolloped, downy, from two to four inches long. Flowers axillary, sub-sessile, crowded, small, greenish. Corol campenanulate. Anthers split at the base. Berry red, smooth, size of a pea.

The Telinga physicians reckon the roots alexipharmic; indeed they are all much addicted to the belief of such powers being present in a great variety of their simples; hence the name Naga, (i. e. the hooded snake, Coluber Naga of Linnaeus) being so often annexed to that of various plants. They are as fond of the study of antidotes as the Greek or Roman physicians were, which will appear the less surprizing if we consider the great number of poisonous animals and plants which abound in the warmer part of Asia, to the dreadful effects of which they are very often eye-witnesses. It is therefore very natural for them to attend much more to this branch of medicine than is done in cold climates, where there is scarcely an animal of which the bite or sting can be said to be mortal.

2. P. Alkekengi. Willd. spec. i. 1022.
Herbaceous; branches straggling. Leaves in pairs, entire, and somewhat angular.
A native of Persia. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it flowers during the cool season, but does not thrive in Bengal.

3. P. peruviana. Willd. spec. i. 1022.
Biennial or perennial, very ramous, diffuse, pubescent. Leaves double, or single, and then with a branchlet; cordate, dentate. Flowers solitary, drooping. Stigma two-cleft.
P. edulis. Sims' Bot. Mag. 1068. I concur with the author, in referring P. pubescens to the same species.

Beng. Tepuriya.

I have only found this in a cultivated state and that on account of its large, yellowish, palatable berries; although naturally perennial yet the plants are reared annually from seed, as they are not fruitful after the first year. The same is the case with the Capsicums and the many varieties of Solanum Melongena.

4. P. minima. Willd. spec. i. 1024.

Annual, ramous, downy. Leaves double or single, and then with a branchlet, ovate, irregularly dentate. Flowers solitary, erect. Stigmas entire. Fruit pendulous.

Inota-Inodien. Rheed. Mal. x. ex Moetoe. 139. t. 70.

Beng. Bun Tepuriya.

Hind. Toolati-pati.

A small ramous annual, common on cultivated ground, both in Bengal and on the coast of Coromandel.

Stem short, but distinct; branches many, two-forked, striated, a little downy. Leaves double, except at the divisions of the branchlets, where they are single, the smaller branchlets occupying the place of the other; unequal, petioled, cordate, irregularly toothed, downy on both sides; from two to four inches long. Peduncles solitary, axillary, erect, one-flowered. Flowers small, campanulate, uniform, pale yellow, and smooth. Filaments a little hairy, yellow.

SOLANUM. Schreb. gen. N. 337.

Calyx five-parted. Corol rotate. Anthers coalescent, gaping at the top with a double pore. Berry superior, two-celled, many-seeded.
SECT. I. Unarmed.

1. *S. pubescens*. Willd. spec. i. 1026.


_Gandirā_* the Sanscrit name, see _Asiat. Res._ iv. 258.

_Beng._ _Urusa._

_Teling._ _Rusa-ghedī maun._

Amongst the mountains in the Telinga country this grows to be a small or middle-sized tree, with a very thick shady head. Flowers during the hot season.

*Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, downy, from six to ten inches long. *Cymes* terminal or leaf-opposed, two-cleft; _ramifications_ recurved. _Flowers_ small, white, very numerous. _Berry_ the size of a cherry.

2. *S. auriculatum*. Willd. spec. i. 1025.


A native of Mauritius, and introduced by Captain Tennant, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta; where it blossoms during the rainy and cold seasons, and continues to ripen its fruit from December till May.

_Stem_ nearly erect, in six years as thick as a man’s leg, and about eight feet high. _Bark_ smooth, ash-coloured. _Branches_ dichotomous, spreading much. _Branchlets_ and all the tender parts most completely clothed with sessile and pedicell-ed, hoary, stellate pubescence. _Leaves_ alternate, petioled, broad-lanceolar, tapering to a rather obtuse point, entire; clothed underneath like the branchlets; upper surface a little hairy; from four to eight inches long, and two or three broad. _Petioles_ channelled, downy like the branchlets. _Stipules_ in sessile, axillary pairs, obliquely ovate-cordate, large, and recurvate round the branchlets, looking more like small com-

* This name probably belongs to some other species.—_W. C._
mon leaves than stipules. **Cymes** in the forks of the branchlets long-peduncled, dichotomous. **Ramifications** recurvate, subsecund. **Flowers** numerous, sub-sessile, small, lively blue-purple. **Berry** spherical, size of a small cherry, when ripe of a dull yellow.

**Obs.** Independently of the colour of the flowers, the stipulae or axillary leaves render this species readily known; in all other respects it almost exactly resembles the preceding; in that plant there are no stipulae, and the flowers are white.

3. **S. Lycopersicum. Willd. sp. i. 1033.**
Annual. **Leaves** pinnate, gashed. **Racemes** bipartite, leafless. **Fruit** smooth, vertically compressed, torulose.

**Pomum amoris. Rumph. Amb. v. t. 154. f. 1.**

Although this is now very common in India, I suspect it is as little a native as the common potatoe, which is now very generally cultivated over India, even by the natives for their own use.

4. **S. rubrum. Willd. sp. i. 1034.**
Annual, erect, unarmed. **Branches** somewhat angular. **Leaves** ovate, dentate, lobate. **Umbels** short-peduncled. **Flowers** and **berries** drooping.

**Beng. Goorkhi.**

**Nelen tsjunda. Rheed. Mal. x. t. 73.**

A common weed in gardens all over India, with flowers and ripe seed the whole year round.

Seeds received from the Mauritius under the name of **Solanum nodiflorum,** (Willd. sp. i. 1035,) produced this very plant. On that Island it is called **Brede,** and very generally cultivated as a pot herb.

5. **S. decemdentatum. R.**
Annual, erect, ramous, hairy. **Leaves** in pairs or solitary with a branchlet, ovate. **Peduncles** axillary, from two to six together, one-flowered. **Calyx** ten-toothed.
A native of China; from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms and ripens its berries most part of the year.

It has the habit of a robust, pubescent variety of *Solanum nigrum*.

*Stems* annual, nearly erect, with alternate, flexuose, pubescent, round branches and branchlets; general height two or three feet. *Leaves* in pairs or single, and accompanied with a branchlet, petioled, ovate-oblong, somewhat acute, villous. *Peduncles* axillary, from two to six together, one-flowered, drooping when in blossoms. *Calyx* ten-toothed, pubescent. *Berries* the size of a pea, smooth, bright red, when ripe.

6. *S. spirale*. R.


*Bugua* is the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and in flower and fruit at various times of the year. Though rather foetid it is an ornamental species on account of its smooth, deep green leaves; spiral racemes of pretty white flowers; and numerous small, round yellow berries.

SECT. II. Armed.

7. *S. Melongena*. Willd. sp. i. 1036.

Perennial. *Leaves* obliquely-ovate, downy, scollop-lobed. Fertile *flowers* solitary, long peduncled, drooping; the barren ones on small racemes. *Fruit* oval, smooth.

*Beng.* Begoon.

*Hind.* Bangan.

*Teling.* Wangkai.


Of this very universally useful, esculent species, there are many varieties cultivated in India. The plants are annually
renewed from seed, though all the varieties are perennial; but like the *Capsicums* not so productive after the first year. They continue to blossom and bear fruit the whole year, but chiefly during the cold season. In Bengal, in a rich soil, they have very few prickles, but in a poor one many.

8. *S. longum*, R.
Sans. Koolie.
Beng. Kooli-begoon.

Neer Wanga is the Telinga name of the plant, and Neer Wangkai the fruit.

Long Brinjal of Europeans.

I consider this to be a species clearly distinct from *melongenae*, for the fruit is always cylindrical, never changing by culture into any other form. The plant is biennial, and in every respect like *Melongena*, the fruit excepted. I have only met with it in gardens, where it is cultivated for the table, and have had it nine years in mine without producing any change in it. The cold season is the proper time for rearing it.

The plants will exist several years, but are either dug up or neglected after the first.

*Stem* short, erect, somewhat woody. *Branches* numerous, spreading, two-forked, downy, sometimes prickly; the whole plant is from two to three feet high. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, scolloped, or sub-lobate, downy; from six to ten inches long; sometimes the principal nerve is prickly on the under side. *Flowers* bowing, large, of a beautiful, bright bluish-purple, they are of two kinds, abortive with a minute pistil on a small raceme or umbellet; and a single fertile one upon its own proper petiole, which generally stands immediately below or close by the peduncle of the racemes. *Calyx* and *petioles* sometimes prickly. *Berry* pendulous, cylindric, generally a little curved, but never in the least club-
bed, smooth, yellow; from nine to eighteen inches long, and from one and a half to two and a half in diameter, it is generally three-celled.

9. *S. insanum. Willd. sp. i. 1037.*


A native of Amboyna, yet I doubt whether Rumphius's *Trongum hortensi* can be any other than the real Indian *me-longena*. From the same Island, the seeds of a variety of the above (*insanum*), were brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta. Their plants are more spinous, and the fruit perfectly round, white, and smooth, almost the size of a small Crab-apple. This I take to be Rumphius's *Trongum agreste*, *vol. v. p. 240. t. 86. f. 1.* and so far as my observation extends, it is not cultivated on the continent of India.

10. *S. æthiopicum. Willd. sp. i. 1036.*


From the Mauritius, where it is said to be indigenous, it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows to the height of about two feet, with many spreading branches, clothed with short stellate pubescence, and here and there a small straight prickle; flowers white, and appear at all seasons.

11. *S. diffusum. R.*

Diffuse, perennial, prickly. Leaves oval, deeply scollop-ed, downy and prickly on both sides. Peduncles and calyces prickly. Berries round.


Sans. Surputunoo, Kshurika, Peeturundoola, Pootrupru-
Solanum. Pentandria Monogynia. 569

da, Buhoophula, Godhinee, Kupateshwuree, Kinna, Kutoo-
varttakee, Kshetruja.

Teling. Nella Mollunga.

This is by far the most common species I know; every soil and situation seems to suit it equally well; it is in flower all the year round, and often perennial.

Stem none, but numerous, irregular, woody, diffuse, two-

forked branches spread on the ground, or near it; young shoots covered with stellate down; all the branches thickly armed with strong, sharp, compressed, somewhat recurved pricklets. Leaves alternate, petioled, oval, much scolloped, or slightly lobate; both sides covered with stellate down, and the veins armed with straight prickles. Flowers as in S. longum, except that here the raceme is sometimes wanting. Berry perfectly globular, smooth, about an inch in diameter, colour varying according as they have been exposed to the sun, or sheltered; in the former case they are yellow, in the latter white; the Telinga people give the name of nella moll-

lunga to the former, and tella mollunga to the latter.

Obs. The fruits are much esteemed by the natives; all tribes eat them freely in their curries, for which reason the plant is often found cultivated in the Circars.

There is another sort, so exceedingly like this in almost every respect, that it was long before I discovered they were distinct; the chief distinguishing marks are, the leaves in this are longer, smoother, and deeply lobated, with the lobes sometimes scolloped, or sub-lobate, and the prickles much more numerous, longer, sharper and all perfectly straight.

12. S. Jacquini, Willd. sp. i. 1041.

Biennial, armed, angular, creeping. Leaves oblong-laci-
niate, armed on the sides with straight spines. Calyx armed. Berries globular, smooth, variegated.

Beng. Kanthakaree.

A native of Bengal, where it is generally found on road
sides near villages. It is in blossom, and produces ripe fruit most part of the year.

Root at least biennial. Stem none, but several, flexuose, ramous branches, spreading close on the ground, for an extent of some feet, often striking root at the insertion of the leaves; angular, nearly void of pubescence. Leaves frequently in pairs, oblong, pinnatifid, or lacinate, smooth, but armed on both sides with long, strong, straight spines. Racemes between the leaves, and almost as long, bearing four, five, or six alternate, pedicelled, large, bright blue flowers. Calyx armed with straight spines. Berries spherical, size of a large gooseberry, very smooth, drooping, while immature variegated with green and white, when ripe with different shades of yellow only.

13. S. indicum. Willd. sp. i. 1042.
Beng. Vyakool, Vyakour, Goorkamai.
Cheru-chunda. Rheed. Mal. ii. t. 36.
Solanum frutescens, &c. Burm. Zeyl. p. 220. t. 102, is a pretty good representation of this plant, but I think Dilleniuss's S. indicum spinosum flore boragineo, t. 270. f. 349, must have been taken from a very different species, the flowers being much too large, and the leaves too deeply divided for our East Indian plant.
Trunk trifling, but the branches are numerous, ligneous, and perennial, forming a large, very ramous shrub of several feet in height, armed with numerous very acute, somewhat recurved spines; the young parts are downy. Leaves solitary, or in pairs, petioled, ovate lobate, downy, and armed with a few straight spines on both sides, from two to four inches long. Racemes between or opposite to the leaves, supporting several long-pedicelled, middle-sized, pale blue flowers. Calyx deeply five-cleft, armed. Berries erect, round, smooth,
size of a marrowfat pea; while immature, variegated with deeper and lighter green, when ripe with deep orange yellow.

14. *S. trilobatum. Willd. sp. i. 1049.*

Shrubby, scandent, armed with recurved, acute prickles. *Leaves* ovate, three, four, or five lobed, smooth. *Racemes* terminal, or between the leaves. *Berries* drooping, round, smooth.

*Teling.* Ochinta-kura; kura means esculent, the leaves being one of their favourite pot herbs.

*Solanum trilobatum. Burm. lud. 55. t. 22. f. 2.*

Compare with Lamark's *S. acetosifoium.*

A native of the coast of Coromandel, particularly the Northern Circars, where it is found in abundance on the road sides, running over bushes, upon low trees, or whatever support it meets; for it is by far too long and slender to support itself. In flower and seed the whole year.

*Stems* and larger *branches* ligneous, scandent; armed with numerous, very sharp, recurved prickles, otherwise perfectly smooth; general extent from one to two fathoms, and often very ramous. *Leaves* scattered, remote, petioled, sub-ovate, three, four, or five-lobed, smooth, of a shining green on both sides. *Petioles* and *veins* armed. *Peduncles* leaf-opposite, solitary, or accompanied with a single, one-flowered pedicel; armed, few-flowered. *Flowers* large, bluish-purple. *Germ* two-celled. *Berries* of the size and appearance of a red currant, smooth, drooping.

15. *S. hirsutum. R.*

Annual or biennial, ramous, prickly, and hairy. *Leaves* double, one of the pair smaller, ovate-cordate, angle-lobed. *Calyx* unarmed. *Berry* round, very hairy, four-celled.

*Ana-Chunda. Rheed. Mal. ii. 65. tab. 35.*

*Beng.* Ram-begoon.
Is a scarce plant, grows in the country about Calcutta, and is found in flower and fruit in August.

Root perennial. Stem scarcely any, but many sub-ligneous branches covered with much down, and armed with innumerable, small, erect spines. Leaves double, as in several of the Physali; petioled, one of the pair always much larger than the other, but it is from the axills of the smallest that the branchlets issue; they are obcordate, irregularly angle-lobed; the upper surface is thickly covered with much erect, soft hair, on the under side it is more distinctly stellate, and whitish; nerve and larger veins armed on both sides with strong straight prickles, the largest from six to nine inches long, and from four to six broad, the smaller about half the size. Petioles round, hairy, prickly; those of the large leaves half their length, and coloured on the upper side; those of the smaller ones about one-fourth part of their length. Umbel generally opposite, and below the leaves, simple, few-flowered. Peduncles and pedicels short and hairy, but not prickly. Flowers white, pretty large. Calyx hairy, otherwise unarmed. Corol very hairy on the outside. Anthers sessile, conical. Germ hairy. Berries the size of a nutmeg, round, very hairy, four-celled, as in Datura.


Shrubby, erect. Branches, petioles and leaves sparingly beset with strong, flattened prickles. Leaves alternate or geminate, ovate, unequally cordate, deeply sinuate-lobate, with stellate pubescence on both sides. Coryumbs lateral, bitid, unarmed, with glandular, slightly viscous pubescence. Corolla flat, with undulate laciniae. Berry round, smooth; on thickened, clavate peduncles.

Beng. Gota begoon.

This is an exceedingly common plant in Bengal, where it grows near the habitations of men; in blossom and fruit the whole year.
Capsicum. Pentandria monogynia.


Corol wheel-shaped. Anthers converging. Berry superior, juiceless, from two to three-celled.

1. C. purpureum. R.

Shrubby. Leaves ovate-lanceolate. Peduncles solitary in the divisions of the branchlets; after the blossom drops erect. Berry erect, ovate, dark purple.

In 1796, I found a single plant of this species in the garden, but from whence it came I could never learn; most likely from the Molucca Islands. The seeds have for these thirteen years continued to produce, in all situations, plants exactly the same as the original one; this circumstance, with the general colour and erect ovate fruit, leaves little room to doubt its being a distinct species.

Stem short, branches numerous, dichotomous; young shoots almost four-sided, and deeply tinged with dark purple; whole height from two to four feet. Leaves solitary at the divisions of the branches, or in pairs where the branches do not divide, petioled, ovate-lanceolate; they are also tinged with the prevailing dark purple colour of the whole plant, particularly the nerves and veins. Peduncles solitary in the divisions of the branches, as long as the petioles. Flowers a beautiful purple, drooping. Berry ovate, erect, of a dark-purple till ripe, then of a dull reddish colour, generally three-celled, but the partitions are often discontinued towards the apex.

The envelope of the seed is rather less acrid than that of the other sorts in use at our tables.

2. C. annum. Willd. sp. i. 1050.


This does not appear to be a native of India, as the Hindoos have no name for it, nor is it even found in their gardens. In India the Capsicums are all shrubby, but produce so badly
after the first year, and begin to look so scraggy, that they are seldom suffered to remain longer than one season.

3. C. grossum. Willd. sp. i. 1051.
Shrubby. Leaves ovate-oblung. Peduncles solitary, one-flowered, drooping. Fruit reflex, swelled into various shapes.
Beng. Kaffree-murich.
Caffree-chilly is the name by which this sort is generally known amongst Europeans; the plant does not appear to me to be a native of India. The thick fleshy skin of this species is but trillingly acrid, and a palatable condiment is made of them.

4. C. frutescens. Willd. sp. i. 1051.
Beng. Lal gachh Lunka murich, or Lal Lunka murich.
Hind. Lal gachh murich.
There is a pointed variety, with the fruit yellow, or of a bright orange colour when ripe, which the Hindoos call simply gachh murich, it is the sort most used; particularly when dried, in which state it is to be found in every market.

5. C. minimum. R.
Beng. Dhan Lunka murich.
East Indian Bird chilly or Cayenne-pepper capsicum.

6. C. cerasiforme. Willd. spec. i. 1051.
Shrubby, fruit globular.
I doubt much whether this be a native of India, for I have only found it in the gardens of the curious.
STRYCHNOS. Schreb. gen. N. 339.

Calyx five-parted. Corol funnel-shaped. Germ two-celled; ovula many, attached to the middle of the partition. Berry superior, one-celled. Seeds nesting in soft pulp. Embryo furnished with a perisperm, and the radicle pointing to the receptacle, now obliterated (centripetal.)


A middling-sized tree, common on almost every part of the coast of Coromandel; in flower during the cold season. Trunk short, often crooked, but pretty thick. Branches irregular, both are covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark; young shoots highly polished, deep green. Wood white, hard, close-grained, and bitter. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval, shining, smooth on both sides, entire, from three to five-nerved, or rather between that and triple, or quintuple, differing in size from one and a half to four inches long, and from one to three broad. Stipules none. Flowers small, greenish-white, collected on small, terminal corymbs. Calyx five-toothed, permanent. Corol infundibuliform, as in the genus. Filaments scarcely any, or exceedingy short, inserted over the bottom of the divisions of the corol. Anthers oblong, half within the tube, and half out. Germ two-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to the thickened centre of the partition. Style the length of the tube of the corol. Stigma capitulate. Berry round, smooth, size of a pretty large apple, covered with a smooth, somewhat hard shell, of a rich, beautiful orange colour when ripe; filled with a white, soft, gelatinous pulp. Seeds several, immersed in the pulp of the berry.

The wood of this tree being hard and durable is used for
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

many purposes by the natives. It is exceedingly bitter, particularly that of the root, which is used to cure intermittent fevers, and the bites of venomous snakes; when that of *Naga musadi* cannot be had. The seeds are employed in the distillation of country spirits, to render them more intoxicating. The pulp of the fruit seems perfectly innocent, as it is greedily eaten by many sorts of birds.


*Leaves* opposite, from ovate to oval, smooth, pointed.

*Bark* deeply cracked. *Berries* one-seeded.

*Beng*. and *Hind*. *Nirmulee*.


*Teling*. *Induga*.

*Tam*. *Tettan-kotta*.

*Eng*. *Clearing-nut*.

This species grows to be a larger tree than *Nux-vomica*. It is much scarcer, being only found amongst mountains and woods of great extent. It flowers during the hot season.

Dr. König's description of this tree in the *supplementum plantarum* of Linnaeus, page 148, is so perfect, as to leave me little to add, the only observation I have to make is, that the leaves cannot be said to be either three or five-nerved.

*Stipules* entire, connecting. *Corymbs* from the extremities of the last year's shoots, round the base of this year's, small, bearing in ternary order, many small, erect, fragrant, greenish-yellow flowers. *Filaments* rather longer than in *Nux-vomica*. *Germ* and contents as in *S. Nux-vomica*.

*Berry* shining, black when ripe.

The wood of this, like that of the former, is hard and durable, and is used for various economical purposes.

The pulp of the fruit, when ripe, is eaten by the natives; to me the taste is rather disagreeable.

The ripe seeds are dried, and sold in every market to clear muddy water. The natives never drink clear well water if they can get pond or river water, which is always more or
less impure according to circumstances. One of the seeds is well rubbed for a minute or two round the inside of the vessel containing the water, generally an unglazed earthen one, which is then left to settle; in a very short time the impurities fall to the bottom, leaving the water clear and, so far as I have been able to learn, perfectly wholesome. These seeds are constantly carried about by the more provident part of our officers and soldiers, in time of war, to enable them to purify their water. They are easier to be obtained than alum, and are probably less hurtful to the constitution.

3. S. colubrina.* Willd. sp. i. 1052.

Scandent; tendrils simple. Leaves from oval to oblong; obtusely acuminate, triple-nerved, polished. Berries many-seeded.

* The following note was written by Dr. Roxburgh several years before this species was discovered in Bengal, and attached to S. Nux-vomica. I have therefore thought it best to insert it here.—W. C.

There is a tree, but exceedingly rare on this coast, which the Telingas call Naga musadi (Naga, or Tansoo paum in the Telinga language, means the Cobra de Capella, or Coluber naga of Linnaeus, Tansoo means dancing, and paum a serpent; this sort being famous for erecting its head and moving it from side to side at the sound of music.) I have only once met with this tree, and then it was pointed out to me by a Telinga Doctor. The tree had been cut down, and carried away, from the only remaining one that I could find, some shoots had sprung up. The leaves upon these were opposite, short-petioled, obtuse lanceolate, three-nerved; about two, or two and a half inches long, by three-fourths of an inch broad. The petioles were very short, and connected at their insertions by a membrane. I took up this root with the greatest care, cut off the upper part from whence the shoots grew, and planted it in my garden, but it soon perished. From the above circumstances I am inclined to think there is a species different from the third, or scandent species called Colubrina, as well as

VOL. I.
Beng. Koochila-luta.

Found by Mr. M. R. Smith, indigenous on the hills near Silhet, where it blossoms in April, and the seeds ripen in September and October.

*Stem* of great size, often from eight to twelve inches in diameter; the wood hard, intensely bitter and of a light gray colour; this with its numerous ramifications climbs over the highest trees. *Bark* ash-coloured, more or less scabrous, according to the age and size of the part of the young shoots, smooth and green. *Tendrils* lateral, simple, becoming thick and ligneous. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, from oval to oblong, entire, obtusely acuminate, triple-nerved; *nerves* extending to the apex, texture rather thin; glossy; from three to six inches long, by two or three broad. *Stipules* none. *Corymbs* terminal, small; composed of two or three pairs of opposite, few-flowered, short, villous branches. *Flowers* small, greenish yellow, in a sub-ternary order. *Bractes* one under each division and sub-division of the corymb, tapering, villous. *Calyx* five-parted, clammy, with glandular pubescence. *Corol* infundibuliform, smooth. *Tube* cylindric. *Border* five-parted; *segments* linear-oblong, spreading. *Filaments* five, short, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the corol under the fissures of its border. *Anthers* sub-sagittate. *Germ* superior, ovate, smooth, two-celled, with many *ovula* in each, attached to a fleshy ridge down the middle of the partition. *Style* the length of the corol. *Stigma* capitulate. *Berry* often as large as an orange, round, in the advanced state from the *Nux-vomica* tree, which yields the real or at least another sort of the *Lignum colubrinum*. The wood of the root of this sort is esteemed by the Telinga Physicians an infallible remedy for the bite of the *Naya*, as well as for that of every other venomous snake. It is applied externally, and at the same time given internally. It is also given in substance for the cure of intermittent fevers.——Roxb. Mss.
one cell only can be detected. *Cortex* rather hard and brittle; colour from a bright yellow to a dirty looking mixture of yellow and rough brown. *Pulp* gelatinous and yellow. *Seeds* from two to twelve, orbicular, much flattened as in the *Nux-vomica*, peltate, nearly an inch broad. *Integuments* two; the *exterior* one thin, but tough, and most densely clothed with soft, short hairs, like the softest velvet; the *interior* one a very thin brown membrane. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, united round the margins, the middle free, resembling two cotyledons, horny. *Embryo* straight, much smaller than the perisperm, and lodged close to the umbilicus, which may be readily known by the hair being longer at that part, forming a tuft round it. *Cotyledons* cordate, three-nerved, *Radicle* oval, pointing to the umbilicus, (centripetal.)

**SERISSA**. Juss.

*Corol* one-petalled, funnel-shaped; *throat* ciliate; *segments* of the border sub-tri-lobate. *Berry* inferior, two-seeded.

1. *S. faxida*. Willd. sp. i. 1061.
   *Dysoda fasiculata*. Louriero Cochin Ch. 181.
   *Lycium faxidum*. Linn. suppl. 150.

Introduced into our gardens in India from China, which accounts for the natives having no name for it. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms the whole year round, but never produces fruit; the flowers being constantly double.

**ARDISIA**. Schreb. gen. N. 1735.

1. A. solanacea. Willd. sp. i. 1063. Roxb. Corom. 1. 27.
Shrubby. Leaves alternate, oblong, entire, glossy. Racemes axillary, corymbiform. Segments of the corol ovate.
Beng. Bun-jam.
Teling. Conda-mayoor.
A small tree, or large shrub, a native of moist places in the valleys amongst the Circar mountains. In flower and seed nearly the whole year.
Trunk one or more from the same root, erect. Bark ash-coloured. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oblong, and cuneate-oblong, pointed, entire, smooth, glossy, somewhat succulent; from four to six inches long; by two or three broad. Racemes corymbiform, axillary, shorter than the leaves. Peduncles round, smooth. Pedicels clubbed, round, smooth. Bractes a concave one below each pedicel. Flowers pretty large, rose-coloured. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets imbricated, concave, roundish; permanent. Corol one-petalled. Tube exceedingly short. Border five-cleft; divisions spreading, cordate. Filaments five, exceedingly short, from the bottom of the tube. Anthers oblong, acute. Germ superior, oblong. Style awled. Stigma acute. Berry size of a small cherry, round, juicy, black, one-seeded.
The juice of the berries is of a very beautiful bright red colour; upon paper it changes to a durable brown.

2. A. paniculata. R.
Shrubby. Leaves cuneate-oblong, sub-sessile, entire, smooth, reflex. Panicles terminal, oval, composed of many alternate, compound branches.
A large shrub, or small tree, a native of the hilly parts of Chittagong, and particularly conspicuous on account of its large reflexed leaves, (from six to twelve inches long;) and very large, elegant panicles of innumerable, lively rose-coloured flowers. Like most of the other species, it continues to blossom and ripen its seed most part of the year.
Young shoots thick, somewhat succulent, with smooth,
clear, green bark. *Leaves* crowded about the ends of the branchlets, sub-sessile, from lanceolar to cuneate-oblong, rather obtuse, entire, smooth, from six to twelve inches long, and from three to five broad. *Panicles* terminal, very large, oval; composed of numerous, patent, compound branches, all are round, smooth and green. *Flowers* very numerous, pretty large, rose-coloured. *Bractes* oblong. *Calyx* the border divided into five broad-ovate segments. *Corol* sub-rotate; *segments* of the border ovate. *Filaments* five, short, inserted into the base of the corol. *Anthers* sagittate, united into a cone. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing one *ovulum* attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* longer than the stamina. *Stigma* simple.

3. *A. colorata*. R.

Shrubby. *Leaves* linear-lanceolar, entire; smooth; *veins* nearly diverging. *Panicles* terminal, (large and highly coloured,) composed of a few, decompound, expanding branches.

*Umur-kulli*, the vernacular name at Silhet, where the shrub is indigenous, and one of the most desirable species of the genus I have yet met with. It is in flower and seed the greatest part of the year.

*Trunk* erect, with numerous, smooth, expanding branches and branchlets; general height, in its native soil, about twelve feet. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, linear-lanceolar, entire; acute, veins parallel, and nearly diverging from the rib, about six or seven inches long, and about two broad. *Floral leaves* minute. *Panicles* terminal, solitary, very large; composed of several large, compound and decompound branches; all of which with their sub-divisions are smooth, and of a pretty deep, bright red colour. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Calyx*, *corol*, &c. as in the family. *Berries* somewhat oblate, smooth, succulent, red, size of a pea. *Seed* solitary, of a deep yellow in the base. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, very hard, some small rust-coloured specks on the surface, which in some
582 PENTANDRIA MONOGYNI A. Ardisia.

places penetrate a little. *Embryo* transverse, serpentine, &c. as in Gaertner’s *Anguillaria*, i. 372. t. 77.

4. *A. umbellata* R.


A native of Sumatra, from thence Dr. Charles Campbell sent the seeds to this garden, where the plants thrive luxuriantly, and blossom most part of the year.

*Stem* shrubby, erect, with alternate, ascending branches; all are covered with a smooth bark; general height of the full grown shrubs about eight feet. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire, polished on both sides, deep green, and almost destitute of veins; length from three to four inches, and about two broad. *Pedicels* axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves, bearing in a simple umbellet, many pretty large, drooping, rose-coloured flowers. *Calyx* five-parted; divisions short, and rounded. *Corol*. *Tube* very short; divisions of the border lanceolate, first recurved, then revolute. *Filaments* short, inserted on the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* united by their heads into a cone. *Germ* superior, round. *Style* tapering. *Stigma* simple, appearing without the points of the anthers. *Berry* depressed, smooth, shining black, size of a large pea, succulent; the pulp being in considerable proportion, and replete with purple juice. *Seed* solitary, round. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the other species.

5. *A. villosa* R.


A native of the forests of Pulo Pinang, where Mr. R. found it in blossom in July. Compare with *Pyrgus racemosa*, *Lourier. Cochin Ch.*. 149.
6. A. lanceolata. R.
Shrubby, with diverging branches. *Leaves* broad-lanceolar, polished. *Panicles* terminal, axillary, composed of a few simple racemes.

A native of the forests of Pulo Pinang, where Mr. W. Roxburgh found it in blossom in July.

*Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, acuminate, smooth, entire; from six to nine inches long, and two or three broad. *Panicles* terminal and axillary, shorter than the leaves, composed of a few diverging branches. *Flowers* numerous, pedicelled, of a middling size, diverging. *Bractes* solitary, under each pedicel, lanceolate. *Calyx* deeply divided into five ovate segments. *Corol* rotate; *segments* five, ovate-acuminate. *Anthers* sub-sessile, sagittate, open near the acute apex on the inside. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, containing one *ovulum* attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* length of the stamina. *Stigma* simple, acute.

7. A. divergens. R.

A native of the Moluccas.

8. A. crenata. R.

From Pulo Pinang, where it is a native.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* short-petioled, alternate, lanceolate, margins smooth, somewhat obtuse, crenate. *Racemes* generally solitary, from the extremities of the corymbiform lateral branchlets, and always accompanied with a leaf or two, sometimes they are proliferous. *Flowers* numerous, small, drooping. *Calyx*, *corol*, *stamens* and *pistillum* as in *A. solanacea*. *Berry* globular, smooth, size of a pea, one-seeded.
9. *A. glandulosa*. R.


*Bun-nurukalee* the vernacular name in Silhet, where the shrub is indigenous, flowering in the rainy season.

*Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, lanceolar, smooth, margins coloured, somewhat repand, and strongly marked with little, elevated, dark-coloured glands on and rather under the margin; from four to six inches long, and an inch or an inch and half broad. *Umbellets* generally from four to eight, alternate at and round the extremities of the numerous smooth branchlets, long-peduncled, few-flowered, and globular. *Flowers* small, white, short-pedicelled. *Calyx* five-parted, marked with ferruginous spots. *Corol* alternate, the tube being very short; segments of the border five, round, emarginate; imbricated in the bud. *Filaments* inserted on the base of the tube. *Anthers* large, sub-sagittate, sides firmly united, forming a little dome over the mouth of the tube. *Germ* ovate, one-celled, and containing one ovulum, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* slender. *Stigma* rather enlarged, and even with the top of the anthers.

**CHIRONIA. Schreb. gen. N. 349.**


1. *C. centaureoides*. R.


*Beng. Girmi.*
A native of Bengal, appears during the end of the cold, and beginning of the hot season.

Stems erect, four-sided, often very ramous, smooth, from three to twelve inches high; below brachiate, dichotomous, with a flower in the fork. Leaves opposite, sessile; the lowermost from oval to oblong, and three-nerved, the superior linear, and half stem-clasping; all are smooth, and entire; about an inch long. Flowers long-peduncled, solitary in the divisions of the branches and two or three-fold at their terminations. Calyx nearly as long as the tube of the corol, five-cleft to the base; divisions keeled and acute. Corol and stamens as in the genus, the anthers becoming much twisted. Germ oblong. Stigma of two large, round plates, each surrounded with a thick, glandular, pubescent, horse-shoe-like margin. Capsules oblong, one-celled, two-valved. Seeds numerous, affixed to two longitudinal receptacles as in Gentiana.

Obs. I attend to the spirally twisted anthers, otherwise I should from the structure of the capsules and two-lobed stigma have considered it a gentiana. The fresh plant is considerably bitter, consequently when dry much more so. In the Banksian Herbarium I found specimens both of this and C. carinata under my name.

ERYCIBE. Roxb:

Calyx five-toothed. Corol one-petalled; border ten-parted. Germ superior, one-celled, from three to four-seeded, attached to the bottom of the cell. Berry one-seeded.


A very large, climbing shrub; a native of the mountain forests, the Circars, and the eastern border of Bengal; young shoots covered with much rust-coloured farina. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, reflexed, linear, oblong, pointed, en-
tire, smooth, from four to five inches long, and about two broad. *Panicles* terminal, large, oblong, covered with some rust-coloured farina. *Flowers* numerous, small, rust-coloured; border yellow. The ten divisions of the border of the corol unequal and orbicular. *Filaments* from the base of the tube of the corol, short. *Anthers* ovate, pointed. *Germ* superior, round, smooth, one-celled, containing three, four, or five *ovula*, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* large, five-grooved. *Berry* the size of a small cherry, black, pulpy, one-seeded.

**EMBELIA.** Juss.

*Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* five-petalled, on which the stamina are inserted. *Germ* superior, one-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Drupe* one-seeded. *Embryo* transversely serpentine, and furnished with a perisperm.


Baberung, the vernacular name in the Silhet district.

An immense climber, a native of the forests on the east border of Bengal, where it blossoms in February and March; and the seeds ripen towards the close of the rainy season.

*Trunk* when full grown about two feet in circumference, covered with scabrous, light brown bark. *Branches* and *branchlets* very numerous, and of great extent, the tender shoots hoary. *Leaves* alternate, pétioled, oblong and elliptic, obtuse, finely veined, smooth; from two to three inches long, and one or one and half broad. *Pétioles* one-fifth or one-sixth the length of the leaves, margins somewhat winged. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, large, open, and hoary. *Bractes* ensiform, villous, one-flowered. *Flowers* numerous, very small, hoary, of a greenish yellow colour. *Calyx* five-part-
ed, clothed with short, white hairs. Petals five, oblong, concave, spreading, hoary with short, soft, white hairs. Filaments five, very short, and inserted into the middle of the petals. Anthers sub-sagittate, resting on the exterior half of the petals. Germ round, one-celled, containing a single ovulum attached to the bottom of the cell. Style short. Stigma headed, sub-truncate. Drupe the size of a grain of black-pepper, round, crowned with a small point, smooth, succulent, when ripe black, when dry wrinkled and very much like that spice, one-celled. Nut brittle, rugose, one-celled. Seeds solitary, roundish, with a cavity at the base. Integuments two. Perisperm conform to the seed. Embryo curved transversely, with the convexity up. Cotyledons two, minute, oval, lodged on the side of the base of the perisperm. Radicle filiform, of a curved, serpentine form, with its apex near the margin of the perisperm considerably above its base, on the side opposite to where the cotyledons are lodged, nearly as in Gaertner's Anguillaria, and in Ardisia.

The natives of the hills in the vicinity of Silhet, where the plants grow abundantly, gather the little drupes, and when dry sell them to the small traders in black-pepper, who fraudulently mix them with that spice, which they so resemble as to render it almost impossible to distinguish them by sight, and they are somewhat spicy withal.

2. E. robusta. R.

Arboreous. Leaves from oblong to oval, smooth. Racemes axillary and terminal, solitary.

Found by Mr. Roxburgh on the Rajamahul hills; from thence he sent the seeds to this garden, where in six years the plants produced from them were about ten feet high, with an erect stem, many nearly erect, and spreading branches, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. The young shoots are somewhat angular and downy.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oval, smooth, entire, from two to three inches long, by one and half or two broad. Sta-
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Cordia.

comes axillary, solitary, simple, much shorter than the leaves. Bractes solitary, subulate, one-flowered. Flowers small, short-pedicelled, greenish white, rather inconspicuous. Calyx five-leaved, or deeply five-cleft, ovate, villous. Corol five-petalled, ovate, first spreading, afterwards revolute; thrice the length of the calyx, villous. Filaments five, short; inserted on the petals. Anthers cordate. Germ superior, ovate, one-celled, containing one ovulum, attached to the bottom of the cell. Style short. Stigma rather enlarged, but simple. Berry dry, spherical, size of a grain of pepper, one-celled, one-seeded. Seed, perisperm and embryo as in the former species, viz. copious perisperm, with transverse, serpentine embryo, as in Gärtner's Anguillaria, i. 372. t. 77.


Oauor Baberung, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous in the forests, climbing over trees and shrubs for support. It is uncommonly well furnished with branchlets and foliage. The flowers are particularly small and delicate, collected in little oblong, sub-sessile, axillary racemes. They appear in January.

CORDIA. Schreb. gen. N. 350.

Calyx one-leaved. Corol sub-campanulate, five-parted. Germ four-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment lateral. Drupe superior, with a four-celled nut, one or two of which only are fertile. Embryo inverse, without perisperm.

1. C. latifolia. R.

A native of Hindoosthan and introduced by the late General Martin, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the cold season; and the fruits ripen in June and July. They are much larger than those of C. *Myxa*, smooth, and of a beautiful pale straw colour covered with a whitish bloom.

**Trunk** short and generally crooked, as in *Myxa*; the bark also scabrous and crooked. **Branches** numerous, spreading, and drooping; **young shoots** angular and smooth; the general height of trees ten or twelve years old is about twenty feet. **Leaves** alternate, petioled, from round to cordate and ovate, often slightly repand, three-nerved; texture hard, smooth above, scabrous and pale underneath, from three to seven, or even eight inches long, and rather less in breadth. **Petioles** nearly round, and smooth. **Stipules** none. **Panicles** short, terminal and lateral, roundish; **ramifications** alternate, diverging, and once or more dichotomous. **Flowers** numerous, small, white. **Bractes** minute, villous. **Calyx** villous, campanulate, leathery; **mouth** unequally dentate. **Corol** short, campanulate; **segments** five, linear-oblong. **Filaments** as long as the segments of the corol, and inserted immediately under their fissures. **Anthers** incumbent. **Germ** ovate, four-celled; with one ovulum in each attached to the upper end of the axis. **Style** short. **Stigma** four-cleft; **segments** four-cleft, long, rugose, and recurvate. **Drupe** oblate-spheroidal, about an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter, smooth, when ripe yellow. **Pulp** in large quantity, soft, clear, and very clammy; (the natives eat it freely,) one-celled. **Nut** nearly circular, laterally compressed, rugose on the outside, with a cavity at each end, the lower one deeper than the other, exceedingly hard, four-celled, though rarely all fertile. **Seed** solitary, ovate-oblong. **Integument** single, white, soft and oily. **Plu-**

**mula** very small. **Radicle** conic, superior.

Mr. Henry Colebrooke, who is intimately acquainted with Hindoo literature, informs me that the writers on Indian *Materia Medica* notice two sorts of *Sepistan*. The first as
large as a prune, with its nut immersed in mucilaginous pulp, and separable from it. The second smaller, with its nut adhering to the pulp (as described by our writers on *Materia Medica* in Europe), but with less mucilage, and sweeter than the large one. The rest of the descriptions, he observes, is common to both kinds, viz. The leaf round, the fruit growing in clusters, when ripe yellow, but afterwards turning black, &c.

The first, or large sort, is no doubt, the fruit of the tree just now described; and the small sort that of *Cordia Myxa*, which has hitherto, I believe, been considered in Europe, as the only tree which produces this drug; but from the information furnished by Mr. Colebrooke we have reason to believe there are two sorts used in medicine by the Asiatics, which are the produce of two trees of the same genus, and that the Arabic and Persian names Sepistan and Pistan, are applicable to both sorts.

It might be well to give the trivial or specific appellation *Sepistana* to this broad-leaved tree, which for the present I have called *latifolia*; and the scarlet-flowered West India tree, now called *Sebestena*, I would term *coccinea*. *Novella nigra*, *Rumph. Amb. 2. p. 226. t. 75.* is no doubt a distinct species, which I have seen and examined, and call *Cordia campanulata*.

2. *C. Myxa*, *Willd. i. 1072.*


*Vida-marum*. *Rheed. Mal. 4. t. 37.*

*Sebestena officinalis*. *Gärt. sem. 1. p. 363. t. 76.*

*Beng.* Bohooari.

*Hind.* Lusora, or Lesoora.

*Teling.* Nekra.

The dried fruit of this tree is the Sebestena of the *Materia Medica*.

It is a pretty large, but low tree, growing in most parts of
the Circars, but chiefly in gardens, hedges, &c. near villages. Flowers about the end of the temperate, (or cold) season, and the fruit is ripe in May and June.

Trunk generally crooked, from eight to twelve feet high, and as thick or thicker than a man's body. Bark gray, cracked in various directions. Branches numerous, spreading, and bent in every possible direction, forming a dense shady head. Leaves scattered, petioled, ovate, oval, or obovate, exterior half slightly scollopced, or toothed, smooth above, below a little scabrous when old; from two to three inches long; and from one and a half to two broad. Petioles about one-third the length of the leaves. Stipules none. Panicles terminal, and also lateral, globular, dichotomous. Bractes none. Flowers numerous, small, white, a very large proportion of them are sterile, and they always want the style. Calyx tubular, widening towards the mouth and there torn as it were into three or five divisions, smooth, not in the least striated. Corol divisions of the border revolute. Style in the fertile flowers as in the genus, in the barren flowers wanting. Drupe globular, smooth, the size of a cherry, sitting in the enlarged calyx, when ripe yellow, the pulp is almost transparent, very tough and viscid. Nut cordate, at both ends bidentate and perforated, rugose, somewhat four-sided, four-celled, but it rarely happens that all prove fertile. Seeds solitary.

The smell of the nut when cut, is heavy and disagreeable, the taste of the kernels like that of fresh filberts. The fruits are not used in this part of India, (the Northern Circars), for any medicinal purpose. When ripe they are eaten by the natives and also, most greedily, by several sorts of birds, being of a sweetish taste.

The wood is soft, and of little use except for fuel. It is reckoned one of the best kinds for kindling fire by friction.

3. C. serrata. R.

Arboreous, tender parts hairy. Leaves ovate-cordate, ser-
rate, acuminate. *Corymb* lateral. *Flowers* sub-octandrous; with from seven to nine-cleft corol.

A native of Travancore, from thence the seeds were sent by Dr. A. Berry to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants reared from them blossomed in August, when four years old.

*Trunk* in our young trees from eight to ten feet high, and about as thick as a man's thigh. *Branches* very numerous, spreading in every direction. *Bark* of the old woody parts smooth, olive-colour, that of the *young shoots* green, and hairy. *Leaves* alternate, rather long-petioled, ovate-cordate, serrate, acuminate, a little harsh, with few hairs, from four to six inches long, and from two to four broad. *Stipules* none. *Corymb* lateral, and about the forks of the branchlets, long-peduncled, dichotomous. *Flowers* white, of a middling size, *Calyx* sub-cylindric; mouth from three to five-toothed, with the inside hairy. *Corol* with a cylindric tube, the length of the calyx, border about eight-cleft; *segments* oblong, recurved. *Filaments* about eight, hairy, inserted on the tube of the corol below its middle. *Anthers* ovate, small. *Germ* superior, conical, four-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the axis. *Style* two-parted, as are also the segments.


*Leaves* ovate, three-nerved, scabrous. *Corymb* axillary and terminal, with many male flowers. *Nut* four-celled.

*Teling*. Panugeri.

*Hind*. Pida.

A small, irregular, poor looking tree, with gray bark, chiefly a native of the Circar forests, where barren land predominates. *Leaves* deciduous during the cold season. The *flowers* are produced during the rainy season.

*Leaves* alternate, petioled, ovate, three-nerved, very scabrous; about three inches long, and two broad. *Petioles* round, scabrous, about an inch and a half long. *Panicles*
from the divisions of the branchlets, or terminal, small, two-
forked, composed of short, recurved one-ranked spikes. 

Flowers white. There is a very large share of male or bar-
ren flowers which generally occupy distinct parts of the co-
rymb, and frequently the whole. Hermaphrodite flowers 
as in the family. Drupes the size of a cherry, pointed, yellow, 
pulpy; pulp glutinous, as in Myxa. Nut perforated at the 
apex, four-celled. The male flowers want the style entirely, 
but have the rudiment of a germ.

5. C. grandis. R.

Leaves round-cordate, obtuse, entire, scabrous, sub-triple-
nerved. Panicles terminal, drooping. Flowers tetradrous.
A large quick growing tree, native of Chittagong; in the 
Hon. Company's Botanic garden its leaves are often a foot 
long; its immensely large, dichotomous, very ramosus panicle 
early as much; the calyx has an even surface and four-
toothed mouth.

6. C. campanulata. R.

Leaves long-petioled, ovate-cordate, repand, acute. Pan-
icles lateral. Corol campanulate. Drupes ovate, dry, hid 
in the permanent calyx.

Novella nigra. Rumph. Amb. 2. 75. is no doubt this plant, 
though it has hitherto been quoted for Cordia Sebestena, 
which is also now before me from the West Indies, in full 
blossom in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, and differs from 
Novella nigra in the following respects.

1st. In having larger, cordate, almost entire, obtuse, scab-
rous leaves; where as in C. campanulata they are smaller, 
longer-petioled, more ovate; repand, and very acute.

2d. In having corymbiform terminal panicles, with infun-
dibuliform corols; on the other hand in campanulata the 
panicles are lateral, and the corol campanulate. In both, 
the calyx, stamina, and pistillum are nearly alike.
Drupe (in campanulata) ovate, pointed with the permanent base of the style, and completely covered with the thin dry permanent calyx; instead of pulp, as in the other species, there is a thick coat of a dry, firm, friable texture, scarcely differing in colour from the nut. Nut five-ribbed, with as many fluted grooves between, very hard, light brown, adhering firmly to its friable covering, four-celled, though it is rare to find all fertile, perforated up through the centre. Seed solitary, ovate, pointed. Integument single, pure white, thick, soft, and tender. Perisperm none. Embryo inverse, pure white. Cotyledons deeply grooved, as in Sebestena officinalis, Gaert. sem. 1. 364. t. 76. p. 1. Plumula small, two-lobed. Radicle roundish, superior.

7. C. muluccana. R.
Leaves long-petioled, ovate-cordate, obtuse, entire, smooth. Panicles axillary and terminal, shorter than the leaves; calyx gibbous, inside hairy. Style twice two-cleft. Drupe pointed, and nearly hid in the calyx; nut four-celled.

A native of the Moluccas. This species is often tetraandrous. The filaments are short, and very hairy; as is also a rim round the mouth of the gibbous tube of the corol, where they are inserted.

8. C. polygama. R.

A tree, a native of the mountains of Coromandel. Flowers about the month of May, and the seeds ripen in August.

Trunk tolerably straight, but short. Bark pretty smooth, of a dark olive colour. Branches spreading; young shoots round and scabrous. Leaves alternate, petioled, from ovate to cordate, entire, or slightly scollop-toothed; when young soft and villous, when old scabrous, from one to six inches long, and about three-fourths of that broad. Stipules none.
Panicles terminal, in the male more divided, pubescent. Flowers small, white.

Hermaphrodite Flowers on a separate tree. Calyx narrow-campanulate; mouth irregularly four or five-toothed, villous on the outside. Corol funnel-shaped. Border four or five-cleft; divisions linear, revolute. Filaments four, or five, shorter than the segments of the border of the corol. Anthers incumbent. Germ superior, ovate, four-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the axis. Style twice two-cleft. Stigma rather small, but rounded. Drupes oval, the size of a black currant, smooth, when ripe yellow. Pulp mucilaginous, as in the officinal fruit of C. myxa, one-celled. Nut very hard, ovate, longitudinally perforated through the centre, four-celled. Seed solitary, ovate, &c. &c. almost exactly as in Sebestina officinilis, Gært. sem. 1. p. 364. t. 76. p. 1.

Male Flowers on a different plant. Calyx and corol as in the hermaphrodite, but more generally divided into four. Filaments generally four, as long as the corol. Germ a spherical, abortive body, without style or stigma.

Obs. In the early part of my botanical career, a very short description and drawing of the male plant were sent with my other dispatches of the same nature, to the Honourable the Court of Directors under the name Callicarpa alternifolia. Roxb. N. 165.

9. C. angustifolia. R.


A native of Mysore, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1800, and in May 1803, the trees were in blossom for the first time.

Trunk short. Branches numerous, spreading in every direction, with their long, slender extremities often drooping. Bark ash-coloured and pretty smooth. Leaves sub-opposite,
petioled, lanceolate, generally entire, obtuse, scabrous, particularly when dry; about four inches long, by one broad. Petioles short, channelled. Stipules none. Panicles terminal, corybiform. Flowers numerous, small, white. Calyx cylindrical; mouth obscurely four-toothed. Corol; tube longer than the calyx. Border of four linear, revolute divisions. Filaments four, inserted just below the divisions of the border. Style two-cleft, with two-cleft divisions. Drupe the size of a large pea, round, smooth, yellow, when ripe the pulp is yellow, gelatinous, and pellucid. Nut four-celled, though seldom more than one seed comes to maturity.

**EHRETIA.** Schreb. gen. N. 352.

Calyx five-parted. Corol one-petalled, five-parted. Stigma two-cleft. Drupe superior, with a four-partible nut, or with one or two from two to six-celled nuts.

1. E. serrata. R.

Leaves broad-lanceolate, serrate, five-pointed, smooth. Flowers panicled. Style half two-cleft. Drupes with two two-celled nuts.

This tree has been introduced from Bhotan, and is now growing and bearing fruit in Dr. Glass's garden at Bhagulpura. It is also a native of the eastern part of Bengal. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season.

Leaves alternate, petioled, oblong, and broad-lanceolate, acutely serrate, smooth on both sides; from two to five inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. Petioles short, slender, and smooth. Stipules none. Panicles terminal, and from the exterior axills, ovate-oblong, with numerous, short, spreading, compound, and simple ramifications. Flowers small, numerous, collected into small, somewhat remote, sub-sessile fascicles; some of them hexandrous. Bractes ovate, small, pressing on the calyx. Calyx five-cleft. Corol; tube as long as the calyx; divisions of the border oblong and spreading.
**Ehretia. Pentandria Monogynia.**

Filaments in the mouth of the tube of the corol, and rather shorter than the border. Anthers ovate. Germ roundish. Style as long as the stamens, half two-cleft. Stigma obtuse. Drupes round, pulpy, when ripe red, and about the size of a pea. Nuts two-celled, they are flat on one side, and convex on the other. The above description is taken from trees sent to the Botanic garden by Dr. Glass, who says the fruit is delicious. Plants of the same have also been received from Dr. Buchanan, but with him, about Lukshmeepoora where the tree is indigenous the fruit is not esteemed, indeed they have little or no pulp on them. The others have but little, what they have is, however, palatable. Both now have been twelve years in the Botanic garden. The trees are about thirty feet high, ramous, and stout in proportion.


**Teling. Seregada.**

The species grows to be a pretty large tree. It is a native of the Circar mountains.

Trunk erect. Bark ash-coloured. Branches numerous, nearly erect. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oval, sometimes scoloped, pretty smooth, from three to four inches long, and two or three broad. Corymbs lateral or axillary, two-forked, composed of thin, recurved, one-ranked spikes. Flowers white, small.

The parts of fructification as in the last, except that here the seeds or nuts are wrinkled on the outside. The chief specific difference is in the corymbs, there they are terminal, here lateral or axillary.

The wood of this tree is used by the hill people for many purposes.


_Teling_. Tella-joovi.

A small bushy tree, a native of dry rocky barren places. Flowers during the wet season.

*Trunk* and larger branches covered with dark, rust-coloured bark; *young shoots* downy. *Leaves* alternate, petiolated, ovate, above scabrous, downy underneath, from two to three inches long, and from one to two broad. *Petioles* channelled, about an inch long. *Corymbs* terminal, globular, composed of dense, recurved, one-ranked spikes; *divisions* always two-forked. *Flowers* very small, white. *Calyx*; *divisions* ovate, outside downy. *Corol*; *tube* gibbous. *Style* two-cleft. *Stigma* simple. *Berry* the size of a grain of pepper, red, marked with four angular elevations corresponding with the angles of the four-celled nut. *Nut* four-celled, or by exposure four-partible, smooth.

4. *E. uniflora*. *R.*


A native of the Moluccas.

5. *E. setosa*. *R.*


A native of the Island of Hamoa.


Teling. Bapana-booree.
A middling-sized, ramous shrub or small tree, very common on barren lands and in forests. Flowering time the wet season.

Leaves on the young shoots alternate, on the former branchlets fascicled, sessile, reflexed, wedge-formed, very scabrous, very hard above, shining, from half an inch to an inch long, and a quarter or half an inch broad. Peduncles from amongst the leaves on the woody branchlets, from two to six-flowered. Pedicels very short. Flowers small, white. Calyx five-parted; divisions lanceolate, as long as the corol. Corol campanulate. Border five or six-cleft. Stamens five or six, shorter than the corol. Style two-cleft. Stigmas simple. Berry the size of a pea, succulent, red. Nut five or six-celled.

7. E. internodis. Willd. i. 1077.
Arboreous. Leaves oblong, entire, smooth. Panicles terminal and lateral.

Found indigenous at the Mauritius by Colonel Hardwicke.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM. Schreb. gen. N. 355.

Calyx five-leaved. Corol campanulate, five-parted, (ten, Linn.) Germ five-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment interior. Berry superior, five-seeded, (ten, Linn. one or ten, Gaert.) Embryo erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. C. acuminatum. R.

Leaves lanceolate, smooth. Flowers axillary. Fruit globose, five-seeded.

Pitakara is the vernacular name about Silhet, where the tree is indigenous, and blossoms in April. The fruit ripens in October, and is greedily eaten by the natives; though to me the taste is by no means agreeable; the pulp being al-
most insipid, and though tolerably firm, uncommonly clammy, adhering to the lips or knife, with great tenacity.

A middling-sized tree, with numerous slender, smooth, round branchlets.

Leave alternate, short-petioled, lanceolate, entire, acuminate, polished on both sides, except while young, then clothed with ferruginous down; veins small, simple and parallel; from three to four inches long, and one and a quarter broad. Peduncles axillary, several together, recurved, one-flowered. Flowers minute, pale yellow. Calyx five-leaved, leaflets oval. Corol one-petalled. Tube the length of the calyx, border five-parted, segments oval. Filaments five, inserted into the tube of the corol near the base. Anthers in the mouth of the tube. Germ inferior, ovate, very hairy, five-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the axis. Style short. Stigma five-lobed. Berries spherical, size of a small crab-apple, smooth, when ripe yellow. Pulp in considerable quantity, five-celled. Seeds solitary, attached to the axis by the greater part of the length of the thin inner edge, smooth, polished, of a shining brown colour. Perisperm conform to the seed, yellowish. Embryo extended through the whole perisperm, erect. Cotyledons obliquely ovate, thin, three-nerved. Radicle curved, sub-cylindric, inferior.

TECTONA. Schreb. gen. N. 356.


This most useful tree is a native of various parts of India, viz. the mountainous parts of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, of the mountains bordering on the banks of the Godavurie above Rajamundri, and of Pegu. Lord Cornwallis and Colonel Kyd have sometime since begun to introduce it into Bengal, where it thrives well. On this coast it flowers in June and July. The seeds ripen in September and October. In Bengal, the leaves are deciduous during the cool season; and the new foliage appears in May, a few weeks before the flowers.

Trunk erect, growing to an immense size. Bark ash-coloured and scaly. Branches numerous, spreading; young shoots four-sided, sides channelled. Leaves opposite-petiolated, spreading, oval, a little scoloped, above scabrous, below covered with whitish, rather soft down, they are larger at a distance from the flowers and on young trees, viz. from twelve to twenty-four inches long, and from eight to sixteen broad. Petioles short, thick, laterally compressed. Panicles terminal, very large, cross-armed; divisions dichotomous, with a sessile fertile flower in each cleft; the whole covered with a hoary coloured, farinaceous substance. Peduncles common, quadrangular; sides deeply channelled, angles obtuse. Bractes opposite, lanceolate, two at each sub-division. Flowers small, white, very numerous. Calyx and corol as described by König, only oftener six than five-cleft. Nectary very small, frequently wanting. Stamens often six. Germ superior, round, hairy, four-celled, with one ovulum in each attached to the axis. Stigma two-cleft, divided, obtuse, spreading. Drupe within the enlarged, inflated, dry calyx, obtusely four-sided, woolly, spongy, dry. Nut exceedingly hard, four-celled, &c. as accurately described by Gärtner, carp. i. 257. t. 7.

The wood of this tree, the only useful part of it, has from
long experience been found to be by far the most useful timber in Asia; it is light, easily worked, and at the same time both strong and durable. That which grows on the mountains on the banks of the Goduwree, is beautifully veined, and considerably closer in the grain, and heavier than any other I have seen. It is therefore particularly fit for furniture, gun-carriages, &c. For ship-building it is reckoned superior to every other sort of wood; being light, strong, and very durable, either in or out of the water.

Pegu produces the largest quantity, and their large rivers enable the natives to bring it down to the sea-ports from the interior mountainous parts of the country, where it grows, at a cheap rate; which enables them to sell it lower than in any other part of India.

SIDEROXYLON. Schreb. gen. N. 357.


Unarmed. *Leaves* alternate, oblong, waved, downy. *Flowers* axillary, fascicled. *Berry* with from one to five seeds.

A small tree, a native of the tops of mountains chiefly. Flowering during the hot season.

*Trunk* erect. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Branches* erect, very numerous. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oval, a little scolloped, when full grown smooth; when young covered with much rust-coloured down; from three to five inches long, and one and a half broad. *Peduncles* axillary, numerous, short, downy, bowing, undivided, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, dull white. *Calyx* below, five-leaved; *leaflets* imbricated, downy, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* short, inside downy, margin simple, five-parted; *segments* spread-
ing, half lanceolate, acute, waved. Nectary leaflets five, alternate, with the filaments, waved, length of the stamens. Stamens five. Germ ovate, hid in the tube of the corol. Berry ovate, size of an olive. Seeds generally one or two, though there are the rudiments of five in the germ.

**Rhamnus.** PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. 603

Calyx five-parted. Corol five-petalled. Germ sunk in the saucer-shaped nectary; from two to three-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment inferior. Berry superior, from one to three-seeded. Embryo erect; perisperm scanty.

1. **R. incanus.** R.


Reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta from seed received from the Moluccas. Flowering time the cold season.

Trunk straight. Branches numerous, nearly horizontal. Branchlets alternate, bifarious. Bark smooth; that of the woody parts ash-coloured, that of the young shoots green. Leaves alternate, bifarious, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, entire, smooth above, very white underneath; length from two to twelve inches, and from one to five broad. Stipules filiform. Corymb alternate, on small, sub-erect, axillary branchlets. Flowers very numerous, small, greenish yellow. Calyx villous on the outside, and keeled on the inside. Corol petals (scalets, Linn.) cuneate, concave. Style three-cleft. Berries round, smooth, united to, and resting on the remaining calyx, the size of a small cherry, when ripe black, and filled round the seeds with a dry mealy substance. Seeds three when all come to perfection, which is seldom the case, slightly united.

2. **R. circumscissus.** Willd. sp. i. 1001.

Shrubby, armed with sub-opposite recurved prickles.
Leaves sub-opposite, round-obcordate, dentate, polished. Umbellets axillary.

A native of the forests of India, where its long straggling branches armed with the most acute, strong, recurved thorns give the most cautious travellers infinite pain and trouble. Flowering season the months of January, February, and March; the seeds take nearly a year to ripen.

Trunk short, soon dividing into many, long, straggling, scandent branches; with numerous, diverging, alternate, round, smooth, armed branchlets. Spines on the lateral branches axillary, solitary, rather longer than the petioles, coloured, very sharp, and a little recurved; the leading shoots are unarmed. Leaves sub-opposite, short-petioled, round-cordate, dentate, firm and polished on both sides; about three-quarters of an inch each way. Stipules small, caducous. Umbellets axillary, solitary, very small, from ten to twelve-flowered, the floriferous axills bear no thorns. Calyx globe-campanulate, five-toothed. Petals or scales crescent-shaped. Germ ovate. Style scarcely any. Stigma somewhat two-lobed. Berry a little depressed and umbilicate, smooth, the size of a marrowfat pea, having the base covered by the remaining calyx. Seeds five when all come to maturity.

3. R. virgatus. R.

Shrubby, erect, spines terminal. Leaves oblong-ventricose, serrate. Flowers round the base of the young shoots and axillary, tern; corol four-cleft. Stigma two or three-cleft.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1802, where the plants grow freely to the size of a very large shrub; they blossom in March, and ripen their seed in October and November.

Trunk not very short, distinct from the branches, all are erect, dividing and sub-dividing into long, terminal, straight, unarmed twigs, and short, rigid, lateral spinous pointed branchlets, bark of the old woody parts beautifully variegated
with ash-colour and brown, that of the young shoots smooth and green. *Leaves* alternate, rarely sub-opposite, short-petioled, reclinate, oblong-ventricose, serrate, pretty smooth on both sides; from one to three inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad. *Stipules* petiolary, ensiform, ciliate, base permanent. *Peduncles* from the scales which embrace the base of the young shoots, and axillary, generally tern, slender, one-flowered. *Flowers* very small, yellow. *Calyx* campionate, more generally four than five-cleft. *Corol* no other than the little scales of the genus, which are here very imperfect. *Filaments* four or five, as there are divisions in the border of the calyx, small. *Anthers* often imperfect. *Germ* two or three-lobed, ovate, smooth, from two to three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the lower and inner angle of its cell. *Style* short. *Stigma* two or three-cleft; *segments* recurved.

It differs from *R. catharticus*; the only species known to me which it approaches in having a two or three-cleft stigma, with just as many lobes, cells, and seeds as in the germ, consequently the number of seeds in the berry can never exceed the contents of the germ, it cannot therefore be *catharticus*, which has a four-cleft stigma, and four-seeded berry.

4. *R. lucidus.* *R.*


A small, very ramous tree, with far spreading and straggling, some what scandent branches; a native of Mauritius. It is very nearly allied to *R. circumscissus*, the chief difference is in the leaves being entire and retuse, or emarginate in this species.
ZIZIPHUS, Lamarck.

Calyx five-parted. Corol five-petalled. Germ hid in a crenulate, flat nectary, from two to three-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment inferior. Drupe superior, nut from one to three, or more, one-seeded. Embryo erect, with scanty perisperm, or none.

1. Z. trinervia. R.


A native of Mysore; from whence Dr. Buchanan sent seed, to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1800, and in eight years the plants therefrom have grown to be beautiful small trees, of about twenty feet in height, with innumerable branches and branchlets spreading in every directions, with extremities often pendulous, and crowded with beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage. Flowering time in the Botanic garden March and April, the fruit ripens in September, October, and November.

Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, or ovate-oblong, obtuse, strongly marked with three nerves, smooth, firm and glossy, obtusely serrulate, from one to five inches long, and from one to two and a half broad. Stipules filiform, caducous. Flowers numerous, small, greenish yellow, collected in little axillary fascicles. Scales of the corol, small, and shorter than the recurved stamens. Germ ovate, immersed in the large, convex, fleshy receptacle, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached from the base to the bottom of the partition. Style scarcely any. Stigma two-cleft, divisions short and recurved. Drupes spherical, the size of a cherry, polished, of a lively yellow, one-celled. Pulp soft, gelatinous and sweet. Nut obovate, consider-ably flattened, a little rugose, one or two-celled. Seed conform to the cell, of a brownish colour, and rather soft. Em-
bryo nearly as long, and broad as the perisperm, and of the same colour, erect. *Cotyledons two, nearly orbicular. Radicle obovate, inferior.*

2. *Z. albens. R.*


Found by Dr. Hunter in Col. Palmer's garden, near Calcutta, in full flower, and with ripe fruit in April 1803. It was originally brought from China.

*Trunk* arboreous, with spreading branches. *Prickles solitary on the under side, short, recurved, being nothing more than the indurated stipules. Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, three-nerved, obliquely oval, most slightly serrulate, downy underneath. Stipules subulate, the lower one hardens into a prickle, the other is caducous. Peduncles axillary, solitary, three or four times longer than the petioles, many-flowered. Calyx five-cleft. Corol none, nor any thing like the usual scales of the genus. Style two-cleft. Drupe round, the size of a small cherry, smooth, when ripe white, and pendulous. The pulp rather mealy and sweet. Nut turbinate, thin, two-celled, with a single seed in each.

3. *Z. latifolia. R.*


This species is very rare. It is a native of mountainous tracts in the Circars and grows to be a small tree.

*Prickles* solitary, very thick, but short, recurved, a rigid pointed thorn-like stipule occupies the other side of the insertion of the petiole. *Leaves alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, oval, serrate, three-nerved, smooth, from four to six inches long. Corymbas terminal, and from the exterior axills,

4. Z. Injuba. Willd. sp. i. 1104.
Arboeons. Leaves obliquely-ovate, serrate. Peduncles axillary, many-flowered. Thorns stipulary, one recurved, the other straight. Nuts two-celled.

Malum indicum. Rumph. Amb. ii. 117. t. 36.
Beng. Kool.
Hind. Bier.
Teling. Rengha.

On the coast of Coromandel this grows to be a small tree. Flowering time the rainy season; the fruit ripens after the rains.

Trunk seldom straight, yet not much bent. Bark scabrous, much and deeply cracked. Branches spreading in every direction; branchlets bifarious, flexuose; young parts a little downy. Thorns stipulary, very sharp; the under one recurved, the upper one straight. Leaves short-petiolated, alternate, bifarious, obliquely-oval, serrate, with the apex often three-toothed, above smooth, below downy; from one to two inches long. Flowers axillary, crowded on sub-sessile umbellets. Calyx one-leaved, spreading, five-parted, divisions acute. Petals (scales of Linn.) five, wedge-shaped, apex large, concave, spoon-like, with its margin slightly crenulate; they are inserted on the inside of the divisions of the calyx. Nectary saucer-shaped, perforated for the pistillum, margin ten-notched. Filaments five, rather shorter than the petals, and inserted immediately over them, so that the small oval anthers rest in their concave apices. Germ above. Style two-cleft; divisions recurved. Drupe globo-
lar, size of a large cherry, smooth, yellow when ripe. Nut rough, two-celled. Seed solitary, affixed at the base.

The fruit is eaten by all classes of persons.

5. Z. vulgaris. Willd. sp. i. 1105.

Leaves obliquely oval, serrulate, three-nerved, hoary underneath. Thorns stipulary, one straight, the other recurved. Drupe oblong. Nut sharp-pointed, two-celled.


A pretty large tree, often as large as a full-grown apple tree in England, a native of Persia and Hindoosthan; only found in gardens in Bengal, where it blossoms in August, and the fruit ripens in January.

6. Z. nitida. R.

Arboreous. Thorns stipulary, one projecting, one recurved. Leaves obliquely ovate-oblong, three-nerved, obtusely serrate, smooth. Fruits sub-cylindric; nuts two-celled.

Introduced from China into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows to be a small tree. Flowering time the hot season.

Root superficial, sending up many suckers for some yards round the tree. Trunk generally crooked. Bark brown, pretty smooth; branches few, flexuose, and thin of leaves. Spines stipulary, the upper one straight, long, and pointing much forward, the other shorter and recurved. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, obliquely oblong, emarginate, three-nerved, serrate, smooth, of a shining green on both sides, from one to two inches long. Flowers axillary, few, collected on short common peduncles; they are small, yellow, semidigynous. Drupe oblong, pendulous and smooth, about an inch long, when ripe pale-yellow. Nut lanceolate, pointed at both ends, a little compressed, rugose, two-celled.

The fruits are eaten, but to my taste they are rather insipid. Innumerable suckers constantly rise from the root which run to a great distance from the parent tree, and make
it a troublesome plant in a garden, but at the same time they render it easily propagated, if necessary.


Arboreous; spines stipulary, one long, slender, and straight, the other recurved. *Leaves* oval, three-nerved, most slightly crenulate serrate, smooth on both sides. *Flowers* axillary; *style* two-cleft.

*Z. Lotus*. Willd. i. 1103.

A native of Persia, &c.; blossoms in the hot season in the Botanic garden at Calcutta. It is readily known from its Indian congeners by the whiteness of its bark, and the pale yellow tinge of its long and very slender prickles.

8. *Z. elliptica*. R.

Arboreous. *Thorns* paired, the upper one rather incurved, the under one recurved. *Leaves* elliptically oval, serrulate, three-nerved, pale underneath. *Corymbs* axillary, dichotomous. *Flowers* semi-trigynous.

A stout straight tree, a native of Travancore, from thence introduced by Dr. A. Berry, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in May and June.

*Trunk* straight, but slightly bent to one side, covered with pretty smooth, brown bark. *Branches* and *branchlets* numerous, spreading much while young, and divaricated when old. *Young shoots* slightly villous, and flexuose. *Prickles* paired and stipulary; the upper one straighter and pointed forward; the under one much recurved. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, elliptically oval with the base obliquely cordate, finely serrulate, three-nerved, smooth above, pale and soft underneath, from one to two inches long. *Stipules* subulate, soon becoming the sharp thorns above described. *Corymbs* axillary, much shorter than the leaves, several times dichotomous, villous, many-flowered. *Calyx*, *corol*, and *stamina*, as in the genus. *Germ* ovate, immers-
ed in the receptacle, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. Style short, three-cleft.

   Shrubby. Thorns solitary, recurved. Leaves unequally ovate-cordate, entire, acute; three-nerved, downy underneath. Flowers minute, crowded in the axils.
   Native of various parts of India. Flowering time the close of the rains.

10. Z. tomentosa. R.
   A short, very ramous shrub, a native of Chittagong, and there used for fences.

11. Z. xylopyrus. Willd. spec. i. 1104.
   Arboreous. Leaves obliquely cordate, three-nerved, serrate, downy. Thorns when present stipulary, one recurved, the other straight. Nuts three-celled, three-valved.
   Rhamnus Xylopyrus. Retz. Obs. ii. 11.
   Telinga. Gotii.
   Common in every forest on the coast of Coromandel.
   In a good soil it grows to be a pretty large tree, with a tolerably erect trunk, but in general it is found in the state of a large straggling shrub. Bark light ash-coloured, much cracked, corky; young parts covered with soft white down. The prickles in a poor soil are always present and stipulary, the under one recurved, the upper one erect and straight. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, obliquely-cordate, serrate, three-nerved, downy, particularly on the under side, about two inches long. Corymbs axillary, small, many-flowered. Flowers as in the genus. Style three-cleft, Drupe the size of a large cherry, greenish and downy, marked
round the base with the remains of the nectary. *Nut* three-celled, three-valved, the valves separating when the nut has been sometime exposed to the weather, leaving a centrical three-sided receptacle. *Seeds* one in each cell, orbicular, compressed, affixed at the base to the receptacle.

Cattle eat the leaves, young shoots, and fruit. The kernels taste like filberts, and are eaten by the natives.

The wood of the largest trees is much esteemed by the natives; being yellowish or orange-coloured, very hard and durable, and at the same time not very heavy.


A native of the southern parts of Mysore, and there known to the natives by the name Karakutta. Seeds sent from thence by Dr. Buchanan to the Botanic garden at Calcutta produced plants, which in four years were about ten feet high, with a tolerably erect, stout trunk, and many spreading crooked branches; covered with smooth, dark ash-coloured bark. The young shoots are round, and villous. They blossom in April, and the fruit ripens in December.

*Thorns* in stipulary pairs, the lower one recurved, the upper one straight, both are hard, smooth, and acute; where the flowers are, the thorns are generally deficient. *Leaves* short-petioled, obliquely round cordate, or nearly round, obtuse, or retuse, serrulate, three-nerved; while young somewhat villous; from one to two inches long, and nearly as broad. *Peduncles* axillary, very short, bearing many small, short-pedicelled, greenish-yellow flowers. *Style* three-cleft. *Drupe* the size of a large cherry, oval, depressed a little at both ends, smooth, dark-brown; fleshy part tough, firm, and yellowish. *Nut* roundish, a little uneven on the outside, very hard and thick, three-celled. *Seeds* solitary, attached
to the bottom of the cell, nearly round, compressed, convex on the inside. *Integuments* two; the exterior firm, light, brown, and polished; the inner thin and softer. *Perisperm*; when the seed is ripe, there is only on each side of the embryo a white, fleshy lamina; but at this period not connect-ed round its margins, as before maturity. *Embryo* erect; *cotyledons* two, nearly five-nerved. *Radicle* inferior, oval, just within the umbilicus.

13. *Z. microphylla*, R.
Shrubby; *branchlets* bifarious, flexuose. *Thorns* stipu-lary, one straight, the other recurved. *Leaves* ovate, three-nerved, serrulate, woolly underneath. *Flowers* fascicled. *Stigma* two-cleft.


*Rhamnus mummularia*, *Burm. Ind.* 61.

Common on barren uncultivated lands on the Coroman-del coast. Flowering time the beginning of the rainy sea-son.

*Stem* scarcely any, but many slender, rigid, bifarious, flexuose branches spreading in all directions, and forming a small bush. *Bark* covered with a light-coloured, almost white pellicle. *Thorns* stipulary, the upper one straight, slender, but very sharp, and as long as the leaves. The under one shorter, and much recurved. *Leaves* alternate, bifarious, very short-petioled, ovate and oval, serrulate, above pretty smooth, woolly underneath; about half an inch long. *Flowers* collected in the axills of the leaves, short-peduncled. *Calyx* tomentose on the outside. *Petals* short-clawed, oval. *Stigma* two-cleft.

Sans. Sookshmuphula, Buhoorkuntuka, Sookshmuputruka, Doospursha, Mudhoora, Shuvurahara, Shikhipriya, Kurkundhoo, Shrigalakoli.
Beng. Shea-kool.
Teligna. Paramie.

This is the most common species of the genus; it is to be found in every hedge throughout India, and always with scarcely any thing that can be called a trunk, but many large, straggling, climbing branches, which are too weak to support themselves. Bark dark, rust-coloured, pretty smooth; young shoots downy. Prickles always present, stipulary, large, and exceedingly sharp; the lower one is much recurved, the upper one straight. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, very obliquely ovate, serrate, threenuерved; downy underneath, from one to two inches long. Corymb axillary, many-flowered. Style two-cleft. Drupe the size of a pea, smooth, shining black, marked round the base with a circular scar. Nut rugose, obcordate, two-cell ed; generally one of the cells is obliterated, or abortive. Seed solitary, affixed to the bottom of the cell.

The fruit is eaten by the natives; the taste a very pleasant acid. A decoction of the bark of the fresh root is said to promote the healing of fresh wounds.

15. Z. glabra. R.
Shrubby, scandent, smooth. Thorns solitary, recurved. Leaves ovate-cordate, long; obtuse, pointed, serrulate, smooth, strongly marked with three nerves. Drupes oval.

A native of Chittagong, where it flowers in the cool season, and the fruit, which is about the size of a gooseberry, ripens in May.

16. Z. incurva. R.
Arboreous. Thorns paired, one straight and patent, the other incurved. Leaves ovate-oblong, polished, three-nerv-
ed, serrulate; obtusely acuminate. Peduncles axillary, few or many-flowered; flowers semi-digynous.

A native of Nepal, from thence introduced by Dr. Buchanan into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1802, where in ten years they had grown to be slender trees, of about fifteen feet in height, with innumerable well armed branches, and smooth branchlets spreading in every direction. Flowering time the rainy season.

CEANOTHUS. Linn.

Petals five, vaulted, opposite to the stamens. Berry dry, three-celled, three-seeded.

1. C. asiatica. Linn.

Erect, smooth. Leaves ovate, serrulate, glossy, tri-nerved at the base; peduncles axillary, ramous, many-flowered, shorter than the leaves.


I have found this small tree in flower and fruit in October at Singapore. In the Honourable Company's Botanic garden, where it was introduced from the garden at Reduite in the Mauritius in 1813, it blossoms in April and May, and ripens its fruit in June.

A small branchy tree or large shrub: the largest of those that were reared from the seeds measure at the present time (1823), about sixteen feet in height, with a stem scarcely more than four inches in diameter. Branches long, slender, round, with green bark, slightly flexuose, perfectly smooth; while young a little pubescent. Leaves irregularly scattered, ovate, or ovate-lanceolate, tapering into a blunt acumen; serrulate, serratures small, gibbous, incurved, cuspidate, slightly undulate, base rounded or retuse, from two or three.
inches long; perfectly smooth, very glossy and lucid, of a
dark green colour above; pallid and shining underneath,
with a whitish slender rib and a few oblique nerves, the
lowermost pair of which are opposite; the base rising a little
above the rib, in consequence of which the leaf appears
triple-nerved; veins capillary, transversal, reticulate. Pe-
tiole slender, a little compressed, channelled, slightly pubes-
cent, about an inch long. Stipules minute, withering, ad-
pressed, lanceolate, with a broad fleshy base and glandular
apex. Flowers small, yellowish green, fragrant, collected
in rounded, axillary, ramous fascicles which are shorter than
the petals. Peduncles pubescent; bractes very small; pe-
dicels capillary, two or three times longer than the flower,
yellowish. Calyx cup-shaped, with five broad, cuspidate,
somewhat margined, deciduous laciniae, equalling in length
the cuneate, fornicate, narrow petals. Vertex of the ovary
covered with a broad rugose yellow disc. Style short,
deply three-lobed, deciduous. Stigmas convex, scabrous.
Capsules round-obovate, about the size of a small goosebe-
ry, pale-brown, its vertex retuse, its base supported by the
persistent circularly-truncate bottom of the calyx, three-
furrowed, three-celled, three-valved. Seeds triangular, with
gibbous back, ash-coloured. The rest as in C. circumsissa
(Rhamnus Linn.) Gart. carp. ii. 110. t. 106.

SCOPOLIA. Smith.

Calyx five-toothed. Corol five-petalled. Germ superior,
five-celled; cells two-seeded; attachment interior. Berry
five-celled, with generally one seed in each cell.

1. S. aculeata. Smith. ic. ined. ii. 34. Willd. sp. i. 1115.
Scandent, armed. Leaves ternate; leaflets crenulate.
Paullinia asiatica. Linn. sp. pl. 524.


Telinga. Conda Cashinda.

Is one of the most common bushes on the coast of Coromandel, delights in a rich soil, such as old hedges, under old trees, &c. is in general found in the state of a very ramous bushy shrub, but in less frequented places, where it meets with support and no enemies, it runs over the highest trees.


Every part of this shrub has a strong pungent taste. The roots when fresh cut smell particularly so. The fresh leaves are eaten raw for pains in the bowels; the ripe berries are fully as pungent as black pepper, and with nearly the same kind of pungency; they are pickled by the natives, and a most excellent one they make.

The fresh bark of the root is administered by the Telinga physicians for the cure of that sort of remittent, commonly
called the hill fever. I conceive every part of this plant to be possessed of strong, stimulating powers, and have no doubt but under proper management it might prove a valuable medicine where stimulants are required.

**BÜTTNERA.** Schreb. gen. N. 366.


1. *B. pilosa. R.*


A most extensive, twining shrub; a native of Chittagong. The flowering time in the Botanic garden at Calcutta is September. The seeds are ripe in April. I have also had specimens from Silhet.

*Stem* woody, twining, in five years old plants as thick as a man’s wrist, and irregularly obtuse-sulcate. *Branches* numerous, twining up and over large trees, to a very great extent; the younger ones very hairy, and irregularly obtuse-sulcate. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, having from three to five acute angles, dentate, posterior lobes large and rounded; about seven-nerved, with a large, long gland on the middle one near the base, from four to six inches each way. *Petioles* round, often as long as the leaves, hairy. *Stipules* subulate, hairy. *Umbels* axillary, generally one large, and superdecompound; and two or more smaller, all are clothed with short, harsh pubescence, and are much shorter than the leaves. *Bractes* subulate. *Flowers* numerous, small. *Calyx* of five, spreading, pale-coloured, lanceolate leaflets. *Petals* five; the lower third part of their length linear, yellow on the outside, and red within; much incurved so as to form a circular dome over the pistil and nectary, open at the five sides, and
in the vertex, the other two-thirds filiform, below slightly in-
curved, above recurved; colour a bright orange. Nectary
five-cleft, yellowish, divisions fleshy, truncate, shorter than
the lower portion of the petals. Filaments short, inserted into
the fissures of the nectary, recurvate. Anthers two-lobed.
Germ round, hairy. Style short, five-grooved. Stigma mi-
nutely quinquidentate. Capsules the size of a filbert, round,
armed with long, rigid bristles; texture hard, approaching
to that of a nut, five-celled, ten-valved. Seeds solitary, small
in proportion to its cell, and attached to its inner angle, ovate-
oblong, rather pointed at the apex, and obliquely truncate
at the base. Integuments three; the exterior and interior
membranaceous; the middle one hard and thick. Perisperm
none, or very thin. Embryo inverse, yellow. Cotyledons
large, two-lobed; and rolled spirally up. Plumula two-lob-
ed. Radicle cylindric, nearly as long as the seed, superior.

B. cordata. Willd. spec. i. 1119.

Unarmed, herbaceous, erect. Leaves cordate, serrate,
downy. Nectary one-leaved, five-toothed.

An erect herbaceous plant, a native of the tops of the Cir-
car mountains.

Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, serrate, downy, two
inches and a half long, and one and a half broad. Stipules re-
flexed, small, acute. Peduncles axillary, one or more, three-
flowered. Leaflets of the calyx large, reflexed. Nectary
one-leaved, five-toothed; teeth converging over the pistillum.
Filaments five, very short, from the fissures of the nectary,
reflexed. Anthers double; singly oval.

CELASTRUS. Schreb. gen. N. 372.

Calyx five-cleft. Corol five-petalled. Germ three-cell-
ed, with two or more ovula in each cell; attachment inferior.
Capsule superior, from one to three-celled, from two to three-
valved; seeds few covered with a coloured aril. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.


Is one of the most common, rather poor looking shrubs in these parts of India, it grows every where and in every soil. Flowers during the cold season.

*Stem* nothing deserving the name, but branches innumerable, bent in every direction, and armed with exceedingly strong, large, straight, very sharp thorns. *Leaves* alternate on the *young shoots*, on the old wood or thorns fascicled, very short-petioled, obovate, emarginate, smooth, shining; about an inch long. *Stipules* small, withering. *Umbellets* very short-peduncled, many-flowered, one or two from the centre of the fascicles of leaves. *Pedicels* many times longer than the peduncle, one-flowered. *Flowers* small, whitish, yellow. *Petals* twice the length of the calyx. *Nectary*, a saucer-formed, crenulate body surrounding the base of the germ. *Germ* conical, three-celled, two *ovula* in each, attached to the bottom of their cell. *Style* single, half three-parted. *Stigmas* emarginate. *Capsule* inflated, turbinate, threesided, three-celled, valved. *Seeds* two in each cell, small, shining, red, resting on a white fleshy receptacle.

It makes good fences, and fuel.

2. *C. montana*. R.


*Telinga*. Pedda-chintoo.

A small tree, a native of mountains. Flowering time the cold season.

*Trunk* erect, though generally a little crooked. *Branches*
Celastrus. **PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.** 621

numerous, armed with the same large, sharp leaf and flower bearing thorns as in the last. *Leaves* alternate, short-petiolated, obovate, slightly serrate, smooth, shining; about two inches long. *Panicles* axillary, dichotomous, many-flowered. *Flowers* small, white. *Petals* many times longer than the calyx. *Nectary* as in *C. emarginatus*. *Germ* round, three-celled; *cells* with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Styles* three, short, clubbed. *Stigmas* emarginate. *Capsules* small, not inflated, in other respects like the last. *Seeds* one or two in each cell, small, nearly round, attached as in the germ. *Aril* white, sebaceous, embracing the lower half of the seed. *Integument* single, polished; brown. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, dull white, and hard. *Embryo* nearly as long as the perisperm, erect. *Cotyledons* roundish. *Radicle* ovate, inferior.

The wood of this tree is hard, and durable.


A large, climbing shrub; a native of the Circar mountains. Flowering time March and April.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Celastrus.

surrounded with a yellow pulpy nidus, and always separating into three lobes, whatever the number be.

4. C. multisflora. R.

Shrubby, scandent, unarmed. Leaves alternate, oblong, acuminate, serrate. Panicles terminal. Stamens alternate, with an equal number of reniform nectarial glands.

A native of Nepal, from thence Dr. Buchanan sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1802. In July 1808, the plants therefrom blossomed for the first time and ripened their seed seven months afterwards.

Trunk short, about as thick as a man’s arm. Bark brown, soft and spongy. Branches numerous, spreading much, and having their extremities often twining, but the scandent habit prevails most. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, drooping, oblong, acuminate, serrate, smooth on both sides; about six inches long, and from two to three broad. Stipules minute, soon withering and drooping. Panicles terminal, ovate-oblong, composed of many, simple, diverging, short, smooth racemes. Flowers numerous, small, pale greenish white. Bracteas very small, caducous. Calyx obscurely five-toothed. Petals oblong, inserted on the calyx, alternate with the stamens, soon after expansion recurved. Filaments shorter than the petals, alternate, with as many semi-lunar nectarial glands. Germ superior, ovate, three-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the cells. Style about as long as the stamens. Stigma of three emarginate lobes. Capsule roundish, somewhat three-lobed, three-celled, three-valved, and generally with a single seed in each cell. Seeds obovate, entirely covered by a thin, pulpy, scarlet aril. Integuments (exclusive of the aril), single, tender, white and smooth. Perisperm of a soft cartilaginous texture. Embryo erect. Cotyledons two, round-cordate, and so large as to divide the perisperm. Radicle inferior, pointing obliquely to the umbilicus.
5. C. nutans. R.


A native of Mysore, from thence introduced by Dr. Buchanan, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it flowers in April. Seeds ripe in August.

*Stem* short, round, woody, scandent. *Bark* a little scabrous, light brown. *Branches* climbing and twining over the tops of large trees, &c.; *young shoots* round, drooping, marked with white, rough dots. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, drooping, broad, obovate, cuneate, serrate, smooth on both sides; length from two to three inches, and from one to three broad. *Petioles* about half an inch long, slightly channelled. *Stipules* minute, deciduous. *Racemes* or *panicles* terminal, drooping, sub-cylindrical, a little downy. *Bractes* a single, acute, very small, caducous one at the base of each pedicel. *Calyx* deeply five-parted, divisions roundish, slightly pubescent, several times shorter than the petals. *Petal* five, alternate with the divisions of the calyx, spreading; margins becoming recurved. *Nectary* a concave, five-sided receptacle, on which the germ rests. *Filaments* five, very short, inserted on the five angles of the nectary, alternate with the petals. *Anthers* sub-sagittate. *Germ* ovate, three-lobed, three-celled, with two *ovula* in each, attached to the base of the axis. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* three-lobed, lobes spreading, with notched margins. *Capsule* round, size of a pea, one-celled, three-valved. *Seeds* from three to six; three or four is the most common number; shape conform to the number, each invested in a thick, complete, fleshy, orange-coloured aril. *Integument* single. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, white and hard. *Embryo* straight, erect, green. *Cotyledons* oblong. *Radicle* cylindrical inferior, with its apex pointing to the umbilicus.

*Obs.* There are five or six large plants of this in the Bota-
nic garden, of these one only is hermaphrodite and fertile, all
the rest are male, or male-hermaphrodite, and barren.

6. *C. trigyna*. R.

Unarmed. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, oblong, entire. *Flowers* on small, axillary, dichotomous, round heads. *Nec-
tary* of five scales, alternate in the stamen. *Styles* three.

A native of the Moluccas.

7. *C. verticillata*. R.


Reared in the Botanic garden at Calcutta from seeds sent from Nepal by Dr. Buchanan in 1802, under the vernacular name *Tibiti*. The young trees flowered for the first time, in the rainy season of 1805, when they were from twelve to fifteen feet high. The seeds ripen in January.

*Trunk* straight; the branches and branchlets have a strong tendency to be verticillate. *Bark* of the trunk, and larger branches greenish ash-coloured, dotted with some small, elev-
ated, lighter-coloured specks. *Leaves* numerous, drooping, scattered, more crowded towards the ends of the branch-
lets, and like them having a tendency to be verticillate, peti-
oled, broad-lanceolate, acute, entire; *margins* waved, smooth, upper surface polished; about six inches long, by two broad. *Petioles* rounded on the under side, flattish above. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, with alternate, spreading, umbel-
licherous, simple ramifications. *Peduncles* and *pedicels* round, and smooth. *Bractes* lanceolate. *Calyx* five-leaved. *Leaf-
lets* ovate-oblong, slightly ciliate. *Petals* five, alternate with, and three times longer than the leaflets of the calyx, linear-oblong, entire, obtuse, at first spreading, afterwards recurved, with the edges revolute. *Germ* ovate-oblong, a little compressed, two, rarely three-celled. *Style* erect, permanent. *Stigmas* two, rarely three-lobed, about even
with the anthers. *Capsules* roundish, size of a large pea, dry, rugose, one-celled, two-valved, opening round the apex. *Seeds* from one to six, or even eight, attached to the centre of a ridge in the bottom of the cell, which crosses the opening of the valves; their shape varies according to the number of seeds. *Integument* single, and while fresh more like a thin, smooth, soft, moist, entire, scarlet aril, than a common skin. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, cartilaginous. *Embryo* erect, minute, lodged in the base of the perisperm, rather below the umbilicus. *Cotyledons* two, very small. *Radicle* inferior, oval.

8. *C. micrantha*. *R.*

Scandent, somewhat armed. *Leaves* unequally pinnate; leaflets from five to seven, opposite, oblong, entire, smooth, with simple parallel veins. *Panicles* axillary, filiform, ferruginous. *Nectary* saucer-shaped, bearing the stamina on its margins, style none.

A native of the Moluccas, a very doubtful species.

9. *C. obtusifolia*. *R.*


A native of the Mauritius.

10. *C. monosperma*. *R.*


*Tiara* the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is found wild in thin forests, climbing up and over trees, &c. to a great extent. Flowering time the month of April. *Seeds* ripe in October.

*Young shoots* smooth and brown, perfectly void of every kind of pubescence. *Leaves* alternate, short-petioled, from
oovate-oblong to lanceolar, glossy on both sides, serrulate, obtusely pointed, from three to five inches long, and one or two broad. Panicles axillary and terminal, linear, thin of branches, two, three, or even four times longer than the leaves, smooth. Flowers numerous, small, pale greenish yellow. Bractes subulate, small, smooth. Calyx five-parted, segments short and rounded. Petals five, sub-orbicular, inserted, alternate with the stamens under the margin of the flat repand nectary, which embraces the base of the germ. Filaments five, short. Anthers oval. Germ obovate, oblong, three-celled, with two ovula in each attached to the bottom of the cell. Style short. Stigma trigonal. Capsule the size of a field bean, oblong, smooth, three-valved, but I never found more than one cell. Seed solitary, covered with an orange-coloured, pulpy tunic, under it a single, tender integument, of a light brown colour. Perisperm conform to the seed, pure white. Embryo erect, deep green. Cotyledons oblong. Radicle oval, inferior.

11. C. robustus. R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolar, entire, glossy. Racemes axillary, length of the leaves. Capsule one-celled, two-seeded.

Sheelkoi the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous and grows to be one of their largest timber trees. It blossoms in August, and the seeds ripen in March.

Young shoots straight, round, and smooth. Leaves alternate, petioled, lanceolate, entire, acuminate, firm, and even glossy; about six inches long, and one and a half or two broad. Stipules small, caducous. Racemes axillary, single, or paired, simple, cylindric, length of the leaves. Flowers numerous, and over every part of the raceme, small, greenish yellow. Bractes conical, one under each pedicel. Calyx five-parted; segments oblong. Petals five, oblong, spreading. Nectary, a fleshy, five-lobed ring round the base of the germ. Filaments five, rather longer than the petals. Anthers two-lobed. Germ superior, round, with a little long white wool.
on the apex, two-celled, with two ovula in each attached to
the base of the cell. *Styles* two; slightly united at the base,
recurved. *Stigmas* headed. *Capsules* ovate-oblong; size of
a small olive, smooth, brown, one-celled, two-valved. *Seeds*
generally two; when so lanceolate, and flat on the inner side,
arilled. *Integuments* smooth, light chestnut-colour, pretty
thick and may while recent be divided into two or three la-
mina; *aril* complete within half a line of the apex, thick and
soft, colour a lively bright yellow. *Perisperm* conform to
the seed, soft, white. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* cordate.
*Radicle* cylindric, as long as the cotyledons, inferior.

**EUONYMUS.** Schreb. gen. N. 373.

*Corol* from four to five-petalled. *Germ* from two to five-
celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* inferior. *Capsule*
superior, three or four-celled, three or four-valved. *Seeds* cal-
lyptred. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *E. atropurpurea.* Willd. spec. i. 1132.

Shrubby, erect. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolar, smooth, ser-
rulate. *Peduncles* few-flowered; *flowers* tetrandrous.

Found by Dr. Buchanan in Nepal, from whence he sent
seed to this garden, where in eight years the plants are four
or five feet high, thin of branches; and now beginning to
blossom in March.

*Trunk* erect. *Bark* smooth, and ash-coloured. *Branch-
lets* spreading, round, and smooth. *Leaves* opposite, short-
petioled, lanceolar, smooth on both sides, very finely serru-
late, from four to six inches long, by one and a half broad.
*Stipules*; while the shoots are quite tender a small soft bris-
tle or two occupy their place. *Peduncles* below the leaves,
opposite, expanding, dichotomous, each division three-flow-
nered, with generally one in the fork. *Flowers* pedicelled,
small, greenish white. *Calyx* four-leaved; *leaflets* round,
concave and smooth. *Petals* four, cordate, lanceolate, ex-
panding; margins revolute, white, and smooth. *Nectary* a deep green, four-lobed, fleshy body surrounding the base of the germ. *Filaments* four, rather longer than the pistillum, inserted on the four lobes of the nectary. *Anthers* two-lobed, dark brown. *Germ* superior, four-lobed, four-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the middle of the axis. *Style* four-sided. *Stigma* obtuse.

2. *E. glabra. R.*

Arboreous. *Leaves* opposite, oblong, smooth, with the anterior margin serrate. *Peduncles* axillary and lateral, two or three times dichotomous, with a single flower in each fork; *flowers* pentandrous.

A small tree, a native of Chittagong, where it flowers in May.

3. *E. caricinfolia. R.*


*Mori* the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous; growing to the size of a small upright tree; flowers and ripe seed were found on the same trees in the month of January 1812, but whether it is in constant flower and fruit the whole year round, I cannot say.

*Branchlets* opposite, round, and covered with smooth brown bark. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, smooth on both sides; from three to four inches long, by about one broad. *Peduncles* between the pairs of leaves, sometimes opposite, sometimes solitary, short, and three-flowered. *Flowers* short-pedicelled, small, pale-yellow. *Bractes* subulate, caducous. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* roundish, smooth and imbricated. *Petals* five, oblong, margins incurved, many times longer than the calyx; down the middle on the inside runs an elevated sharp rib. *Filaments* five, shorter than the germ, alternate with the petals. *An-
Veniilago. Pentandria monogynia.

thers erect, long-cordate. Germ superior, ovate, two-celled; each cell containing two ovula, attached to the thickened middle of the partition. Style none, or very short. Stigma four-toothed. Capsule oblong, size of a small field bean, smooth, one-celled, two-valved, opening from the base. Seeds solitary, at least I have not found more, oval, covered with a thin, succulent, veined, bright, scarlet aril. Perisperm conform to the seed, firm, and tough. Embryo erect. Cotyledons ovate-cordate. Radicle cylindric, inferior.

VENTILAGO. Gært.


1. V. Madraspatana. Willd. sp. i. 1106. Gært. carp. i. 223. t. 49.

Funis viminalis. Rumph. Amb. v. 3. t. 2.

Beng. Ruktupita.

Telingsa. Yerra chictali.

A very large climbing shrub; a native of forests and other uncultivated places, amongst the mountains; flowering during the cold season.

Leaves alternate, short-petioled, bifarious, ovate-oblong; serrulate, smooth, except while young, then villous; from three to four inches long. Panicles terminal, composed of alternate, bifarious, ramous, villous branches. Flowers very numerous, small, greenish, smelling very strong and offensive. Calyx, corol, nectary, stamens, and pistillum as in Rhamnus Jujuba. Capsule (Samara) globular, size of a pea, surrounded near the middle with the remaining nectary, terminating in a long, linear, membranaceous wing, one-celled, not opening of itself. Seed solitary, round.
Obs. This plant is generally dioicous. The smell of the flowers is very offensive, not unlike that of Sterculia faetida.

Hovenia. Schreb. gen. N. 375.


A tree, a native of Nepal; from thence introduced by Dr. Buchanan into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where when eight years old, it began to blossom in April.

Trunk in our young trees straight and high, from ten to twelve feet to the branches; and twenty inches in circumferences, four feet above the earth. Total height about thirty feet. Bark smooth, dark-brown. Branches spreading much, branchlets bifarious, round; young shoots hairy. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, cordate, acutely serrate, acuminate, three-nerved, smooth above, a little hairy underneath; from four to six inches long, by from two to four broad. Stipules lanceolate, hairy, caducous. Cymes axillary, rarely terminal, dichotomous, villous; divisions clavate. Flowers numerous, small, white. Calyx one-leaved, acetabuliform, inside hairy. Border five-parted; divisions ovate, reflexed. Petals five, inserted within the fissures of the calyx, broad spatulate, sides incurved round the filaments. Filaments five, longer than the petals, recurved. Anthers ovate. Germ superior, ovate, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. Style cylindric, apex three-cleft. Stigmas simple. Capsules superior, round, size of a pea, thin, smooth, and brown, three-celled. The ramifications of the cyme are now, when the seeds are ripe, much
swollen, and variously bent, as represented by Kaempfer, but the taste is simply astringent. Seed solitary. Integuments two; exterior tough, thick, hard, and highly polished; interior membranaceous, and covered with a brown mealy substance. Perisperm in small quantity, tough, dull, livid-white. Embryo erect, yellowish. Cotyledons orbicular. Radicle oval, inferior.

Obs. By Dr. Buchanan, dated Katumanda, 10th and 14th November, 1802. "Munko-khoshee. A tree originally brought from China or some country subject to it. The fruit is a capsule, containing three seeds, and resting on an enlarged pedunculus, which is soft, and contains a sweet juice. This does not come to maturity till after the capsules are ripe. Part of the seed now sent in this parcel was brought from China, and part has ripened here. There can be no doubt, from the singular nature of the peduncle, that it is an Hovenia, Thunb. but whether or not his species, I know not. It has hairy leaves and is reckoned the largest tree in Nepal."

PITTOSPORUM. Schreb. gen. N. 379.

Calyx five-leaved, deciduous. Petals five; germ superior, three-celled; cells many-seeded; attachment interior. Capsule three-celled, three-valved. Seeds many. Embryo centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. P. Tobira. R.

Leaves sub-verticelled, obovate, cuneate, entire, and lucid, apex circular.

Tobira. Kaempf. amoenit. 796, tab. 797.

From China this pretty shrub has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta.

GOUANIA. Schreb. gen. N. 1592.

Calyx five-parted. Corol five-petalled. Germ three-
celled, sunk in the saucer-shaped, five-horned nectary; cells one-seeded; attachment inferior. Capsule inferior, three-celled, with a single seed in each. Embryo erect, and furnished with a perisperm.


Shrubby, climbing. Leaves cordate, serrulate, smooth. Racemes terminal, and axillary.

Telinda. Penki-tiga.

A large, climbing, woody shrub, a native of the Circar mountains.

Tendrils simple, small, generally from the lower part of the racemes. Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, slightly serrate, or crenulate, smooth, from two to four inches long. Racemes terminal, and from the exterior axills, long, filiform. Flowers numerous, small. Bractes minute. Calyx above, five-parted. Corol as in Rhamnus. Nectary the saucer-shaped part is here augmented by five emarginated, spreading horns. Filaments inserted in the margin of the nectary, alternate with its horns. Germ below, three-sided. Style three-cleft. Capsule dry, triangular, three-celled, three-valved. Seeds one in each cell.

ITEA. Schreb. gen. N. 381.

Calyx five-toothed. Petals five, (four of which, with the stamina are inserted on the receptacle.) Capsule one-celled, two-valved, many-seeded. Receptacles lateral.

1. I. umbellata, R.

Shrubby. Leaves alternate, petioled, broad-lanceolate. Panicles axillary, and terminal, composed of long-pedicelled, simple umbels.

A native of the Malay Islands.

Leaves alternate, petioled, broad lanceolate, entire, smooth,
Dalrymplea. Pentandria Monogynia.

from six to twelve inches long. Petioles from one to two inches long. Stipules one. Panicles axillary, terminal, and scattered amongst the leaves, composed of long-pedicelled umbellets, which are sometimes proliferous. Flowers numerous, pretty large. Bractes minute, villous. Calyx cup-shaped, five-toothed. Petals five, lanceolate, obtuse, inserted, with the stamina round the base of the germ. Filaments shorter than the corol, flat. Anthers sagittate. Germ oblong, pedicelled, containing many ovula, attached to two opposite, parietal receptacles. Style short and thick. Stigma slightly two-lobed. Capsule oblong, one-celled, two-valved. Seeds several, affixed to the two parietal receptacles.

Dalrymplea. Roxb.

Calyx five-leaved. Petals five, alternate with the stamina. Germ superior, three-celled; cells many-seeded; attachment of the ovula inferior. Berry three-celled. Seeds few, nuciform. Embryo sub-inferior, and furnished with a perisperm.

In memory of the late Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. author of the Oriental Repertory, &c.

1. D. pomifera. R.

Junki jam the vernacular name in Silhet where it is a native, and grows to be a large tree. Flowering in March, and the seed ripening in September and October.

Young shoots rather succulent, round, and perfectly smooth. Leaves opposite, unequally pinnate, some of them ternate; from ten to twenty inches long. Leaflets three or four pair, and a terminal one, the pairs opposite, all more or less petiolate, oblong, obtusely serrate, acuminate, smooth, from five to six inches long; by two or three broad. Petioles and petiolets round and smooth. Panicles terminal, spreading much, more broad than long, primary branches decussate; partial ones alternate with the small yellowish white flowers, which are crowded round their extremities; every
part smooth. *Bractes to the primary branches of the panicle opposite, as in the *Rubiaceae*; the rest solitary under each division and sub-division. *Calyx* inferior, five-leaved; *leaflets* rather unequal and oval. *Petals* five, oblong, obtuse, spreading. *Nectary* acetabuliform. *Filaments* five, alternate with the petals, and shorter than they, inserted under the nectary. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* superior, three-lobed, indeed almost separable, three-celled; *ovula* about eight in each cell, widely attached to the axis. *Style* length of the germ, three-grooved. *Stigma* three-lobed. *Berry* drupaceous, having the appearance of a pome, of a roundish, three-lobed form, very fleshy, when ripe yellow, and almost smooth, size of a large medlar, three-celled. *Seeds* several in each cell, shape various, the most common roundish, reniform and considerably compressed, attached to the partition. *Integument* single, thick and of great hardness, in fact a perfect nut, exterior surface brown and highly polished. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* obliquely inferior. *Cotyledons* cordate, three-nerved. *Radicle* oval, obliquely centrifugal.

**CEDRELA. Schreb. gen. N. 383.**


This genus is very nearly related to *Swietenia*, the chief marks of distinction appear to me to be the number of stamens, viz. in *Cedrela* five, inserted on five nectarial glands which embrace the base of the germ; in *Swietenia* ten, inserted into the mouth of a sub-cylindrical nectarium, which embraces the whole of the pistillum. In both, the seed vessels and seeds are very exactly alike.
1. **C. Toona, R.**

*Panicles* pendulous. *Leaflets* from six to twelve pairs, lanceolate, entire, acute.

*Surenus, Rumph. Amb. iii. 66, t. 39.*

*Beng. Toon. Lood.*

This most elegant, large timber tree is now found common in Bengal, probably brought thither originally from the mountainous parts of the northern, and north-east frontier. *Leaves* deciduous during the cold season, appearing again with the flowers in February. *Seed* ripe in May and June.

*Trunk* erect, growing to a great size and height, though I have only seen small trees about Calcutta. *Bark* smooth, gray. *Branches* numerous, forming a large, beautiful, shady head. *Leaves* alternate, abruptly pinnate, drooping, from twelve to eighteen inches long. *Leaflets* from six to twelve pairs, opposite or nearly so, short-petiolated, obliquely lanceolate, the upper half broadest, and extending further down the petiolet than the lower; margins waved, smooth on both sides, tapering to a long acute point; from two to six inches long. *Petioles* and *petiolets* round and smooth. *Stipules* none. *Panicles* terminal, nearly as long as the leaves, pendulous, composed of numerous, diverging, compound ramifications, smooth in every part. *Bractes* minute, deciduous. *Flowers* very numerous, small, white, and possessing a fragrance like that of fresh honey. *Calyx* five-parted. *Petals* five, oblong, with the margins ciliate, the apices incurved over the stamens, and keeled on the inside near the base. *Nectary* consisting of five, large, hairy, orange-coloured glands, sitting round the lower half of the germ. *Filaments* erect, inserted into the centre of the five nectarial glands, rather shorter than the petals. *Anthers* bent in towards the stigma. *Germ* superior, oblong, internal structure and contents as in the capsule. *Style* length of the corol. *Stigma* large, flat, composed of five lobes. *Capsules* oblong, rather larger than a field bean, smooth, five-celled, five-valved; valvelets opening from the apex and

The wood of this tree is much like mahogany, but lighter, consequently not so close in the grain. It is much used for furniture and various other purposes. The bark is a powerful astringent, and though not bitter is a tolerably good substitute for *Peruvian Bark* in the cure of remitting and intermitting fevers; particularly when joined with a small portion of the powdered seed of *Cesalpinia bonducceella*, (*Kutkulegei* of the Bengalees), which is a most powerful bitter.

**CAMUNIUM.** Rumph.

*Calyx* five-toothed. *Petals* five. *Nectary* globular, apex perforated, inside staminiferous. *Germ* superior, one-celled, from one to two-seeded; *attachment* of the ovula superior.


An elegant shrub, most probably a native of China, at least it has been brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta from Canton, under the name Sam-yeip-lan, where it blossoms during the hot season, and the early part of the rains in June and July, but has not yet shown any tendency to produce fruit.

*Stem* in our young, small plant trifling, but many branches and branchlets rising and spreading in every direction. *Bark* of the old ligneous parts olive gray; of the young shoots green, with their very tender apices clothed with stellate ferruginous scales. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, ternate and unequally pinnate. *Leaflets* rarely more than five, the pairs opposite, and much smaller than the terminal one, all
oblong, but tapering most toward the base, smooth, deep green, entire, obtuse; from an inch and a half to four inches long, and from half an inch to two inches broad. Petioles somewhat winged, and channelled. Panicles, sometimes only racemes, axillary, solitary, shorter than the leaves. Flowers minute, yellow, faintly fragrant. Bractes ovate, one embracing the insertion of each pedicel. Calyx flat, five-toothed; teeth semi-lunar. Petals five, oval, concave, at all times pressing on the nectary, smooth, much longer than the calyx. Nectary sub-globular, mouth contracted, and slightly five-toothed. Filaments scarcely any. Anthers five, cordate, attached to the nectary near its base on the inside. Germ superior, oblong, hairy, one-celled, with one or two seeds, which are attached to the top of the cell. Style none. Stigma large, conical.

MILNEA. Roxb.

Calyx five-parted. Petals five. Nectary urceolate, with the five anthers round its inside. Germ three-celled; cells from one to two-seeded; attachment centripetal, no perisperm.

In honour of Colin Milne, LL. D. author of a Botanical Dictionary, Institutes of Botany, and other works.

I. M. edulis, R.

A tree of middling size, a native of the Garrow hills and of the Silhet district, where it is called Gumī by the natives, who eat the large succulent aril which surrounds the seed under the cortex of the berry. Flowering time June and July. The fruit ripens two or three months afterwards.

Young shoots densely clothed with dark brown down, when more advanced smooth. Leaves alternate, unequally pinnate, from six to twelve inches long. Leaflets from three to six pair, sub-opposite, petiolate, lanceolate, entire, smooth but not lucid, obtusely acuminate, from three to six inches
long, by one or two broad. *Stipules* none. *Pettioles* cylindric, somewhat villous. *Panicles* one from each of the lower axills, nearly as long as the leaves, very ramous and spreading; like the young shoots very downy. *Flowers* numerous, minute, caducous. *Bractes* very minute, caducous. *Calyx* five-parted, small, downy on the outside; segments rounded. *Pettals* five, oval, concave. *Nectary* urceolate, rather shorter than the petals, mouth five-toothed. *Filaments* five, very short, inserted on the inside of the bottom of the belly of the nectary. *Anthers* sagittate, and completely hid in the nectary. *Germ* semi-superior, three-celled; *cells* with one or two ovula attached to the axis. *Style* short and thick. *Stigma* turbinate, truncate, six-grooved. *Berry* round-oval, rather more than an inch in diameter, three-celled, containing seldom more than one fertile seed, most of the ovula being in general abortive. *Cortex* firm, rather dry, covered with a rough, brownish gray mealiess. *Seed* solitary, oval, inserted in a complete thick, fleshy, lucid, edible aril, like that of the Lichee of China. *Integument* single, brown, adhering more firmly to the aril than the seed. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* transverse. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, equal with the surface, furrowed. *Corculum* transverse, hairy. *Radicle* short, pointing to the umbilicus.

**ELÆODENDRUM.** Schreb. gen. N. 395.


Schrebera *albens.* Willd. *spec.* i. 1092.

Celastrus *glaucus.* *Vahl.* *symb.* ii. 42.

A middle-sized, or rather small tree, native of various parts of India. From Ceylon it was received into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, under the name Ceylon tea; its leaves are like those of that plant but much longer; their taste slightly bitter and astringent. It flowers in May; the seeds ripen in September and October.

Trunk straight. Bark in young trees, smooth, and olive-coloured. Branches numerous, spreading in every direction, and forming a very dense, oval head; young shoots round, and smooth. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and cuneate-oblong, sometimes very acutely, and sometimes obtusely serrate; texture hard, with both surfaces polished, the upper shining; apex rather obtuse, and always bent down, from three to four inches long, and about two broad. Stipules a minute scale on each side of the inside of the base of each short, polished petiole. Panicles axillary, shorter than the leaves; all its divisions dichotomous and divaricate. Flowers pedicelled, small, greenish yellow. Bractes small, oblong, from one to three, at the base of each pedicel, and at the divisions of the panicle. Calyx of five, somewhat unequal, round, concave, caduceous leaflets. Petals five, expanding, linear-oblong, sessile. Nectary a green, pentagonal, fleshy, scolloped gland, in which a great part of the germ is immersed. Filaments five, inserted on the nectary, scarcely half the length of the petals; at first nearly erect, but by age becoming so much revolute as to bring the roundish, two-lobed anthers under the calyx. Germ superior, immersed in the very large, green, fleshy nectary, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of their cells. Style short, conic. Stigma simple, obtuse. Drupe nearly round, size of a large cherry, smooth, pulpy, when ripe olive-coloured, one-celled. Nut oval, rather more acute at the apex than at the base, a little rugose, with two grooves on the opposite sides; uncommonly thick, and hard; two-celled, though one
is often abortive. Seed solitary, very rarely two, oblong, more convex on the inside. Integument; there seem two, rather spongy. Perisperm none. Embryo erect. Cotyledons conform to the seed, amygdaline. Plumula minute, two-lobed. Radicle oval, inferior, and lodged close to the umbilicus.

2. E. indicum, Gart. carp. i. 274. t. 57.
A middling-sized tree, a native of the Mauritius, where it is called Bois d'Olive. Flowers in May and June, and the seeds ripen in October.

MANGIFERA. Schreb. gen. N. 387.
Calyx five-leaved, or five-parted. Corol from four to five-petalled. Germ one-celled, ovulum single; attachment lateral. Drupe superior, reniform. Embryo sub-erect, without perisperm.

1. M. oppositifolia. R.
Leaves opposite, lanceolar, acuminate. Panicles terminal. Stamina from four to five, all fertile.
Meriam, the vernacular name at Rangoon in Burma, where the tree is indigenous, and grows to the general size of a small apple tree in England. The wood is somewhat red, hard, close-grained, and said to be very durable. Flowering time the month of March, fruit ripe in June and July.
Branches and branchlets smooth and green. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, polished, obtusely acuminate; from four to six inches long, and from one to two broad. Stipules none, but the scales of the bud remain for some time at the base of the young shoots. Panicles generally
terminal, shorter than the leaves, oblong, rather dense; ramifications opposite, smooth in every part. Bractes ovate, acute, caducous. Flowers numerous, minute, pale-yellow. Calyx from four to five-parted, segments rounded. Petals four or five, oblong, a keel down the middle on the inside. Filaments four or five, short, alternate with the petals. Anthers ovate with an obtuse point. Germ obliquely ovate, one-celled, and containing one ovulum attached to the side of the cell, under the perforation of the stigma. Style scarcely any, Stigma of three, very unequal lobes, one of which is much more elevated and much larger; between it and the lower and smaller lobes the channel may be traced. Drupe sub-ovate, a little compressed, smooth, pale-yellow, the size of a small pullet's egg, one-celled, like the mango the pulp is yellow, and universally eaten in Burma. Nut oblong, &c. in every respect like that of the common mango, but much smaller, thin, and of a soft texture, easily cut, fibrous on the outside, smooth on the inside, chesnut-coloured, one-celled, evalvular. Seed solitary, conform to the nut. Integument, no other than the nut could be observed. Pernisperm none. Embryo erect. Cotyledons conform to the seed, oblong, fleshy. Plumula pointed, curved up, two-lobed. Radicle inferior, conic, transverse.


Leaves lanceolate. Panicles terminal. Flowers with one fertile stamen.

Manga domestica. Rumph. Amb. i. 93. t. 25.
Beny. Am.

Tam. Mangas marum.

Of this tree, though one of the most common in India, I
have not yet met with any description which deserves the name.

It is universally cultivated all over India, and all the warmer parts of Asia. Is generally raised from seed, though sometimes by layers, or grafting by approach, which are the only methods of certainly continuing a good sort, probably of improving them. The stones must be sown soon after they are taken from the fruit, otherwise they do not vegetate, but there is no depending on the quality of the fruit so raised. The seed of a very superior sort will produce fruit of a bad kind; and vice versa, hence such an infinite variety. Colonel Kyd in Bengal, and Dr. Anderson at Madras, have lately begun to graft by approach; which will no doubt be a means of improving this excellent fruit. Flowering time January, February, and March; the fruit is ripe in May, June, and July.

The tree grows to be of a very great size, with an erect trunk, covered with dark-coloured, scabrous, cracked bark; (large old trees of from ten to fifteen feet in circumference are meant.*) Branches very numerous, the lower ones spreading horizontally to a great extent, the upper ones gradually ascending till they become nearly erect in the centre. Leaves alternate, petioled, about the extremities of the young shoots, approximated, reclined, lanceolar, entire, often a little waved at the margins, firm, smooth, shining; generally from six to twelve inches long, and from two to three broad. Petioles round, smooth, from one to two inches long, thickish at the base. Stipules none. Panicles terminal, large, erect, or ascending, rigid, a little downy, often tinged with red. Pedicels short, thick, rigid. Bractes oval, concave, a little downy. Flowers small, yellow, with some stripes of red near the base of the petals, many perfect male flowers are often found mixed with the hermaphrodite ones throughout the panicle.

* A grove of that size is before my door, and a most noble sight it is.
Calyx five-leaved; leaflets oblong, concave. Petals five, lanceolate, spreading, twice the length of the calyx. Nectary five, large, yellow, fleshy bodies surrounding the base of the germ, forming as it were an excavated, five-lobed receptacle for it to sit in, each of the lobes as large as the germ itself. Filament single, subulate, ascending, half the length of the petals, inserted between the lower lobe of the nectary and the germ. Anther oval, purple. Besides these there are generally two, three, four, or more, very minute, sterile filament like bodies, issuing from the apices of the lobes of the nectary. Germ obliquely oval, one-celled, and containing a single ovulum, attached to the side of the cell, opposite to the fertile stamen, and under the style. Style from the side of the germ, length of the stamen, subulate, declining, so as to bring the stigma which is small, and incurved nearly to touch the anther. Drupe oblong, or kidney-formed, also a little compressed like a kidney, fleshy, smooth, when ripe yellow, size various, but in general about as large as a goose-egg. Nut conform to the drupe, but more compressed, woody, one-celled, two-valved, covered on the outside with many fibrous filaments, particularly on the worst sorts.

It is by no means necessary for me to mention that the ripe fruit of this tree, (when of a good sort,) is universally eaten, and esteemed the best fruit in India. Jellies, preserves, tarts, pickles, &c. are made of them before ripe.

The kernels are large, and seem to contain much nourishment, however they are made no use of, except during times of scarcity and famine; they are then boiled in the steam of water, and used as an article of diet.

The wood is of a dull gray colour, porous, yet pretty durable if kept dry, but soon decays if exposed to wet. In very large old trees it acquires a light chocolate colour towards the centre of the trunk, and larger branches. This is hard, closer grained, and much more durable.

From wounds made in the bark, there issues a soft, reddish, brown gum resin, which age hardens, and renders ex-
ceedingly like bdellium. Laid on the point of a knife and held in the flame of a candle, it readily melts, catches flame, and burns with a cracking noise; emitting a smell exceedingly like that of Cashew nuts when roasting. It softens in the mouth, and adheres to the teeth. Its taste is slightly bitter with some degree of pungency. It dissolves almost entirely in spirits, and in a great measure in water; both solutions are milky with a small tinge of brown.

3. M. sylvatica. R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolar, glossy. Panicles terminal. Flowers monandrous. Drupe obliquely conic, with the pointed apex turned one side.

Lukshmee am, the vernacular name in Silhet; on the mountains adjoining to that district it grows to be a tall tree of great size. Flowering time October; the fruit ripens in February and March, and is eaten by the natives, though by no means so palatable as even a bad domestic mango, they also dry them and keep them for medicinal purposes.

Leaves as in the common cultivated sorts, alternate, petiolated, lanceolar, entire and smooth; from six to eight inches long, by one and a half or two broad. Panicles terminal, much larger than in the domestic sorts, and with the numerous ramifications more erect and slender. Flowers very numerous, small, white, with a faint shade of pink; they are more completely monandrous than any of the cultivated sorts. Calyx five-leaved, many times shorter than the corols. Petals five, linear, spreading, and finally becoming somewhat twisted and revolute. Nectary a short, solid, turbinate, slightly grooved, villous receptacle for the germ to rest on. In the domestic sorts it is composed of five distinct glands, which embrace the base of the germ. Filament single, inserted into the pot of the nectary, incurved, length of the pistillum. Anther oval. Germ elevated on the above-mentioned nectary or receptacle, unequally oval, smooth, one-celled; ovulum single, attached to that side of the cell from whence the style rises, and most
remote from the stamina. Style subulate, length of the filament, incurved, after fecundation recurved. Stigma simple, acute. Drupe ovate, obliquely acuminate, smooth, when ripe yellow, like the common mango and nearly as large, one-celled. Nut oblong, less fibrous than in the common sorts, and also less firm, with an even surface. Seeds solitary, conform to the nut. Integument single. Perisperm none. Embryo between erect and transverse. Cotyledons equal, conform to the seed. Radicle lodged between the cotyledons on one side of their base, pointing out, and rather upward.

HARPULLIA. R.

Calyx five-leaved. Corol five-petalled, alternate with the stamina. Germ two-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment of the ovula sub-superior. Capsules two-celled. Seed solitary, arilled. Embryo with incumbent cotyledons, and lateral radicle without a perisperm.

1. H. cupanioides. R.

Harpulli the vernacular name at Chittagong.

A small tree; a native of the hilly parts near Chittagong, it flowers in April; and the fruit ripens in July.

Trunk straight. Branches few, and tending to be erect also; bark ash-coloured; young shoots smooth. Leaves alternate, abruptly pinnate, from twelve to eighteen inches long. Leaflets from four to six pair, short-petiolate, from alternate to opposite, from ovate below to lanceolar above; all are entire, and smooth on both sides; apex considerably pointed; from three to six inches long, by one or two broad. Petioles round and smooth. Panicles axillary, solitary, erect, thin of branches, and shorter than the leaves. Flowers small, pale yellow. Bractes subulate. Calyx inferior, five-leaved, permanent; leaflets oval. Petals five, lanceolate, obtuse, spreading, becoming recurved. Filaments five, alternate with the petals, and much shorter. Anthers oblong. Germ
ovate, hairy, somewhat two-lobed, two-celled, with one pendulous ovulum in each attached to the upper end of the partition. Style short. Stigma two-lobed; lobes reflex, adnate. Capsules pendulous, orbicular, two-lobed, considerably compressed, villous, two-celled, two-valved, opening all round. Partition opposed to the valves. The whole very exactly resembling the capsule of Geloneum cupanioides. Gaert. carp. ii. 271. t. 139. Seed solitary, semi-oval; the inner side being straight, the exterior rounded, arilled. Integument single, rather thin, smooth, chesnut colour. Aril deep orange, covering the whole seed from the base except the apex. Perisperm none. Embryo green. Cotyledons two, conform to the seed, incumbent, their line of separation being nearly through the middle of the seed, which makes them equal. Radicle on the exterior or convex side of the seed, apex rather acute, and turned up into a small hollow in the uppermost cotyledons, so that it points to the apex of the seed. After it has lengthened a little by the progress of vegetation, the two-lobed plumula is very conspicuous.

NEERIJA, R.

Calyx five-leaved. Corol five-petalled. Style simple. Berry superior, one or two-seeded.

1. N. dichotoma. R.

Telinga. Neerija.

A middle-sized tree, a native of the mountains of Coromandel. Flowers about the beginning of the hot season.

Trunk erect. Bark rust-coloured, scabrous. Branches numerous, spreading in every direction. Branchlets opposite, round and smooth. Leaves opposite and alternate, peltolate, oval and oblong, serrato-crenate, smooth; about four inches long, and two broad; texture hard. Petioles round, three-quarters of an inch long. Panicles axillary, globular, thin, throughout dichotomous, with the divisions stand-
ing at right angels. Peduncles three times the length of the petioles, round, smooth. Flowers small, yellow, not very numerous. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets orbicular, unequal, caducous. Petals five, oblong, spreading. Nectary a large, fleshy, pentagonal ring surrounding the base of the germ, into its angles the filaments are inserted. Filaments five, shorter than the petals, spreading. Anthers two-lobed. Germ superior, conical. Style shorter than the stamens, thick. Stigma simple. Berry oblong, succulent, red, smooth, one-celled. Seeds one, or two.

Is nearly allied to Elaodendrum glaucum in habit, but in that the drupe with a single, very thick, hard nut will alone be sufficient to distinguish them.

The fresh bark of the root, rubbed with plain water, is by the natives applied externally to remove almost every sort of swelling. It is a very strong astringent, possessing scarcely any other sensible quality.

**VARECA. Gart.**

Calyx five-leaved, or five-parted. Corol five-petalled. Germ superior, one-celled; ovula numerous, their attachment parietal. Berry one-celled. Seeds a few, inserted on the three parietal receptacles.

1. **V. moluccana.**

Leaves alternate, lanceolar. Peduncles axillary, many-flowered. Filaments free.

A small tree, from fifteen to twenty feet in height, a native of the Molucca islands, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1798, where it blossoms in October and November, and again in March, April, and May; but has not yet, though now fourteen years in Bengal, produced even well-formed fruit, so that the genus is still doubtful.

Trunk erect. Branches numerous, between erect and pa-
tent. Bark of the old parts smooth, and ash-coloured; of the young shoots with a little, short, ferruginous pubescence. Leaves alternate, about the end of the branchlet, short-petiolated, lanceolar, entire, waved, acute, smooth, and glossy above; from four to twelve inches long, and from one to four broad. Stipules none. Peduncles axillary, solitary, about an inch long; many-flowered, villous. Flowers mediumsized, white, inodorous, pedicelled. Bractes small, caducous. Calyx one-leaved, five-toothed, villous, caducous. Petals five, linear-oblong, recurved, many times longer than the calyx. Filaments five, inserted on the receptacle, shorter than the germ, and pressing upon it. Anthers sagittate. Germ superior, oblong, torulose, villous, one-celled, with many ovula, attached to two or three parietal receptacles. Style short. Stigma pretty large, two or three-lobed.

2. V. lanceolata. R.

Leaves alternate, lanceolar. Flowers in axillary fascicles: An erect, shrubby plant, a native of Pulo Pinang.

Leaves alternate, bifarious, short-petioled, lanceolate; veins numerous, simple and parallel; smooth on both sides. Stipules within the leaves, lanceolate, chaffy. Flowers small, numerous, collected on short-peduncled, axillary, compound corymbs, pale yellow. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets oval, concave, permanent. Petals five, lanceolate, expanding; permanent. Filaments five, shorter than the petals, incurved, united at the base into a ring round the lower half of the germ. Anthers arrow-shaped, erect. Germ superior, ovate, hairy. Style longer than the stamens, hairy. Stigma simple. Capsules three-lobed, leathery, one-celled, evalvular. Seeds several, affixed to three, vertical, parietal receptacles, on the inside of the middle of the lobes of the capsules.

3. V. heteroclita. R.

Shrubby. Leaves broad-lanceolar, crenate. Flowers axillary, crowded, sessile.
Viola.

A small shrub, received into this garden from General Martin at Lucknow. Blossoms in October.

Stem short and slender; bark smooth, ash-coloured. Branches bifarious, slender, all spreading nearly horizontally. Leaves alternate, bifarious, sessile, cuneate-lanceolar, crenate, smooth on both sides; in the axill of each vein on the under side is a remarkable hollow gland. Stipules ensiform. Flowers axillary, crowded, sessile, small, white. Calyx of five, unequal, imbricate, woolly, marginated leaflets. Petals five, lanceolate, confined at the base, by the rigid leaflets of the perianth, into a bell shape; above they are revolute and smooth on both sides. Filaments five, long, and slender, projecting considerably beyond the mouth of the bell-shaped part of the corol, at the base each side is enlarged with one or more adjoined hornlets which are bearded at the base. Germ superior, ovate, somewhat three-sided. Style as long as the stamens, villous; stigma simple. In the germ are the rudiments of two, three, or four seeds.

VIOLA. Schreb. gen. N. 1364.


I. V. suffruticosa. Willd. spec. i. 1171.


A native of the sandy lands about Madras. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta it continues in flower and seed most part of the year.

Stem scarcely any, but many diffuse, perennial, round, smooth branches, often extending to a foot in length. Leaves alternate, sub-sessile, lanceolate, slightly serrate, pretty
smooth, about an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad. Stipules small, subulate. Peduncles axillary, solitary, one-flowered; shorter than the leaves, jointed above the middle, where there are two small bractes, one on each side. Calyx five-leaved. Leaflets nearly equal, lanceolate, acute. Petals five, rosy, the two upper ones smallest, linear-oblung, and pointed; the two lateral ones sub-ovate, with long, taper, recurved apices; the lower one (here the corol is resupinate,) much larger than the others, broad-cordate, supported on a claw as long as the superior petals, which is protruded behind, between the two lower leaflets of the calyx, into a gibusous nectary. Filaments; the two lower ones have each a ciliate hornlet projecting back. Anthers with brown, ovate, scariose apices. Capsules nearly round, size of a pea, one-celled, three-valved. Seeds several in each cell, attached to a ridge which runs along the inside of each valve, obovate. Integument single, thin, striated. Perisperm conform to the seed, white. Embryo three-fourths the length of the perisperm, greenish. Cotyledons oval. Radicle sub-cylindric, pointing to the umbilicus, at the small end of the seed.

2. V. enneasperma. Willd. spec. i. 1171.
Perennial, rather diffuse. Leaves lanceolate. Corol with little or no horn behind.
Nelam. parena. Rheed. Mal. 9. t. 60. rather a bad figure.

3. V. primulifolia. Willd. spec. i. 1162.
Annual, stemless. Leaves from triangular to lanceolar-cordate, serrate, decurrent. Flowers resupinate; in that position the lower petal is broader, and emarginate.
Native of the interior parts of Bengal; in the Botanic garden at Calcutta it blossoms and ripens its seed more or less the whole year.

4. V. apetala. R.
Annual, stemless. Leaves broad-cordate, sagittate, ser-
rate lobes, and apex rounded, in luxuriant plants the scapes are many-flowered. *Flowers* diandrous, and very generally without a corol.

Received from the Mauritius into the Botanic garden in Bengal, where it is in constant flower and seed the whole year.

**IMPATIENS.** Schreb. *gen.* N. 1365.


1. I. *Balsamina. Willd. spec.* i. 1175.
   *Beng. Doopati.*
   *Hind.* Gool-mendee.

2. I. *tripetala. R.*
   *Leaves* alternate, opposite and tern, broad-lanceolar, serrate. *Peduncles* from one to many-flowered. *Corol* three-petalled; horn of the ample nectary hooked.

A native of the mountains near Silhet, where it flowers and ripens its seed more or less the whole year round. *Rheede's Tilo-Onapu* is, I think, more like this than it is to I. *Balsamina*, though quoted for that species; and I can scarcely conceive this to be that plant in its original wild state.

*Root* annual, fibrous. *Stem* erect, swelled at the leaves, scarcely pubescent in any respect. *Branches* opposite, several pairs, and generally below the middle of the plant; whole height from one to two feet. *Leaves* on the stem opposite, and tern; on the branches often alternate, long-peti-
oled, broad-lanceolar, serrate, a little hairy, particularly the serratures; about three inches long, by one broad. *Flowers* axillary, from one to many, in the latter case their long pedicels are inserted on a very short, common peduncle. *Perianth* of two, small, bracte-like leaflets. *Corol* three-petalled; the upper one forming a roof over the interior part of the whole flower; *lateral* pairs composed of two, large, roundish lobes each; the lower lobes thereof forming the lip. *Nectary* large, with a hooked or incurved slender horn from its obtuse end. *Stamina*, &c. as in the genus.

It has a pretty appearance when in full blossom, the flowers being numerous, large, and of a lively red colour, with the nectary deeply tinged yellow.

3. *I. nutans. Willd. spec. i. 1175.*


*Telinga*. Neer-Garanoo, i. e. *water Oleander.*

This is a large annual species; a native of ponds, ditches, &c. of sweet water. It flowers during the rainy and cold seasons.

*Stem* piped, all the parts that grow in, or float on the water, bending in various directions, and being often some yards in length; the part above the water is erect, branchy and from one to two feet high. The former part is jointed, with roots from the joints, and the pipe interrupted there; the erect part five-sided, smooth, coloured, as thick as the forefinger; pipe interrupted at the leaves, as in the floating parts. *Leaves* sessile, scattered, lanceolate, serrate, smooth: from four to five inches long, and less than one broad; there is a gland on each side of the base instead of stipules. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, generally three-cleft, three-flowered. *Bractes* (Involucres) oblong. *Flowers* large, very beautifully variegated with red, white, and yellow. *Pericarp*. *Berry* sub-globular, five-grooved, succulent, smooth, red,
Leea. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

size of a cherry. Seeds five, hard, nut-like, obliquely oblong, lapped over at both ends.

When in flower, this is one of our most elegant water plants.

**LEE A. Schreb. gen. N. 1432.**

*Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* one-petalled, with a five-cleft, staminiferous nectary in the mouth of the tube. *Germ* six-celled; *cells* one-seeded.

This definition includes, I think, *Aquilicia sambucina*, which of course I do not consider as a distinct genus.

The position of the anthers in this family is so remarkable and anomalous, that I know of nothing like it elsewhere. The filaments are inserted into the bottom of the fissures of the nectary, and rise parallel with its segments, to their height, where they are quickly bent in and down, to their projecting apices, the inverted anthers are attached near the middle of their backs, with their sides touching, and in most of the species, as firmly united as in any syngenesious plant, forming a cylindrical tube round the stigma; in this position they remain, until by the detachment of the filaments from the nectary, they fall off in one body.

1. *L. macrophylla. R.*

Herbaceous. *Leaves* simple.

*Sans.* Sumoodruka.

*Beng.* Dhol-Shumoodra.

Is common throughout Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

*Root* tuberous, perennial, red. *Stem* erect, annual, flexuous, jointed. *Leaves* simple, alternate, petioled, broad-cordate, irregularly serrate, or tooth-lobed; posterior lobes large and overlapping each other; smooth on both sides, except that on the under side the numerous veins are very protuberant, of which the larger are always opposite; from one to two feet
long, and nearly as broad. *Petioles* tapering from the base, furrowed below, channelled above, as far as the stipule-like membrane reaches. *Cymes* terminal, large; first division three-parted, or three distinct cymes, superior divisions less regular. *Flowers* very numerous, small, white. *Bractes* small, falling. *Calyx* five-toothed, permanent. *Corol* one-petalled. *Tube* length of the calyx. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* lanceolate, expanding with an incurved apex, and there bagged. *Nectary*; in this species the apices the divisions are entire. *Filaments* five, length of the nectary, and inserted on the bottom of its five fissures. *Anthers* inverted within the mouth of the nectary, with their sides united. *Germ* superior, six-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the base of the axis. *Style* cylindric. *Stigma* simple, perforated, lodged about the middle of the inverted anthers. *Berry* much depressed, torose, size of a small cherry, obscurely six or more-lobed, smooth, black, and succulent when ripe, six or more-celled. *Seeds* solitary. *Integuments* two; the *exterior* one somewhat nuciform, pretty thick, and brown; the *inner* one very thin, and lighter coloured, adhering to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, deeply intersected with brown, clammy fissures. *Embryo* small, scarcely half the length of the perisperm, subulate. *Cotyledons* subulate. *Radicle* inferior, pointing to the umbilicus.

*Obs.* The root promises to yield a colour fit for dyeing; its taste is astringent, and it is mucilaginous.


Herbaceous, stem and branches fringed at the angles. *Leaves* pinnate; *leaflets* oblong, serrate. *Anthers* free.

*Nalugu.* Rheed. *Mal. ii. 43. t. 26.*

*Beng.* Bun-chelta.

Grows wild among bushes near Calcutta. Flowering time the rainy season; and though the flowers are not conspicuous yet the uncommonly elegant curled wings give to the whole plant a great degree of beauty.
Root perennial. Stems several, herbaceous, somewhat woody, from four to five feet high, jointed, swelled above the joints, the young shoots chiefly are ornamented with from six to eight, thin, short, much curled wings. Leaves alternate, petioled, generally quinate-pinnate, though in luxuriant plants the lower pair is sometimes compound. Leaflets petioled, ovate-oblong, pointed, deeply and acutely serrate; veins numerous, simple, parallel, large, running off at an angle of about forty-five degrees, corresponding in number with the serratures of the margin, and ending in their points, as in Dillenia speciosa. Petioles four or five-winged; wings curled, &c. as on the branches. Stipules falcate, not ciliate. Cymes terminal, small, a little hairy, five-flowered. Bractes minute, hairy, margins running down the next peduncle or pedicel immediately below, forming a deep groove thereon, with high winged margins. Calyx absolutely five-toothed, permanent. Corol as in the last species. Nectary also as in the last. Anthers lodged within the mouth of the nectary, but not adhering to one another. Germ conical, six-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the base of the axis. Style five-grooved. Berry round, size of a small cherry, when ripe smooth, black, and succulent, six-celled. Seeds one in each cell, all of which very frequently come to perfection, obliquely-ovate, inserted near the inner and lower angle to the lower part of a soft, central receptacle. Integument single, hard, and pretty smooth; a very thin membrane seems to cover and adhere to the perisperm. Perisperm conform to the seed, deeply intersected with brown, clammy fissures. Embryo small, lodged in the base of the perisperm near the umbilicus, a little incurvate. Cotyledons subulate. Radicles inferior, oblong.

3. L. robusta. R.

A native of the northern Circars. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, it flowers during the rains.

Stems in plants five years old erect, about five or six feet high, stout, simple, flexuous, jointed, round, the woody parts pretty smooth, the more tender parts rather harsh, with coarse, short pubescence. Leaves alternate, from pinnate to tripinnate, from one to three feet long, and often broader than long. Leaflets ovate-lanceolate, the lateral ones with a broad-cordate base, serrate, hairy underneath; from five to ten inches long; and from three to five broad. Petioles channelled on the upper edge. Stipules petiolary, large, semi-elliptic, villous, caducous. Cymes terminal, super-decompound, villous. Flowers very numerous, small. Bractes linear, villous, caducous. Calyx campanulate, five-toothed. Corol green, five-cleft. Nectary round, urceolate, pearl-coloured, inserted on the mouth of the small tube of the corol, and there contracted by a sharp vein on the inside, deeply five-parted; segments linear-oblong, fleshy, with a thin, rounded apex. Filaments inserted into the bottom of the fissures of the nectary, above the middle jointed, and there bent in and down. Anthers linear-oblong, inverted, and in that position their margins are firmly united into a ring round the stigma. Germ superior, ovate, six-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the base of the axis. Style short, but thin, and six-grooved. Stigma rather large, entire, convex. Berry much flattened, size of a small cherry, smooth, black, and somewhat succulent, six-lobed, six-celled. Seed solitary. Perisperm conform to the seed, intersected with some deep brown fissures, as in all the other species examined by me. Embryo small, a little curved. Cotyledons subulate. Radicle inferior, pointing to the umbilicus.


Shrubby. Leaves pinnate, and bi-pinnate; leaflets lanceolate, serrate, hairy. Anthers connected.

Beng. Kakujangha.
A native of the lower parts of Bengal. Flowering time the rainy season.

*Stems* several, somewhat woody, flexuose, jointed. *Bark* greenish, slightly scabrous; branches few, and like the stem. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, from simple to decompound. *Leaflets* opposite, oblong, serrate, scabrous and hairy on both sides, particularly on the under one, from two to eight inches long, and from one to three broad. *Petiole* and *petiolets* round, scabrous and hairy. *Stipules* petiolary. *Cymes* terminal, three-parted. *Nectary* inserted into the edge of the projecting ring which surrounds the mouth of the tube of the corol, the tube of which is erect, and five-parted; *divisions* oblong, emarginate. *Filaments* five, the length of the nectary, and inserted into the bottom of its five fissures. *Anthers* oblong, three-fourths or more lodged within the mouth of the nectary, with their points downwards, and firmly coalescing at the sides into a tube. *Berry*; when ripe it has much the appearance of a black currant, a little flattened, generally six-seeded, when dry it appears with as many lobes, (*torose*). *Seeds*, &c. exactly as in the former and following species.


Shrubby. *Leaves* from simple to decompound; *leaflets* ovate, oblong, serrate, smooth. *Cymes* super-decompound.


A native of the Moluccas, from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1798, where it blossoms during the rains, and ripens its seed in November, December, and January.

*Stems* erect, almost straight, ramous, height of the whole plant from eight to twelve feet. *Bark* slightly furrowed lengthways, in other respects smooth. In this species roots generally descend to the ground from the lower joints of the
stems. Leaves from simple to compound. Leaflets, the single leaves, which are rarely present, from ovate to nearly round; those of the compound leaves from ovate-oblong to linear-oblong, serrate, smooth on both sides. Corymb terminal, trichotomous. Flowers small, yellow; structure as in the former species. Berries round, pulpy, smooth, glaucous, black, size of a marrow-fat pea, six-seeded; when dry torose.

6. L. Staphylea. R.

Shrubby. Leaves compound and super-decompound; leaflets linear-oblong, finely taper-pointed, serrate, smooth on both sides. Cymes thin.

Aquilicia Ottillis (Ottillis zeylanica.) Gært. carp. i. 275. t. 57.

Staphylea ? indica. Burm. Ind. 75. t. 24. f. 2.
Beng. Kookoor-jihwa.
Teling. Ancados.

Stems several, erect, stout, ligneous. Branches few; the young ones flexuose, smooth; round, articulated. Leaves alternate, compound, and decompound, commonly about eighteen inches long; pinnæ opposite, generally two pair, the lower pair is sometimes compound; all terminate with an odd one. Leaflets opposite, petiolated, linear-oblong, pointed, serrate, smooth on both sides; from four to seven inches long, and from two to three broad. Petioles and petiolets round, smooth. Stipules large, adjoined to the lower part of the petiole, coloured, leathery, falling. Cymes terminal, large, with frequently a smaller one accompanying the chief one. Flowers small, greenish white, very numerous. Calyx cup-shaped, five-toothed, permanent. Corol one petalled. Tube a little longer than the calyx. Border five-parted; divisions oblong, concave, with an incurved point. Nectary a yellow, fleshy, five-cleft ring, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the corol, descending with a contracted rim considerably into it, and rising about it; divisions emarginate. Filaments five,
inserted into the outside of the nectary, just below, or rather in the lower sloping edge of its fissures. Anthers oblong, inverted within the nectary, their sides adhering to each other as in the plants of Syngenesis. Germ superior, globular. Style the length of the tube of the corol. Stigma simple. Berry dry, size of a small cherry, flattened, five or six grooved, five or six-celled. Seeds one in each cell.

7. L. integrifolia. R.
Sub-arboreous. Leaves super-decompound; leaflets lanceolar, entire, acuminate. Corymb super-decompound.
Teling. Booradipakai.
A native of the moist vallies among the Circar mountains. It is a large shrub, and flowers during the wet season.
Leaves alternate, super-decompound, about thirty inches long. Pinnae as in the last species; the lower pair always bipinnate. Leaflets opposite, sub-sessile, linear-lanceolate, and lanceolar, sometimes very slightly serrate; smooth above, a little downy underneath, from six to eight inches long, and from two to three broad. Petioles and petiolets smooth, with an elevated ridge running along the upper side; beyond the lower pair of pinnae the ridge has a groove in it. Stipules as in the former. Corymb terminal, &c. as in the last species, but larger. Calyx as in the other species. Corol; tube shorter than the calyx, in other respects as in the last species. Nectary composed of five erect, emarginate scales, issuing from the mouth of the tube of the corol. Filaments five, alternate, with and longer than the nectarial bodies. Anthers oblong, pointed. Pistil, pericarp, and seeds, as in the last species; it is rather more common for the capsule to be six-seeded in this species than in the others.

VITIS. Schreb. gen. N. 396.
Calyx five-toothed. Corol five-petalled. Germ two-celled; cells two-seeded; attachment inferior. Berry superior,
from one to four-seeded. *Embryo* erect, and furnished with a perisperm.


Shrubby, scandent. *Leaves* round-cordate, often more or less angled, finely serrate, downy underneath. *Tendrils* paniacle-bearing. *Germ* embraced by a five-lobed cup. *Berries* round, from one to two-seeded.


Beng. Andhouka.

A native of various parts of India. Flowering time the month of April. The fruit ripens in July.

*Root* perennial. *Stem* and *branches* long and slender, climbing up and over trees, hedges, &c. to an extent of many fathoms; *young shoots* villous. *Tendrils* opposite to the leaves, floriferous, beyond the flowers bifid. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, round-cordate, more or less angular, finely serrate, more or less villous according to their age, particularly underneath, from three to six inches each way. *Petioles* rather shorter than the leaves. *Panicles* issuing solitarily from the middle of the tendrils, peduncled, ovate, dense. *Flowers* numerous, very minute, greenish purple. *Calyx* small, five-toothed. *Petals* five, ovate-oblong, at first spreading, afterwards reflex, and not cohering at top as in some of the species. *Nectary* a five-toothed, saucer-shaped body, surrounding the base of the germ. *Filaments* five, nearly as long as the petals. *Germ* superior, nearly round, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Style* none. *Stigma* five-lobed.

2. *V. lanata.* R.


A native of the forests amongst the Circar mountains. Flowering time the cold season.
Trunk woody, climbing over trees, &c.; young shoots very long, covered with a little rusty wool. Tendrils opposite, simple, or split. Leaves alternate, petioled, cordate, serrate; above a little woolly, below much so; four inches long, by three broad. Petioles round, woolly, two inches long. Peduncles opposite, composed of compound racemes, a little woolly. Flowers very numerous, small, green, fascicled. Petals cohering at the top; when they drop they seem to be a monopetalous corol, and what was the top must then be considered as the bottom. Berries round, purple, succulent, size of a pea, one or two-seeded.

3. V. latifolia. R.


Beng. Govila.

A native of Bengal and of the warmer maritime parts of India, blossoming about the beginning of the rainy season; and ripening its fruit in July.

Root tuberous. Stem and branches herbaceous, climbing, round, and smooth, very long, and slender, running over trees, &c. to a great extent. Tendrils leaf-opposed, generally two-parted, panicle-bearing. Leaves petioled, alternate, always opposite to a tendril, nearly of a round, cordate-lobate shape, with three, five, or seven rather acute lobes; margins serrate-dentate, pretty smooth on both sides, length and breadth from three to nine inches. Panicles issuing solitarily from the middle of the tendrils before they divide; peduncles ovate, dense. Flowers very numerous, small, of a deep reddish brown. Bractes linear. Calyx small, obscurely five-toothed. Petals oblong, at first expanding, then reflexed. Germ superior, nearly round, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the bottom of the cell. Style none. Stigma a pit in the lobate apex of the germ. Berry

4. *V. parvisolata* R.


A slender, perennial vine, of exactly the habit of the common grape vine; a native of the eastern part of Bengal. Flowers in February.

*Stems* and old *branches* ligneous, considerably flattened, ten or twelve feet high. *Bark* dark brown, with the exterior lamina thin, and frequently peeling off; *young shoots* somewhat angular, and pretty smooth. *Leaves* simple, cordate, sometimes three-lobed, crenate-serrate, apex somewhat attenuate, smooth on both sides, about two inches long. *Tendrils* bifid. *Stipules* oval, caducous. *Thyrses* opposite to the leaves, diverging, very small, and only a little longer than the *petioles*. *Flowers* very minute, green. *Calyx* obscurely five-lobed. *Petioles* five, cohering, and falling off in one body. *Nectary* five-rounded scales, embracing the base of the germ, alternate with the filaments. *Filaments* five, length of the germ, at first erect, but by age becoming recurved. *Anthers* ovate. *Germ* round, four-celled, with one *ovulum* in each, attached to the base of the axis. *Style* scarcely any. *Stigma* obscurely lobed.

**MUSA. Schreb. gen. N. 1563.**

Polygamous. *Calyx*. *Spathes* partial, one or many flowered. *Corolla* of two unequal petals. *Flowers* all hermaphrodite. Male-hermaphrodite toward the apex of the spadix. *Germ* inferior, abortive. Female-hermaphrodite toward the base of the spadix. *Germ* inferior, three-celled; *cells* many-seeded; *attachment* central. *Berry* oblong, three-celled, many-
seeded. *Embryo* central, and amply furnished with a perisperm.

*Spadix* drooping, spathes ovate, deciduous; those of the female-hermaphrodite flowers of the wild plant often wither and remain till the seeds are ripe, but in the cultivated varieties they are always deciduous.


Ram Kulla, Walli kulla, Ram Jakialia-kulla, are the names the wild banana and plantain are known by at Chittagong where they are found indigenous in the forests, and blossom during the rains.

Beng. Kulla.  
*Telinga.* Aretti; and Komaretti the cultivated plantain.

The varieties of the *banana*, cultivated over India, are very numerous, but fewer of the plantain, as I have hitherto obtained knowledge of only three; whereas, I may safely say, not less than ten times that number of the former have come under my inspection.

Their duration, culture, habit, and natural character are already well known; I shall therefore confine myself to (what I think,) the original wild *Musa*, from which I conclude all the cultivated varieties of both plantain and *banana* proceed, and which I consider as varieties of that one species.

In the course of two years, from the seed received from Chittagong, these attained to the usual height of the cultivated sorts which is about ten or twelve feet. They blossom at all seasons, though generally during the rains; and ripen their seed in five or six months afterwards; the plant then perishes down to the root, which long before this time has produced other shoots; these continue to grow up, blossom, &c. in succession for several years.

Their leaves are exactly as in the cultivated sorts. *Spa*
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Musa.

dix simple, drooping. Spathe partial, numerous, ovate, concave, smooth, crimson on the inside, outside darker-coloured, six or eight of these nearest the base of the spadix embrace a double row of female-hermaphrodite flowers, and are not always deciduous, but sometimes wither, and remain till the seeds are ripe. All the rest, and they are very numerous, expanding in succession for two or three months, embrace similar double rows of abortive, or male-hermaphrodite flowers; which, with their spathes, are always deciduous. Calyx no other than the just mentioned spathes. Corol of two, dissimilar petals; the exterior one with an unequally five-toothed apex, which soon becomes revolute, the inner one sometimes called the nectary, half the length of the exterior one; when forcibly expanded they are nearly round, but in their natural state oblong, and deeply concave, with an emarginate apex, and incurved, ensiform point. Filaments in both flowers five, with sometimes the rudiment of a sixth. Anthers in the male-hermaphrodite linear, and as long as the filaments; in the female-hermaphrodite minute, and without pollen. Germ inferior, oblong, three-celled, with from four to five or six rows of ovula in each cell, regularly attached to a central, fleshy receptacle axis; by their growth they are forced from the regular situation in which they are found in the germ, their insertions cannot then be easily traced; in the male-hermaphrodite they are abortive. Style cylindric. Stigma three-lobed, large and clammy. Berry oblong, tapering to each end; of a soft fleshy consistence, smooth and yellow, marked longitudinally with five ribs, three-celled; the partitions distinct, but soft and pulpy, and no doubt disappear when dry, and long kept. Seeds numerous, the size of a small pea, round, turbinate, tubercled; the exterior half dark-chesnut or blackish toward the umbilicus, which is a large circular cavity; light brown. Integument, &c, as described and figured by Gærtner. Carp. i. 28. 9. t. 11.
2. *M. coccinea. Andr. Repos. i. 47.*

*Spadix* and *spathes* straight, the latter one or two-flowered, and permanent.

*Chin.* On-ang-chok-chee.

This has been brought from China, where it is said to be indigenous. It thrives well in the Company's Botanic garden at Calcutta, where I long took it for the *banana* in a dwarf state; a state the Chinese have the art of reducing most plants to; but now, after repeated examination for many years, I find it is undoubtedly a permanently distinct species. It resembles the *banana* and *plantain* in habit, and in its perennial root.

*Stem* erect, generally three or four feet high, and about as thick as a man's arm. Like the other species they perish soon after fructification, and like them, are succeeded by shoots from the root. *Leaves* linear, &c. as in *M. Sapientum.* *Spadix* erect. *Spathes* linear-oblong, boat-shaped, erect, obtuse, both sides smooth, and of a bright scarlet colour; all are permanent, and embrace one, or at most two flowers. *Flowers,* the inferior ones are female-hermaphrodite and fertile. The superior ones male-hermaphrodite and abortive. With Gaertner I consider the corol as two-petalled in this genus, (and not as a nectary;) and in this species it is particularly so. In *M. Sapientum* the two ovate scales over the inside of the fissures of the exterior petal may be called *nectarial.* *Petals* two, as long as the stamens, somewhat ringent; the *exterior* one involving the interior like a spathe, its apex three-parted; the lateral divisions thereof ending in a slender hornlet; the middle one is broader and three-parted; soon after expansion they become reflected, then revolute. *Interior* petal nearly as long as the exterior, apex sometimes entire, sometimes three-parted. *Filaments* uniformly five, surrounding three-fourths of the style. *Anthers* in the male-hermaphrodite flowers linear, about as long as the filaments, with a deep polliniferous groove on each margin; those of the fertile, or female-hermaphrodite flowers
are small, and totally destitute of pollen. *Germ* inferior, oblong, three-celled, &c. *Style* as long as the stamens. *Stigma* oval, obscurly three lobed. *Pericarp* of the male-hermaphrodite flowers abortive, of the female-hermaphrodite ones fertile, oblong, and a little compressed, pulpy, about two inches long, and less than one broad, when ripe yellow, divided in ternally into three cells, with a double row of seeds in each, these seeds however rarely come to maturity here.

The plant is highly ornamental, which so far as I know, is all that can be said in its favour.

3. *M. ornata. R.*

*Spadix erect; spathes* deciduous, three-flowered, lanceolate. Both petals of the corols equal in length.

*Beng.* Ramanigee kula.

A native of Chittagong, where this and some other sorts are commonly called monkeys' plantains. Except in size and manner of flowering, the species does not in any respect differ from the common cultivated sorts already well known. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, they blossom and ripen their seeds the whole year.

*Root* perennial, pushing forth a succession of stems every way like those of the cultivated sorts, only about as thick as a man's arm, and in general, in a rich soil from three to five feet high. *Leaves* petioled, &c. as the common plantain. *Spadix* erect. *Spathes* partial, alternate, boat-shaped, broad-lanceolate, obtuse, smooth, striated, colour a most lovely light purple or lilac, two or three-flowered, deciduous, length from four to six inches. *Flowers*, the inferior five or six spathes are occupied by female-hermaphrodite ones; all the rest, and they are very numerous, by male-hermaphrodite ones, all are orange-coloured. *Corol* two-petalled, the exterior one irregularly five-toothed, the lateral segments with calcareate apices. The *inner* petal is as long as the exterior one, thin, and membranaceous. *Filaments* five, in some flowers there is the minute rudiment of a sixth. *Anthers*
in the male hermaphrodite flowers linear, as long as the filaments, in the female ones most minute and abortive. Germ inferior, in the female-hermaphrodite flowers large, and linear-oblung, with three most distinct cells, &c. in the male one minute. Style in the former twice as long as the filaments, with a large clammy stigma; in the latter shorter than the stamens, very slender, and with scarcely any stigma at all. Berry linear-oblung, slightly incurved, obscurely four or five-sided, with the angles much rounded, smooth, fleshy, when ripe dull yellowish green, about the size of a man's little finger, three-celled. Seeds many in a single row in each cell, compressed, tending to be quadrangular, tubercled, very black, inserted into the soft fleshy partitions. Perisperm and embryo as in the former species.

A very pretty ornamental plant, and would no doubt be much admired in Europe.

4. M. superba. R.

Root fibrous and perishing with the short conical stem. Leaves petioled, but not sheathing. Spadix nodding. Spathes cordate, many-flowered, those of the female-hermaphrodite flower permanent.

A native of the vallies of the southern parts of the peninsula of India. From Dindigul Dr. Anderson of Madras received it into his garden, and from thence introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the plants thrive, blossom, and ripen their seeds at various times of the year.

Trunk almost conical, being only three feet to the leaves, seven and a half in circumference close to the ground, and four and a half immediately under the leaves; and invested with the numerous, somewhat stem clasping bases of those that have decayed; height of the whole plant to the highest part of the curvature of the spadix, thirteen feet. Leaves numerous, equally surrounding every part of the stem, petioled, lanceolate, very entire, until broken by wind, &c. filiform, pointed, smooth on both sides, with numerous parallel, diverging
Petioles about two feet long; those of the lower leaves have their bases broad and embrace the stem; while those near the inflorescence have long, stem-clasping sheaths, like those of the plantain and banana; semi-cylindric on the under side, and deeply channelled on the upper one. Spadix terminal, simple, drooping, before any of the spathes expand, cordate. Spathes numerous, expanding in succession, broad-cordate, slightly ribbed, smooth, ferruginous, many-flowered, permanent, and not becoming revolute. Flowers numerous, from twenty to thirty in a double series to each spathe; the female-hermaphrodite ones occupy the bases, or lower spathes; and the male-hermaphrodite ones the superior. Perianth none. Corol; petals two, very unequal. Exterior petal involving the inner one like a spathe, leathery, three-parted; the linear divisions often adhering by their margins; soon after expansion they become twisted into one body. Inner petal five or six times shorter than the exterior one, pale-coloured, almost pellucid, and composed of two sub-rotund lobes with an ensiform process between them; from the inside of the insertion of this petal a very large quantity of transparent jelly is discharged. Nectary two filiform scales inserted over the two fissures of the exterior petal. Thus far the male and female-hermaphrodite flowers agree. Filaments five, with the rudiment of a sixth on the under side. Anthers in the male-hermaphrodite flower longer and thicker than the filaments. In the female-hermaphrodite they are wanting, or only small, black, withered points. Germ beneath. In the female-hermaphrodite flower large, three-celled, and fertile; in the male one small, and barren. Style linear, thick, and fleshy. In the female-hermaphrodite flower twice as long as its barren stamens. In the male-hermaphrodite one only half the length of the fertile stamens. Stigma in both somewhat three-grooved, and obscurely six-lobed, clammy. Pericarp; berry oblong, size of a goose-egg, smooth, three-celled, when ripe nearly dry, so little pulp is there on the fruit of this species. Seeds
Musa.  

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

numerous, angular, and black. *Perisperm* and *embryo* as in the former species.

5. *M. glauca, R.*

Root fibrous, and perishing with the columnar stem. *Spadix* drooping; *spathes* ovate-lanceolate, imbricated, from ten to twenty-flowered, permanent; those of the male-hermaphrodite flowers withering.

A very stately, elegant, perfectly distinct, strongly marked species, a native of Pegu, and from thence introduced, by the discoverer, Mr. F. Carey, into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms in May, and the seeds ripen in October and November. Like my *M. superba* it never produces suckers, consequently it must be reared from the seed, which it furnishes in great abundance; the fruit containing little else, even fit for a monkey to eat. The whole plant has a pale glaucous appearance, which, with its columnar stem and total want of suckers, readily distinguish this from all the other *Musa* known to me.

Root fibrous, about triennial, for like that of my *superba*, it perishes with the plant, when it has perfected its seed, and not like the cultivated sorts, tuberous, permanent, and furnishing a succession of suckers, by which they are quickly and abundantly propagated. *Stem* simple, erect, columnar, from ten to twelve feet high and about two feet in circumference. *Leaves* numerous round the apex of the stem, &c. as in *M. Sapientum*. *Spadix* in this species rather long-peduncled, perfectly pendulous, base occupied with fertile female-hermaphrodite flowers, which are completely hid under the permanent, ovate-lanceolate spathes; the barren or male-hermaphrodite flowers occupy all the rest to the very apex, and continue to blossom in succession until the seeds are ripe, by which time this part greatly exceeds in length the fertile part, and continues covered with the withered, but permanent spathes. *Corol., stamina, and pistillum*, as in *M. Sapientum*, &c. *Berries* trigonally clavate, as thick as a cucumber, and about
four or five inches long, smooth, striated lengthways with small veins, colour when ripe a mixture of green, yellow and pink, three-celled. _Seeds_, rather _nuts_, a few in each cell, oval, size of a field bean. _Integument_ a perfect, hard, black, substantial nut, divided into three transverse cells, the uppermost and lowermost filled with spongy matter, the middle one is occupied by the friable, white _perisperm_, in the middle of the base thereof is lodged the small, simple, short, sub-oblanceolate embryo, the whole nearly as in Gærtner's _Sapientum_, Carp. i. 28. t. 11. f. 1.

**HELICONIA.** Schreb. gen. N. 403.

_Spathes_ alternate. _Calyx_ none. _Corol_ six-petalled. _Nectary_ one-leaved. _Germ_ inferior, three-celled; _cells_ with one or more seeds; _attachment_ inferior. _Pericarp_ three-celled, three-valved, seed solitary, or several.

1. _H. buccinata_. _R._

Stemless. _Leaves_ lanceolar, glossy. _Spadix_ central, flexuose, pubescent; _spathes_ from six to eight, bifarious, diverging, each embracing from six to ten pedicelled flowers. _Nectary_ oblong; _cells_ of the germ one-seeded.

_Folium buccinatum_. Rumph. Amb. v. 141. t. 62. f. 2.

From Amboyna plants were brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in 1798, where in seven years they began to blossom during the hot season, viz. April and May; but have not yet ripened their seed in Bengal.

_Root_ consisting of numerous, strong, fleshy fibres, like the common _banana_, and still more permanent than in any species of _Musa_ known to me. _Stem_ no other than the united sheathing part of the petioles, except when in flower the scape then rises through their centre. _Leaves_ in numerous bundles from the same root, forming an immense, beautiful bush; bifarious, petioled, lanceolate, entire, polished, acute, with diverging veins, from two to four feet long, and one foot
Achyranthes.  Pentandria Monogynia.

Broad. Rib protuberant, and pale. Petioles from three to six feet long, the lower half sheathing, those within smooth in every part. Scape rising through the centre of the sheathing of the petioles, and elevated but little above them. Spadix about a foot long, flexuose, hairy, compound, of from six to ten, alternate, bifarious branches. Spathes from six to ten, alternate, bifarious, diverging, smooth, lanceolate, boat-shaped, each embracing a small raceme, of from six to twelve, pedicelled, pretty large, pale yellow flowers, which expand in succession. Bractes numerous, bifarious, imbricated, linear-lanceolate, acute, villous, each of the most inferior ones embraces a single flower; the superior ones are smaller and abortive. Calyx none, except what I take for the corol be so called. Petals from six to three interior, and three exterior, unequal in breadth, but of the same length, linear-lanceolate, all united at the base. Nectary or sterile-stamen, a single, oblong, acute leaflet, inserted on the base of the largest of the three exterior petals, and into this petal no stamen is inserted. Filaments five, inserted on the base of the petals on the inside. Anthers linear, erect, with their apices nearly as high as the stigma. Germ pedicelled, inferior, three-sided, three-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the bottom of its cell. Style nearly as long as the petals. Stigma simple.


I. A. incana. R.


Illecebrum javanicum. Willd. spec. i. 1205.
Iresine javanica. Burm. Ind. 212. (by mistake 312.) tab. 65. f. 2.

Found wild in various parts of India, in flower, and with ripe seed most part of the year.

Stems nearly erect. Branches few, and nearly erect, all the most tender parts very hoary, indeed white; general height from three to five feet. Leaves alternate, sub-sessile, narrow-lanceolate, entire, hoary. Panicles terminal, composed of alternate, sessile, incurved, cylindric spikes, completely crowded with numerous, small, white flowers. Calyce two or three, broader, smooth, hyaline scales. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets lanceolate, hyaline, very woolly toward the base on the outside; three of the five rather narrower, and with a little green in the centre. Nectary a short, ten-toothed cup round the germ. Filaments no other than the teeth of the nectary. Anthers could not be detected, yet the seeds are fertile. Germ superior, obcordate, one-celled, one-seeded. Style short. Stigma two-cleft; segments hairy, and recurved in opposite direction. Utriculus an entire, one-celled membrane. Seeds solitary.

Obs. From the above description it appears evident that this plant is clearly an Achyranthes; having the entire membranaceous utricular capsules of that genus, containing a single, lenticular, reniform, highly polished seed, with central perisperrn, and peripherical embryo.

2. A. aspera. Willd. spec. i. 1191.

Biennial, sub-erect, ramosus. Leaves opposite, obovate, downy. Spikes most long, with flowers retrofracted.

Beng. Chichiria, Apang.

Cadelari. Rheed. Mal. x. 155. t. 78.

Amaranthus spicatus zeylanicus, foliis obtusis. Burm. zeyl. 16. t. 50. f. 3.

A troublesome weed in every part of India, chiefly during the rainy and cold season, but in some measure all the year.
3. *A. aquatica*. R.

Herbaceous, straggling to a great extent about the edges of sweet water. *Leaves* opposite, lanceolate. *Spikes* terminal. *Flowers* retrofracted. *Bractes* and *scales* of the *calyx* spinous.


A native of Coromandel, where it blossoms during the rainy season.

4. *A. Monsoniae*. R.

Tetrandrous, cespitose, very ramous. *Leaves* subulate, tufted; *spikes* terminal, sub-cylindric.


A native of Bengal and Coromandel, where it blossoms during the cool season.

*Stem* none, but numerous branches, with opposite, diverging, round, somewhat woolly branchlets, spreading close on the ground and extending to from one to three feet in length. *Leaves* subulate, opposite, sessile, with tufts of smaller ones in their axills. *Spikes* terminal, ovate-oblong, compact, being closely covered with numerous, minute, rose-coloured flowers. *Calyx* and *calycle* seven-leaved. *Nectary* four-leaved, alternate with the stamens. *Stamens* four. *Utricules* with a single seed.


Biennial, straggling. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, ventricose-oblong, smooth. *Spikes* terminal; *flowers* remote, generally in pairs, with three fascicles of coloured, hooked bristles to the pair.

Blitum scandens, fructu lappaco. *Burm. Zeyl.* 47. t. 18. f. 1. (good.)


Is found in most parts of India, generally growing among bushes. Flowering time the rainy season.


*Beng. Luta-mohooriya, Gungatiya.*

*Teling.* Chancheli kura.

Annual, common on most cultivated lands, in the Botanic garden at Calcutta; it is a most troublesome weed.

*Stem* when the plant is young, tolerably erect, but ever afterwards prostrate, with longer, prostrate, striated, succulent branches. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, oblong, or ovate, pointed, sometimes a little waved, margins coloured; below a little hairy, about two inches long. *Petioles* channelled. *Spikes* axillary, twice as long as the leaves or more. *Flowers* solitary, alternate, small, red. *Bractes* three-fold, concave, one-flowered; immediately within each of the two lateral bractes is a compressed, ramous, green body. *Calyx* five-leaved; the inner segments three-coloured. *Nectary* no other than the enlarged bases of the filaments. *Seed* single, in its rugose utriculus.

The leaves and tender tops are used by the natives in their curries. It ought to be carefully compared with *A. muricata.*


Introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, amongst
spice plants from the Moluccas. Flowers during the cold season.

Root ramous, annual. Stem scarcely any, but several pairs of opposite, diffuse, round, smooth, coloured branches. Leaves opposite, sessile, oblong, entire, coloured. Spikes terminal, solitary, filiform, sub-erect. Flowers scattered, reflected, generally two together. Bractes (or calyx) three to the two flowers, with the same number of fascicles of hooked red bristles as in A. lappacea. Nectary with five, two-toothed hornlets, alternate with the filaments, and with them united into a membranous ring round the base of the germ. Germ sub-pedicelled. Style single.

8: A. sericea, Koen, Mss.

Stem erect, downy. Leaves opposite, broad-lanceolate, covered with much silky down. Peduncles axillary, longer than the leaves, bifid or trifid, many-flowered.

A large, straggling annual, growing in sheltered shady places in a dry sandy soil.

Root single. Stem erect, with many long spreading branches resting on the ground, or something else; all are round, and covered with silky down. Leaves opposite, petioled, broadcordate, acute, covered with very soft silky down, about an inch and a half long. Peduncles axillary, opposite, round, downy, as long as the leaves, each ending in two, three, or more, spreading, winding filiform spikes. The rest as in the genus.

9. A. ferruginea, R.

Annual, flaccid. Leaves opposite, obovate. Spikes subconical, peduncled and sessile. Nectary five-toothed; each tooth ending in a proper antheriferous filament. Stigmas entire.

Beng. Rukta-Sirinchee.

Hind. Lal-Sirinchee.

A small annual, wild in gardens, or about the borders of
cultivated lands near Calcutta, where it appears during the rainy season.

Stems slender, leaning, about a foot long, absolutely four or five-sided, smooth, rust-coloured. Branches opposite, and like the stem. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oval or obovate, entire, smooth, of a very soft texture, reddish, about an inch long. Spikes peduncled, or sessile, small, conical. Peduncles four-sided, length various. Bractes in general two, opposite, leaf-like, but much smaller. Flowers crowded, small, dull red. Calyx three-leaved, the two lateral ones falling off with the five-leaved calyx and seed; the third or undermost one remains. There may be an impropriety in calling these the calyces. Nectary cup-shaped, five-toothed, teeth lengthened into five filaments. Stigma simple. Seed solitary, in a membranaceous utriculus.

10. A. scandens. R.


Beng. Noorjya.

A native of hedges, &c. near Calcutta; in flower about the close of the rains.

Stems and branches climbing, below woody, perennial; young parts more or less hairy. Leaves alternate, short-petioled, oblong, a little ventricose, hairy, and of a soft texture; size very various. Spikes sessile, axillary, and terminal; those from the axills small, and solitary; while the terminal ones are large, and generally three or more of them together. Calyx and calycle silver-coloured, and woolly. Nectary ten-toothed; teeth equal, alternately antheriferous. Style single. Stigma two-lobed. Capsules circumcised, containing a single, black, smooth reniform seed.

11. A. lanata. R.

Annual, erect, ramous, woolly. Leaves alternate, orbicular.

Illecebrum lanatum, Willd. spec. i. 1204.

Scheru-bula. Rheed. Mal. x. 57. t. 29. (good.)

Chenopodium incanum, racemosum, folio majore minori opposito. Burm. Zeyl. 60. f. i. (good.)

Beng. Chaya.

Is common everywhere, both on the Coast of Coromandel and Bengal.

A stout, hardy, annual plant, from one to two feet high, flowering all the year round. Stems erect, with many ascending, woolly branches. Leaves alternate, petioled, roundish, with somewhat of a point, and tapering at the base, entire, woolly both sides; size very various. Calyx woolly. Nectary ten-toothed, as in A. scandens. Spikes axillary, oval, woolly. Stigma two-lobed. Capsules with a single, smooth, shining black, reniform seed.

Obs. The late edition of the Spec. Plant. by Reichard, makes this plant an Illecebrum; for what reason I know not.

12. A. diandra. R.

Annual, diffuse. Leaves opposite, linear-lanceolar. Spikes terminal; flowers reflected, and pressed close to the rachis. Stamina two, alternate with the two multifid lobes of the nectary.

A native of Ceylon.

Root fibrous, annual, or at most biennial. Stems slender, straggling, striated, clothed with a few hairs pointing forward. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, linear-lanceolate, entire, nearly smooth. Spikes terminal, solitary, simple, long, and slender. Flowers solitary, small, after blossoming reflected back close to the rachis. Bractes (calyx ?) three-leaved. Calyx of five, rigid, smooth tapering, acute leaflets. Nectary two-lobed; lobes finely and deeply multifid. Filaments two, one in each fissure of the nectary, half as long as the corol. Anthers incumbent. Utriculus turbinate. Seed solitary.
13. **A. triandra. R.**
*Illecebrum* sessile. Willd. *spec. i.* 1209.
*Beng.* Shanchi, also shalooncha.
A native of Bengal where it is a common weed during the rainy season.

14. **A. nodiflora. R.**
A native of Coromandel. Flowers in the cold season. The ovarium in this plant contains but a single ovulum, attached to the bottom of its single cell, consequently its place is in this genus to which I have transferred it.

**CELOSIA. Schreb. gen. N. 405.**
*Calyx* five-leaved and calyced. *Corol* none. *Nectary* stamiferous, surrounding the base of the ovarium. *Germ* one-celled; *ovula* several, attached to the bottom of the cell. *Capsules* opening transversely and containing more seeds than one. *Embryo* annular, with a central perisperm.

1. **C. argentea. Willd. spec. i. 1197.**
Erect, annual. *Leaves* from lanceolate to oblong. *Spikes*
Celosia.  Pentandria monogynia.

sub-cylindric, scariose.  Nectary with five, short toothlets, alternate with the long antheriferous divisions.

Beng. Shwet-moorga.

Hind. Debkotee.

Belutta-adeka-manjen. Ibid. 75. t. 38. I take for the same plant in its wild state; at least the wild plants of argentea found in the corn fields of India, are more stunted in their growth, but have their leaves broader, and the spikes shorter, as in the figure just quoted; and I am inclined to think Willdenow's albida, consequently Burman's pyramidalis, can, at most, be reckoned only another variety of the same species. Plants from the same seed have leaves of very various breadth, and are as often with, as without the falcate stipules.

2. C. cristata. Willd. spec. i. 1198.

Beng. Lal-moorga, the red variety; Huldee-moorga, the yellow.

Amaranthus vulgaris. Rumph. Amb. v. 236. t. 84.
I have never been able to find any other species or variety in India, that I could refer to C. coccinea. I cannot consider the breadth of the leaves, nor falcate stipules, to be any more characteristic in this than in argentea and its varieties.

In gardens only throughout India, and thrives best during the rainy and cold seasons.

3. C. comosa. Willd. spec. i. 1198.
Erect, annual. Leaves lanceolate. Spikes cylindric, tufted.

Found in most parts of India in gardens, and like the last thrives best during the rainy and cold seasons.
4. C. cernua. R.

Annual, erect, ramous. Leaves lanceolate, acute. Racemes terminal, cylindric, with long sterile, ramous, pendulous tails. Capsules operculated, many-seeded.

A native of the tops of the Rajmahal hills, where Mr. W. Roxburgh first found it in great abundance wild amongst fragments of a rich iron ore, and from thence sent the seeds to the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it grows well, and continues in gaudy blossom, during the whole of the cold season.

Root annual. Stem erect, with numerous, ascending, ramous branches, slightly striated, colour from green to a deep liver colour. Leaves alternate, lanceolate, acute, smooth, entire, from one to six inches long, and broad in proportion. Stipules, or rather the lower opposite pair of leaves of the branches and branchlets often present, and then falcate, as in C. argentea, &c. but I do not think their presence or absence can, in any of the species found in India, be taken into the specific character; for in some plants they are tolerably constant, whereas in others of the same species reared from the same seed no sign of them can be traced. Racemes terminal; the fertile flower-bearing part simple, cylindric, but curved from the weight of the long, pendulous, lovely crimson, sterile panicle into which they divide, and which gives to this charming species its great beauty. Flowers numerous, short-peduncled, before and during expansion of a bright, vivid purple colour, but as the seed advances to maturity the margins of the scales become pure white, more or less broad. Bractes tapering, acute, one larger under the base of the pedicel, and two on its apex, pressing the calyx laterally, and about half its length. Calyx; leaflets dagger-pointed, rather longer than the stamina. Nectary ten-parted, the five long, subulate, alternate ones are antheriferous, the other five short and incurved over the germ. Stigma slightly three-lobed. Capsules; the lid is a little scabrous
Celia.  

and marked with five elevations. Seeds several, shining black.

This species appears to me to differ from Retz. comosa in the following points: 1st. Here the stamina and style are about the same length, and rather shorter than the calyx; there twice as long. 2d. Here are many, about eight seeds in the capsules; there only two.

5. C. corymbosa. Willd. spec. i. 1200.


Paronychia foliis ad genicula confertis, acutis, floribus umbellatis. Burm. Zeyl. 184. t. 65. f. 2.

Telinga. Rajuma.

Is a native of dry sandy lands. Flowers all the year round. This would better form a separate genus than a species of Celosia; probably it is one of Jussieu's Caryophyllea.

Root perennial. Stem straight, frequently branchy, round, jointed, reddish, covered with white down; about a foot high. Leaves opposite, sessile, linear, spreading, with fascicles of many smaller leaves in their axills. Stipules generally four-fold, ensiform, membranaceous. Umbels terminal, dichotomous. Calyx five-leaved; leaflets lanceolate. Nectary, or rather corol, of five, obcordate petals, alternate with the stamens. Filaments inserted, alternate with the petals. Style short. Stigma three-lobed. Capsules three-sided, one-celled, three-valved, opening from the apex. Seeds from six to twelve or more, round.

Cattle are not found of this species.

6. C. polysperma. R.

Annual. Leaves oblong, smooth. Spikes axillary. Nee-
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

Deeringia.  

... with only five antheriferous divisions.  *Style* three-cleft.  *Capsules* bacciform, evalvular, many-seeded.  

A native of the Moluccas.  It is an erect, smooth annual, with long, delicately thin leaves.

__DEERINGIA. Brown. prodr. nov. holl. i. 413.__  

*Calyx* five-leaved.  *Corolla* none.  *Filaments* having their base united into a little cup.  *Germ* one-celled, many-seeded; *attachment* inferior.  *Berry* one-celled.  *Seeds* a few, attached by their proper cords to the bottom of the cell.


*Celosia baccata. Koen. in Retz. Obs. 5. 23.*  
*Blitum fructescens: Rumph. Amb. v. 235. t. 83. f. 2.*  

*Hind. Gola Mohunee.*  

Found near Calcutta, flowering in the rains.  

*Root* nearly spindle-formed, large, perennial.  *Stems* and *branches* one, two, or more fathoms long; perennial, climbing, striated, otherwise smooth.  *Leaves* alternate, petioled, cordate, acute, entire.  *Spikes* panicled, terminal, and from the exterior axills long, ascending.  *Flowers* numerous, distinct.  *Calycel* three-leaved, bractiform.  *Filaments* five, from the nectary; *anthers* two-lobed.  *Styles* three.  

In January I found a very large plant of this climbing over a small tree, of about sixteen or eighteen feet high, with few leaves, but innumerable, beautiful, pendulous racemes loaded with small, smooth, bright red berries, each contained when perfect, three small, black, flattened, roundish, kidney-shaped seeds in one distinct cavity of the berry.
2. D. (formerly Celosia, R.) tetragyna. R.


A native of the Moluccas, and from thence accidentally introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, amongst spice and other plants; flowering time in Bengal, the cold season.

Stem ligneous, scandent; young shoots pendulous, striated, smooth. Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate-cordate, acuminate, somewhat undulate, smooth on both sides; about two inches long, and one broad. Petioles channelled. Flowers axillary, from solitary to the being collected on small short-peduncled heads; they are small and of a pale-greenish white colour. Calyx (I would in this species rather say bractes,) three-leaved. Corol (rather calyx) five-leaved; leaflets obtuse, and about as long as the stamens. Nectary with four or five, lengthened, antheriferous divisions. Germ four-lobed. Styles four, recurved. Berry with from one to four lobes, smooth, when ripe red, succulent, size of a pea, containing from one to four reniform seeds, though one is by far the most common.

PAEDERIA. Schreb. gen. N. 412.


1. P. foetida. Willd. spec. i. 1219.


Beng. Gundha badhulee.

Hind. Gundali.

Is rather a rare plant, I have only found it in the vicinity of Calcutta, twining up and over trees, &c. Flowering time the beginning of the cold season. Its root is used by the Hindoos as an emetic.


2. P. recurva, R.
Shrubby. Leaves lanceolar, acuminate. Corymb terminal, recurved.
A slender shrubby species; a native of Chittagong, where it is chiefly found in moist situations amongst the hills, flowering in the hot season. The seeds ripen in October and November.

Stem and branches erect; young shoots round, and smooth. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, entire, acuminate, pretty smooth on both sides, about six inches long, and from two to three broad. Stipules as in the other rubiaceæ, with a subulate, hairy point. Corymb terminal, recurved, brachiate, villous. Bractes opposite, ensiform. Calyx five-cleft,
hairy; segments conic, permanent. Corol funnel-shaped. Tube the length of the border, widening to the mouth, a little hairy on the outside. Border of five, contorted, obliquely oblong segments. Filaments scarcely any. Anthers five, linear, erect, attached below the middle to the mouth of the tube of the corol, and their lower ends in it. Germ hairy, two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the partition a little above its middle. Style the length of the tube of the corol. Stigma simple, linear-clavate, longer than the stamina. Berry inferior, size and colour of a black currant, when dry striated, crowned with the remaining calyx, two-celled. Seeds solitary, the outside convex; on the inside a deep pit filled with the spongy receptacle. Integument single, thin. Perisperm conform to the seed, hard, dull white. Embryo lodged in the middle of the convexity of the seed. Cotyledons reniform. Radicle inferior.

3. P. erecta. R.


An erect, shrubby plant; a native of the Silhet district. It flowers in May and June; and the seeds ripen about the end of the rainy and beginning of the cold season.

Stem short, erect. Bark smooth, ash-coloured. Branches round, smooth, and dichotomous. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, broad-lanceolar, entire, smooth, ribbed with parallel veins underneath; from three to four inches long, by one and a half broad. Stipules interfoliaceous, as in other rubiaceae. Panicles solitary in the fork of the branchlets, often longer than the leaves; thin, being composed of a few small, short, opposite ramifications. Flowers small, numerous, white, inodorous. Calyx superior, short, slightly five-toothed. Corol with a short tube which is woolly on the inside; segments of the border oblong. Filaments short, inserted on the tube of the corol. Anthers oval, scarcely exsert. Germ turbinate,
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA. Guettarda.

two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the inner, and lower angle of its cell. Style the length of the tube of the corol. Stigma two-lobed. Berry inferior, the size of a pea, when ripe smooth, shining, highly polished, black, two-celled; one of the cells frequently abortive. Seeds solitary, with a very deep concavity on the inner or flat side. Integument single. Perisperm conform to the seed, rather hard. Embryo lodged in the middle of the perisperm. Cotyledons round, reniform. Radicle inferior.

GUETTARDA. Schreb. gen. N. 1437.

Calyx sub-entire. Corol infundibuliform, with the border from five to eight-parted. Stamina from five to eight. Drupe dry; nut from five to eight-celled. Seed solitary.


Arboreous, unarmed. Leaves obovate. Cymes axillary, dichotomous. Flowers sessile, from seven to eight-cleft. Drupes with as many seeds as divisions in the border of the corol.

Jasminum hirsutum, Willd. i. p. 36.

Cadamba jasminiflora, v. Fleur. de St. Thome. Sonnerat. t. 2. p. 228. t. 128.


On the coast of Coromandel, it is only to be found in gardens, where it is raised from the seed. It is in flower all the year round, and highly ornamental as well as fragrant. I am not aware that it is used for any economical purposes.

Trunk erect, straight, covered with smoothish, dark-coloured bark. Branches numerous, opposite, decussated, spreading, horizontal, forming a large beautiful, shady, evergreen head. Leaves opposite, petioled, nearly decussate, obovate, sometimes cordate at the base; entire, smooth, from six to nine inches long, and from four to six broad. Petioles round, coloured, about an inch and a half long. Stipules large, with-
in the leaves, oblong, spreading. *Cymes* opposite, axillary, long-peduncled, twice two-forked. *Peduncles* round, a little inflected, from three to four inches long. *Bractes* many, linear, obtuse, caducous. *Flowers* sessile, from fifteen to twenty on the cyme, large, white, and exquisitely fragrant, partaking much of the fragrance of cloves. *Calyx* cup-shaped, entire, permanent. *Corol*; *tube* cylindric, an inch and a half long. *Throat* woolly. *Border* from six to nine-cleft. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* as many as there are divisions in the border of the corol, linear, within the mouth of the tube. *Germ* inferior. *Style* a little shorter than the tube. *Stigma* nearly globose. *Pericarp* a dry drupe, nearly globose, pretty smooth, inwardly of a fibrous, woody texture, containing as many curved cells as there were anthers, or divisions in the border of the corol. *Seeds* one in each cell, much curved, concave part of the curvature outward.

*Obs.* I have at various times examined many hundreds of the flowers of this tree, and never found any that were hermaphrodite. It agrees better in habit and in most other respects, the seed vessels excepted, with *Gardenia* than with any other genus I have met with.

**CARISSA.** Schreb. *gen. N. 413.*

*Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* superior, two-celled; *cells* two to four-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Berry* two-celled, few-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.


Avinga, Krishna-pakphula, and Sanscrit names. See *Asiatic Res.* iv. 263.

Telinga. Waaka.
Tum. Kalaaha. It is also thus called by Europeans on the Coromandel coast.

Beng. Kurumcha.

A common, large shrub; or irregularly formed small tree, growing in most wild, woody, dry, uncultivated parts. Flowering time February, March, and April. Fruit ripe in July and August.

Trunk, when it is of age to have one, irregularly bent in various directions. Bark gray. Branches and branchlets very numerous, always two-forked, and standing nearly at right angles, rigid, smooth, and round. Thorns constantly in pairs at the divisions of the branches and branchlets, and at every other pair of leaves, opposite, horizontal, very strong, smooth, and exceedingly sharp; they are frequently forked. Leaves opposite, nearly sessile, oval, obtuse, smooth, hard, shining; their insertions remarkably regular, generally one pair below the fork, crossed with the thorns; and another pair between the forks, where there are no spines. Peduncles terminal, generally in pairs, each less than an inch long, bearing from three to many, beautiful, milk-white, Jasmine-like flowers. Bractes, a small one at the insertion of each pedicel. Calyx, corol and stamens, as in the genus. Germ ovate, two-celled, with four ovula in each, attached to the thickened partition. Berry single, (never two, not even the rudiment of more than one,) size of a small plumb, but of a more lengthened form, when ripe of a shining black, two-celled. Seeds four in each cell when all come to maturity, which is uncommon; oblong, compressed, concave on the inside, from the centre of the concavity is the attachment to the large fleshy particular margins, thin. Integument single. Perisperm conform to the seed, white. Embryo inverse. Cotyledons nearly round. Radicle cylindric, superior.

Obs. This plant makes exceedingly strong fences. The number of their strong, sharp thorns, renders them almost impassable.
The fruit just before ripe is employed to make tarts and preserves of various kinds, also to pickle, and by most people reckoned superior for these uses, to every other fruit in the country, not even the mango excepted.

They are universally eaten by the natives when ripe, and are tolerably pleasant to the taste even of a European.

2. C. diffusa. R.


Sans. Kurumudika.

Telinga. Waakoyloo.

Oorissa. San Kurunda.

Is a native of the Ganjam district, and from thence northward to the mouth of the Hoogly. Flowering time the hot season.

Stem scarcely any can be traced, but numerous, spreading, dichotomous branches, forming a low, broad, rigid, thorny bush. Spines opposite, &c. as in C. Caranda, at the larger pairs of the leaves only, horizontal, simple, bifid, or twice-bifid. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, the alternate pairs always larger, and ovate-cordate, roundish, and without spines; all are entire, of a firm, polished, shining texture, each ending in a short, subulate, somewhat recurved point. Corymbs terminal, rarely axillary, many-flowered. Flowers pure white. Calyx five-toothed, small. Corol funnel-shaped; the upper half of the tube a little swelled. Border of of five, obliquely-lanceolate divisions. Filaments five, inserted rather below the middle of the tube of the corol; anthers oblong. Germ ovate, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the middle of the partition. Style half the length of the tube of the corol. Stigma double, the lower half nearly round, the upper half more slender, and tapering. Berries oval, pulpy, when ripe smooth, shining, black,
size of a French bean, two-celled, with two seeds in each. *Seeds, perisperm* and *embryo* as in *C. Carandas*.

3. *C. villosa. R.*

Shrubby, tender parts villous. *Leaves* from broad-lanceolate to oblong-acute. *Flowers* terminal, subtern, or seven. *Germ* four-seeded, (two in each cell.)

Several plants of this shrub have been long cultivated in the Botanic garden at Calcutta, but from whence, or how they got into the garden, has never been ascertained. Flowering time the same as the other species, viz. during the warmest time of the year, March, April, and May. This species seems perfectly distinct, and has much less to recommend it than either *Carandas*, or *diffusa*. In most respects it agrees pretty well with Vahl's description of *C. edulis*. The following description will, however, point out some difference.

*Stem* rather weak, and leaning considerably, soon dividing into several, rather slender, dichotomous, flexuose branches. *Bark* of the ligneous parts spongy, and deeply cracked; that of the young shoots villous. *Thorns* opposite, at the forks of the branches, and in all other parts at every second, straight, strong, very sharp, and less frequently compound than in the other two species just mentioned. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and broad-lanceolate, acuminate, soft with down, particularly while young, from one to two inches long, and rarely more than one broad. *Stipules* small, and only present where the spines are. *Flowers* terminal, tern, or twice tern, small, white. *Calyx*; *segments* lanceolate, acute, villous. *Tube* of the corol a little curved, swelled near the mouth. *Border* of five, linear-lanceolate, acute segments. *Stamina* lodged in the swelling of the tube. *Germ* conic, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached to the partition. *Style* shorter than the tube. *Stigma* large, with a villous, bidentate apex. *Berry* round, the size of a pea, smooth, deep black-purple, two-celled. *Pulp* succulent, purplish, and sweet. *Seeds* one or two in each

4. *C. axillaris. R.*


A native of the Moluccas.

CERBERA. Schreb. gen. N. 415.

*Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* two-lobed; *lobes* two-celled; *cells* two-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Drupes* superior, one or two singly, one-seeded. *Embryo* inverse, without perisperm.

1. *C. fruticosa. R.*


From Pegu this elegant shrub has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it is in constant blossom. The flower like those of *Vinca rosea*, but larger, and faintly fragrant; it is in fact one of the most ornamental shrubs in the garden:

*Stem* short, soon dividing, and sub-dividing into many, straight, round, smooth, dichotomous *branches* and *branchlets*. *Leaves* opposite, often remote, short-petioled, from oblong to lanceolate, entire, smooth, acuminate, about five or six inches long, and from two to three broad. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, acute. *Corymb* terminal when they first appear; but long before the whole of the blossoms expand, a branchlet shoots forth on each side and places them in the fork; divisions sub-trichotomous and short. *Flowers* large, mouth
of the tube lively red, the rest a bright lively pink, somewhat fragrant, and highly ornamental. *Bractes* opposite, triangular, acute. *Calyx* five-leaved; *leaflets* oblong, smooth, permanent, a smooth gland on the apex of each. *Corolla* infundibuliform. *Tube* nearly two inches long, and equally slender, except near the apex, where it swells considerably, mouth highly coloured and hairy. *Border* of five, obovate-oblong, equal segments. *Filaments* five, short, inserted round the bottom of the swelled top of the tube. *Anthers* sagittate, entirely hid within the mouth of the tube. *Germ* two, villous, on the sides where they meet, a small subulate scale covering the fissure on each side, singly two-celled, with one ovulum in each, attached to the middle of the partition. *Style* nearly as long as the tube. *Stigma* large, with a two-lobed apex, which is lodged in the dome formed by the converging of the sagittate anthers. *Drupe* (in this rather capsule) generally solitary, obliquely urn-shaped, size of the first joint of the little finger, villous and veined, dark greenish purple, apex truncate, sloping much to the inner side, with a slit down the middle, semi-two-valved, opening up the inside and along the apex, one-celled. *Pulp* scarcely any, the whole substance being thin and somewhat fibrous. *Seeds* solitary, ovate-oblong. *Integument* single, white, pretty thick, and soft. *Perisperm* none. *Embryo* erect. *Cotyledons* conform to the seed, of a pale yellowish colour. *Radicle* ovate, superior.


*Leaves* alternate, lanceolate, with transverse nerves, smooth.

*Corymb* terminal, divisions of the calyx linear, and revolute.

*Odallam*. Rheed. Mal. i. 71. t. 39. But *Manghas lactescens*, Burm. Zeyl. 150. t. 70. f. 1. is without doubt a different species, which Gaertner has considered to be *C. Manghas*. Linn.
Ophioxylon. Pentandria Monogynia.

A pretty large tree, a native of salt swamps near the shores of various parts of India, yet it thrives well in the sweet and comparatively rich soil of the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where the trees are fully as large as the largest pear trees, and in flower and seed the whole year.

The wood is remarkably soft, spongy and white, the bark on the young, generally trichotomous shoots polished, deep green. Leaves alternate, and crowded about the ends of the branchlets, short-petioled, lanceolar, firm and polished. Corymbs terminal. Flowers large, white and fragrant. Bractes and calycine segments linear and revolute. Corollinfundibuliform; segments of the border sub-triangularly falcate, in the bud imbricated. Stamina enclosed. Germ two-lobed, each lobe with a groove on the outside, and containing two cells, with two ovula in each, attached to the partition. I never saw more than one of the lobes come to maturity, and that with rarely more than one seed, the other cell proving abortive. The style is slender, and the stigma in this species is remarkably large, conical, resting in a saucer-shaped receptacle, the circumference fluted with ten grooves, and the apex two-cleft. Gärtner’s description and figures of the mature seed vessel and seed, are so good as to render any thing further unnecessary.

Leaves sub-verticelled, oblong, tapering most toward the base, smooth, veined. Drupes acuminate.


Found by Colonel Hardwicke indigenous on the Island of Mauritius, in seed in September. From his specimens the above definition is taken.

OPHIOXYLON. Schreb. gen. N. 1578.

Calyx five-toothed. Coroll funnel-shaped. Germ two-celled; cells one-seeded; attachment inferior. Berries twin,
superior, slightly united, each one-seeded. Embryo inverse, and furnished with a perisperm.

Radix Mustela, *Rumph. Amb. vii. 29. t. 16.*

*Beng.* Chandra.

*Hind.* Ch'hota-chand.

*Telinga.* Patalganni.

This, in a rich soil, is a large climbing or twining shrub: in a poor soil, small and erect. It is a native of the Circar mountains. In my garden it flowers all the year round.

*Stem* woody, erect, climbing, or twining. *Bark* ash-coloured. *Leaves* three or five-fold, short-petioled, oblong, pointed, waved, entire, smooth; from four to five inches long, and about two broad. *Stipules* none. *Fascicles* axillary, peduncled, many-flowered. *Peduncles* long, smooth, round, sometimes nearly erect, sometimes drooping. *Pedicels* and *calyces* of a bright red colour, which with the white flowers, gives the fascicles a very pretty appearance.

The *Hermaphrodite Flowers*, indeed I never could discover any other, are well described in the *Genera Planta-rum*, except that the corol is always contracted. *Germ* superior, two-lobed, with one ovulum in each, attached to the inner and lower corner of the cell. *Berry* two-lobed, smooth, shining black, and succulent when ripe; *lobes* the size of a pea, each one-celled. *Seed* solitary, somewhat trapeziform. *Integuments* two, the exterior one nuciform, most pointed at the base, hard, thick, and rugose, the inner one a fine membrane, adhering to the perisperm. *Perisperm* conform to the seed, greenish white. *Embryo* inverse, straight, nearly as long as the perisperm. *Cotyledons* round, cordate. *Radicle* sub-cylindric.
Hunteria.  

**Pentandria Monogynia.**

*Obs.* The want of the nuciform, bony, exterior integument of the seed in Gaertner's *O. trifoliatum*, ii. 129, induces me to think his cannot be the same, yet I know of no other to compare his with.

The root of this plant is employed for the cure of various disorders by the Telinga physicians. *First*, in substance, inwardly, as a febrifuge. *Secondly*, in the same manner, after the bite of poisonous animals. The juice is also expressed, and dropt into the eye, for the same purpose. And *thirdly*, it is administered, in substance, to promote delivery in tedious cases.

**HUNTERIA. R.**

*Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* infundibuliform. *Germ* two-lobed; *lobes* one-celled, two-seeded; *attachment* of the ovula sub inferior. *Berries* two, pedicelled, one-celled, one or two-seeded.

1. *H. corymbosa. R.*

A tree, a native of Prince of Wales' Island, where it blossoms in July; in Bengal, in May; but in the latter place it has not ripened its seed.

*Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong and lanceolate, obtuse, pointed, entire, smooth on both sides, from three to four inches long, and one or two broad. *Stipules* none, but a swelling on the inside of the base of the petiole. *Corymb* terminal, decussate. *Flowers* numerous, small, white. *Calyx* one-leaved, five-parted, permanent, segments ovate. *Corol* one-petioled, funnel-shaped. *Tube* two or three times longer than the calyx, gibbous at the base, and swelled a little at the mouth. *Border* contorted, five-parted, divisions obliquely ovate-oblong, in the bud spirally imbricated. *Nectary* a fleshy ring round the base of the germ. *Filaments* five, very short. *Anthers* ovate, lodged in the swelled part of the tube, just within its mouth. *Germ* superior, ovate.
two-lobed, two-celled, with two ovula in each, attached with their base to the bottom of the partition. *Style* nearly the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* ovate, short, with a two-lobed apex. *Berries* two, perfectly distinct, singly somewhat of a roundish ovate shape, short-pedicelled, size of a cherry, pulpy, when ripe orange-coloured, one celled. *Seeds* two in each berry.

*Obs.* The whole of the generic character of this plant, agrees so well with that of *Carissa*, as it stands in the various editions of the *Genera Plantarum* that I have seen, (Jussieu's excepted) as to leave no doubt with those, who still may think two berries are the produce of one flower in that genus, that this ought to be considered a species thereof. But in all the Indian species of *Carissa*,* that I have yet met with, the pericarpium is uniformly single. As therefore this plant cannot be placed in the same family, I think it better to continue the former generic name (*Carissa,*) to the well known thorny plants described under that genus, for I have not yet met with any of the unarmed species, consequently cannot say what their pericarps may be. I consider this to be a well defined, perfectly distinct genus, and have named it after Dr. William Hunter of the Bengal Medical Establishment, an eminent Botanist, and author of various papers in the *Asiatic Researches*, of the *History of Pegu*, &c. He was the first discoverer of this very plant.

*WEBERA.* Schreb. gen. N. 1733.

*Calyx* five-parted. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Germ* inferior, two-celled; *cells* few, or many-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Berry* bilocular; *cells* few, or many-seeded. *Embryo* centripetal, and furnished with a perisperm.

1. *W. corymbosa,* Willd. spec. i. 1224. Gært. carp. 3. 71. t. 102.

* To which, with the celebrated Jussieu I would join *Arduina*.
Webera.  

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  


Rondeletia asiatica.  *Linn. suppl.* 244.


Beng.  Kunkra.

A pretty large, erect, unarmed, ramous shrub, common on most parts of the Coromandel coast.

*Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-lanceolar, margins reflexed, smooth, deep shining green, with hairy glands in the axills of the large veins; six or seven inches long, and about two and a half broad.  *Stipules* interfoliaceous, as in the other species.  *Corymb* terminal, large, divided by three.  *Flowers* small, very numerous, white, faintly fragrant.  *Calyx, corol, and stamens* as in the genus.  *Germ* turbinate, two-celled, with from six to nine *ovula* in each, attached to the thickened centre of the partition.  *Berry* the size of a large pea, when ripe smooth, shining black, two-celled.  *Seeds* from four to eight in each cell.  *Embryo* furnished with a perisperm, and centripetal radicle.

The extremities of the young shoots are often found covered with a white resinous matter.  A substance of the same nature and appearance is to be found on the germs of most of the species of *Gardenia* known to me.

2.  *W. macrophylla.*  R.


A shrubby species, found by Mr. W. Roxburgh, indigenous on Prince of Wales' Island.

*Young shoots* somewhat villous.  *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolar, entire, acuminate; from six to eighteen inches long, and from four to five broad.  *Stipules* angular, &c. as in the *Rubiaceae of Jussieu.*  *Panicles* terminal, very large, brachiate, villous.  *Bractes* subulate, villous.  *Flowers* large, white.  *Calyx* divided into five, short, acute,
villous segments. Corol; tube cylindric, long, slender and villous; segments of the border five, obliquely linear-lanceolate, shorter than the tube. Filaments short, rising above the mouth of the tube. Anthers filiform, nearly as long as the segments of the corol. Germ oval, two-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to an elevated receptacle on the centre of the partition. Style longer than the tube of the corol, villous. Stigma clavate. Berry the size of a pea, two-celled. Seeds many in each cell, from six to twelve, angular, &c. as in W. corymbosa, Gært. carp. 3. t. 192.

3. W. scandens. R.


Guer-kota, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous. It flowers in April.

Stem and branches ligneous, scandent; young shoots polished, as is every tender part of the plant. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, long, entire, acuminate, glossy, about six inches long, and from two to three broad. Stipules as in the rest of the Rubiacea. Cymes axillary, and in the forks of the branchlets, solitary, divisions generally bi-ternate. Flowers large, infundibuliform, fragrant, when they first open white, but like the Gardenias become yellow by the second day. Calyx sub-campanulate, five-toothed. Corol with a long, slender tube; segments of the border five, obliquely oblong. Anthers linear, sessile on the mouth of the tube. Germ inferior, oval, two-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to an elevated receptacle on the centre of the partition. Style the length of the tube of the corol. Stigma of two, thin, oval lamina.

4. W. oppositifolia. R.

Shrubby. Leaves lanceolar-oblong, firm and glossy. Panicles opposite to a leaf, composed of a few rigid, jointed, sub-

A native of Chittagong, where it blossoms in April.

5. *W. odorata. R.*


Patoogrooja, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it is indigenous, and grows to the size of a large shrub, or small tree. Flowering time the hot season, when the air is perfumed with the fragrance of its blossoms.

*Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, lanceolar, acuminate, entire, polished, from four to eight inches long, by from one to two broad. *Stipules* triangular, &c. as in the order. *Corymbs* terminal, trichotomous; ramifications villous. *Flowers* numerous, middle-sized, white, and very fragrant. *Bractes* opposite, sub-lanceolate, villous. *Calyx* poculiform, mouth five-toothed. *Corol* with the tube twice the length of the calyx; *border* of five, spreading, linear-falcate segments, which are longer than the tube. *Filaments* five, very short. *Anthers* subulate, nearly as long as the segments of the border of the corol, over which they spread. *Germ* inferior, short, turbinate, two-celled, with three or four ovula in each, attached to the thickened middle of the partition. *Style* and *stigma* together longer than the corol, of a clavate-subulate shape.

**ALYXIA. Banks.**

*Calyx* five-toothed. *Corol* hypocricateriform. *Germ* two-lobed; *lobes* one-celled, few-seeded; *attachment* interior. *Berries* two, pedicelled, one-seeded. *Embryo* erect, with echinate, lobed perisperm.

1. *A. stellata. R.*

Gynopogon stellatum. Forst. Prod. n. 47. Willd. spec. i. 1221?


A native of Amboyna, and from thence brought to the Botanic garden at Calcutta in 1793, where it thrives well, blossoms about the close of the rains in September, and ripens its fruit in the cool season.

Trunk scarcely any, but many, long, twining, straggling, or scandent branches as they meet with support. Bark of the ligneous parts ash-coloured, of the young shoots smooth, deep green. Every part abounds in a milky juice. Leaves tern, or quatern, short-petioled, oblong, or oblong-lanceolate, entire, of a deep shining green on both sides; with very slender, diverging, parallel veins; length from three to six inches. Stipules, a small scale between the petioles. Flowers many, small, pure white, collected in small, for the most part, terminal, cymose fascicles. Bractes short, cordate, rigid. Calyx deeply five-parted. Corol; tube swelled at the base, and a little below the mouth where the stamens are lodged, divisions of the border nearly round, in the bud imbricated. Filaments short. Anthers sagittate, just within the mouth of the tube. Germ two-lobed, and with care separable without violence, each lobe one-celled, and containing three or four ovula, attached to the corol. Stigma slightly two-lobed. Berries two, when both prove fertile, which is rarely the case, short-pedicelled, oval, size of a small cherry, smooth, with a groove on the inside from the blunt-pointed apex to the base, when ripe yellowish. Pulp in very small quantity; one-celled. I have frequently found proliferous berries, that is a second, on a short pedicel, growing from the apex of the first, as in the genus Anosa. Seed conform to the berry. Integuments single, thin but hard and elastic, approaching to nuciform; from the middle of the inside a vertical lamina projects one-third into the seed, then divides and proceeds in opposite directions, like the receptacles in Chironia (see Gart. sem. ii. t. 114.) to these the
perisperm is attached. Perisperm conform to the seed, in the centre a thin portion thereof forms an entire sac, or cavity for the embryo, the rest is divided into innumerable, diverging, fleshy, cuneiform lobes; colour greenish, becoming white, texture fleshy. Embryo erect, straight, nearly as the perisperm. Cotyledons lanceolar. Radicle sub-cylindric, inferior.

Obs. I am inclined to think that this may be Forster's Gynopogon stellatum, or another species of the same genus; (now Alyxia; see Brown's Prodromus, Nov. Holl. i. 469.) and I conclude he had not an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the carpology of the genus. Until I met with the fruit I considered it a Rauwolfia; but am now satisfied it cannot belong to that family. To what natural order? Apocynæ?

**OPHIORRHIZA.** Schreb. gen. N. 273.


1. *O. Mungos.* Willd. i. 826.

Leaves opposite, elliptic, smooth. Corymbs terminal.

Leaves opposite, petioled, oblong, entire, pointed, in texture remarkably thin, length from four to six inches. Petioles short, villous. Stipules, a slight connecting membrane. Corymbs terminal, many-flowered. Calyx superior, one-leaved, five-toothed, permanent. Corol one-petalled, funnel-shaped; tube short; border five-parted; divisions oblong, hairy on the inside, pointed. Nectary a thick, two-lipped, fleshy body crowning the germ between the base of the stamens and style. Filaments five, very short, inserted on the base of the tube. Anthers linear, erect, nearly hid
in the tube of the corol. *Germ* beneath, turbinate. *Style* as long as the stamens. *Stigma* two-lobed. *Capsule* obverse reniform, totally compressed, (two-lobed); on the outside five ribs run down from the divisions of the calyx, internally divided into two cells by a transverse partition, opening between the remains of the two fleshy nectarial lips. *Receptacle* sub-cylindric, free, affixed to the partition near its base. *Seeds* very numerous, angular.

*Obs.* From my own knowledge, I can say nothing of the virtues, that have been by various authors ascribed to the root of this plant. Indeed I am rather inclined to look upon the whole to be a fiction.

2. *O. villosa. R.*


A native of shaded, moist places amongst the hills of Chittagong; where it blossoms in May, and the seed ripens in three or four months.

*Stems* a few inches high, simple, sub-ligneous, while young hairy. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, entire, veins many, large, parallel, and hairy; from three to four inches long, and one or two broad. *Stipules* ensiform, villous. *Corymbs* terminal, solitary, rather long-peduncled, sub-globular, rough, with ferruginous pubescence, composed of a few recurved, short, villous branches, with the numerous, white, sub-sessile flowers on the upper, or convex side there-of. *Calyx* hairy, five-toothed. *Corol* funnel-shaped. *Tube* the length of the five segments, its mouth shut with hairs. *Filaments* five, inserted on the bottom of the tube of the corol. *Anthers* linear, erect. *Nectary* a fleshy bilabiate body on the top of the germ embracing the base of the style, as in *O. Mungos*. *Germ* turbinate, inferior, two-celled, with numerous ovula in each, attached to two large, free receptacles which are attached to the base of the partition. *Style* the length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* large, two-lob-
ed, villous. Capsule two-lobed, transverse, breadth twice the
height, two-celled, opening round the apex. Seeds, &c. as
in O. Mungos, Gært. Carp. i. 264. t. 55.

GARDENIA. Schreb. gen. N. 416.

Calyx with the divisions uncertain. Corol funnel-shaped.
Germ inferior, one-celled, with numerous ovula, attached to
two or more parietal receptacles. Berry one-celled, many-
seeded. Embryo furnished with a perisperm, directions va-
rious.

With Jussieu, Lamarck, Gærtner and others, I have at last
separated the Gardenias with a one-celled seed vessel and
parietal receptacles from those which are two-celled, with
the receptacles attached to the partition. To those still called
Gardenia belong the following unarmed species, viz. G. flo-
rida, calyculata, costata, latifolia, arborea, lucida, gummi-
fera, tetrasperma, montana, and the two armed species, tur-
gida, and campanulata. And to the latter (Posoqueria)
belong uliginosa, dumetorum, nutans, longispina, fragrans,
fasticulata, and longiflora, all of which are armed.

SECT. I. Unarmed.

1. G. floridæ. Willd. spec. i. 1225.

Shrubby, unarmed. Leaves oval, acute at both ends.
Berries long, turbinate, with as many sharp ridges as there
are divisions in the calyx.

Sans. Gundhuraja.
Beng. Gundhuraj.


A large, very ramous shrub, found in gardens about Cal-
cutta, and originally from China.

Thunberg's description of it is the best I have seen, I can
only add that the flowers are axillary for the most part, and
that in the calyx I have always found a small inflected tooth-
like process at the bottom of each fissure, which exists also in that of the ripe berry. The seeds nestle in a firm, deep orange-coloured pulp, which is a substance employed for dyeing in some parts of India.

To distinguish it from Gardenia sulcata, Gaert. carp. iii. p. 78. tab. 194, I will add the following account of the fruit of this species. Germ turbinate, from five to six, acute-angled; at the base from three to five-celled; above one-celled, with from three to five parietal receptacles, to which the numerous ovula are attached. Berry oblong, orange-coloured, smooth, the size of a pigeon's egg, down the sides run six equidistant ribs, a continuation of the permanent, ensiform segments of the calyx, one-celled. Receptacles generally four, projecting from the lining of the cell to about one-fourth of its diameter, when they divide into two or more portions. Seeds numerous, nidulant in orange pulp, roundish, a little compressed, rugose; mode of attachment on the ripe fruit obscure. Perisperm conform to the seed, pale. Embryo straight, nearly as long as the perisperm. Cotyledons two, cordate. Radicle straight, pointing to, very near to the umbilicus.

2. G. calyculata. R.


Native place uncertain; some thirty years ago, it was brought from Hydradhad to Lord Pigot at Madras, who planted it in his garden there, where it was pointed out to me by Lady Clive in 1798. The flowers are large, white, and like most of the genus, fragrant.

3. G. costata. R.

Gardenia, Pentandria monogynia.

Berry drupaceous, oval, five-ribbed, one-celled, shell two-valved.

A native of the mountainous parts of India. From those of Chittagong, it has been introduced into the Botanic garden at Calcutta; where, in ten or twelve years it has arrived to the size of a small elegant tree. It blossoms in April, and the seeds take nearly one year to ripen.

Trunk straight, in twelve years old trees eighteen inches circumference. The branches expand but little, the bark of the ligneous parts is smooth and ash-coloured, that of the young shoots round, and somewhat harsh, with short, adpressed hairs; whole height from ten to twenty feet. Leaves opposite, short-petioled, oblong, and cuneiform-oblong, smooth, when young resinous, entire, pointed; veins numerous, large, and parallel; length from six to twelve inches, and the breadth from three to five. Stipules interfoliaceous, supporting the leaves. Flowers terminal, or nearly so, very large, the tube being above three inches long, and the border above four in diameter; when they first expand at day-break, they are white, but in the course of the day change to a pretty deep yellow, powerfully fragrant. Calyx cylindric; mouth irregularly divided into five lobes; outside resinous, and strongly marked with five, very prominent angles, caducous. (In my lucida, which this resembles most, it is permanent, smooth on the outside, and deeply divided into five uniform segments.) Corol; tube cylindric; border of five obliquely ovate segments. Anthers five, sessile, completely within the mouth of the tube, of two filiform lobes. Germ clavate, five-angled, and one-celled, with numerous ovula attached to two opposite receptacles, rising from the sides of the cell, as in Gaertner's figure of Chironia baccifera, carp. 2. t. 114. Style the length of the tube. Stigma rather above the tube, large, and consisting of two variously grooved lobes. Berry drupaceous, oblong, ventricose, smooth, yellow; five strong vertical ribs run its whole length. Pulp yellow, soft and rather fetid, one-celled. Shell thick, hard, and two-valved. Seeds nu-
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  

Gardenia.

4. G. latifolia. Willd. spec. i. 1226.
Arboreous, unarmed. Leaves opposite, or tern, sub-sessile, ovate. Flowers terminal, three-fold, sessile, from eight to nine-cleft. Berry drupaceous, round, even, one-celled, five-valved.

Hind. Papara.

Gardenia enneandra, König's Mss.

Telinga. Carlingua.

Is a native of barren rocky hills both in the Circars, and Carnatic, like the other species it flowers about the beginning of the hot season, and the seeds take nearly one year to ripen.

By slow growth it becomes a small tree, with sub-erect branches, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark. Leaves either opposite, or three-fold, in a good soil always three-fold, nearly sessile, inserted into the stipulary ring, obovate, entire, of a deep shining green on the upper side, paler on the lower; veins many and large, running parallel; in their axills are hollow glands, with hairy margins; from six to twelve inches long. Stipules annular within the leaves, splitting irregularly when old. Flowers one, two, three, or four, at the extremities of the branchlets, very large, very fragrant; when they first open in the morning white, gradually growing yellow before night. Peduncles short, one-flowered. Calyx small, irregularly divided. Corol; tube long, cylindric, smooth. Border large, spreading, from seven to eleven-cleft, divisions obliquely oblong, the length of the tube. Filaments none. Anthers corresponding with the number of segments in the border of the corol, linear, pointed at both ends, half immers
ed in the tube, the other half above its mouth. *Germ* oblong, one-celled, containing numerous ovula, attached to five parietal receptacles. Berry the size of a pullet's egg, nearly round, crowned, with a small part only of the tube of the calyx, which makes me suspect Gartner's *G. latifolia*, vol. iii. p. 78, must belong to a different species. That my plant is the original *latifolia* I know well, as I was with König when he first discovered it. Colour at all times a cineritious greenish yellow, a little scabrous, one-celled, and the internal, nuciform portion five-valved. *Seeds* very numerous, attached to five parietal receptacles.

**Obs.** This species is very deserving of notice. Its large, white, young, glossy, green leaves, independent of the size, beauty and fragrance of the flowers, render it very ornamental.

5. *G. lucida*. R.


A native of Chittagong and various other parts of India. It is in flower and fruit the greater part of the year.

**Trunk** short, and straight. *Branches* numerous, opposite, decussate, ascending, covered with smooth, ash-coloured bark; *young shoots* round, smooth, and generally incrusted with a little yellow resin, a bright yellow drop of which is often found on the gems. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, oblong, smooth; *margins* interior and waved; rather obtuse-pointed, hard to the feel, both surfaces polished; *nerves* numerous, parallel, and simple; about six inches long, and about three broad. *Stipules* annular, within the leaves; *mouth* variously divided into unequal, obtuse segments. *Penduncles* terminal, and above the axills, solitary, round, clavate, smooth, from half an inch to an inch long, supporting a simple
beautiful, large, pure white, fragrant flower. *Calyx* five-cleft. *Segments* ensiform, with the margins incurved, so as become subulate; permanent. *Corol; tube* cylindric, smooth, from one to two inches long, which is more than twice the length of the calyx. *Border* five-parted; *divisions* obliquely obovate-oblong, about the length of the tube. *Filaments* none. *Anther's* five, very long, slender and acute, half hid in the tube of the corol, and affixed by their backs to its mouth. *Germ* oblong, even, one-celled, containing numerous *ovula* attached to two parietal receptacles. *Style* length of the tube of the corol. *Stigma* clavate, exert. *Berry* drupaceous oblong, size of a pigeon's egg, smooth, crowned with the permanent calyx, one-celled, its inner lamina of a bony hardness, turning into the cell on opposite sides, but soon separated into two receptacles each. *Seeds* numerous, attached to the just mentioned receptacles. *Perisperm* conform to the seed. *Embryo* with two cordate cotyledons, and a cylindric radicle pointing to the umbilicus.

*Obs.* The total want of pubescence, structure of the stipules, length of the calyx, and sharpness of its divisions, distinguish this from *G. gummifera*, which it most resembles.


Arboreous, unarmed. *Leaves* ovate-oblong. *Flowers* terminal, often three-fold, sub-sessile; *tube* filiform; *border* five-parted. *Berry* drupaceous, even; *shell* four or five-valved.

*Tan.* Karinga marum.

*Teling.* Garga.

A native of the Circar mountains. Its leaves are deciduous during the cold season, and it continues naked till the hot season is pretty far advanced. Flowering time the beginning of the hot season while the tree is naked of leaves.

From the buds and wounds made in the bark there exudes a very beautiful yellow resin, like that from *Gardenia gummifera*.

The size, number, fragrance, mutability and beauty of the
flowers of this species, renders it more deserving of a place in our gardens than any species I know; I may even say, than G. *florida*.

The natives eat the ripe fruit.


Shrubby, with resinous gems. *Leaves* oblong, obtuse-pointed. *Divisions* of the *calyx* ovate, acute, and very short. *Tube* of the corol as long as the divisions of its border.

Native of Coromandel.

In a specimen in the Banksian herbarium, the divisions of the *calyx* are long, slender, and acute.

8. *G. tetrasperma*. R.


Found by Colonel Hardwicke on the mountains near Shreemugur. See *Asiatic Researches*, vi. 354.

**SECT. II. Armed.**

9. *G. montana*. R.

Arboreous. *Leaves* oblong-ventricose, downy underneath, terminal, short-peduncled. *Stamens* within the belly of the tube. *Berry* drupaceous, sub-rotund; *shell* from five to six-valved.

*Telinga*. Tellakakisha.

A small, ramous tree; armed with strong, short, acute thorns; a native of the Circar mountains. *Leaves* deciduous in December. It flowers about the beginning of the hot season, viz. in March and April, soon after which the leaves appear. *Bark* white, soft and spongy.

*Thorns* above the axills, opposite, spreading, short, but sharp; sometimes they are wanting. *Leaves* opposite on the young shoots, fascicled on the older, nearly sessile, oblong,
obtuse, entire, with the margins revolute, above shining and smooth, a little downy underneath, three inches long, by two broad. *Stipules* annular, within the leaves, membranous. *Flowers* three, four, five, or six, from little buds about the extremities of the naked branchlets, pretty large, very fragrant, when first open white, but soon becoming more or less yellow. *Peduncles* short, one-flowered. *Calyx* small, somewhat five-toothed, permanent. *Corol*; *tube* short, somewhat gibbous; *throat* smooth. *Border* from five to seven-cleft; *divisions* wedge-shaped, emarginate. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* in number equal to the segments of the border of the flowers, linear, entirely within the tube. *Nectary* a moniliform, fleshy ring surrounding the insertion of the style. The *stigma* just appears within the tube. *Berry* the size of a pullet's egg; scabrous, ash-colour and yellow mixed; an exterior, pulpy cortex covers a hard bony shell which immediately encloses the seeds with their pulpy nidus, it is one-celled, five or six-valved, and the incurved edges of the valves form the parietal receptacles for the seeds.

10. *G. campanulata. R.*


A native of the forests of Chittagong. Flowering time the month of March; seed ripe in November.

*Trunk* straight, but short, soon dividing and subdividing into numerous, stiff, erect, and spreading branches. *Bark* of the old parts brownish green, and pretty smooth; that of the tender parts lighter coloured; height of the shrub in five years, from five to ten feet. *Thorns* single, short, strong, and sharp, they generally terminate the little, lateral, opposite branchlets. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, broad-lanceolate, tapering most toward the base, entire, and smooth on both sides, from two to five inches long, and from one to two broad. *Stipules* triangular, acute. *Flowers* small, of a pale
yellowish white, short-peduncled, crowded on the extremities of short, rigid, lateral, spinous branchlets. Calyx cylindric, five-toothed. Corol with a five-sided, campanulate tube, and a border of five obliquely-ovate segments. Anthers five, sessile in the bell of the corol. Germ inferior, one-celled, containing numerous ovula attached to generally five, parietal receptacles. Style short. Stigma somewhat five-grooved, and situated deep in the tube. Berry round-ovate, the size of a golden pippin, smooth, depressed, and slightly five-furrowed at the apex and base; one-celled; the exterior tunic thick, fleshy, yellowish, with slender, hard, longitudinal fibres interspersed, the inner tunic thin and firm, but not bony, the edges of which turn in five portions, forming five parietal receptacles. Seeds minute, nidulant in a little yellow pulp. Perisperm conform to the seed, pale. Embryo straight. Cotyledons round. Radicle cylindric, pointing to the umbilicus.

Obs. The fruit is used by the natives as a cathartic and anthelmintic, and also to wash out stains in silk.

11. G. turgida. R.

Arboreous, with swelled mealy bark, branches brachiate. Thorns opposite and terminal. Leaves obovate, smooth. Flowers lateral, sub-solitary, calyx five-toothed, apices of the anthers scarcely peeping from the tube of the smooth corol.

A native of Bhotan, and introduced by Dr. Carey into the Botanic garden at Calcutta, where it blossoms during the months of March and April, the season when most other species of this genus are in flower, but after being twelve years in the garden it has not once ripened a single fruit.

Trunk straight. Bark very thick and spongy, appearing as if swollen and somewhat mealy. Branches brachiate, drooping short, and covered with bark like that of the trunk. Spines opposite, above the axills, and, when not terminal, in form of a small leaf-bearing branchlet, shorter than the leaves. Leaves opposite, sub-sessile, obovate, entire, smooth
on both sides, from one to four inches long, and from one to three broad. Stipules interfoliaceous, acute. Flowers laterally, generally single, sub-sessile, large, white, and fragrant. Calyx short, cylindric, smooth, mouth slightly five-toothed. Corol; tube many times longer than the calyx, somewhat gibbous. Border of five, spreading, and finally revolute, obliquely-oblong, obtuse segments. Stamina no filaments. Anthers' filiform, with their apices only peeping from the mouth of the tube. Germ turbinate, one-celled, ovula numerous, attached to four or five parietal receptacles. Style short. Stigma clavate, five-grooved, rather longer than the anthers.

Obs. The swollen, even bark of this species and its straight trunk even up through the branches, render it readily known and easily distinguished from all our other Indian Gardenias.

POSOQUERIA. Aubl. Juss. Lamarck, and Gärt. also Ceriscus of Gärt.

Calyx five or six-cleft. Corol tubular, border from five to six-parted. Germ inferior, two-celled; ovula numerous, attached to a free receptacle from the centre of the partition. Berry two-celled. Seeds numerous, nidulant. Embryo furnished with a perisperm, direction various.

1. P. uliginosa. R.

Arboreous, armed, branches straight, four-sided; branchlets decussate, horizontal, bearing the thorns and flowers at their extremities. Berry oval, drupaceous, even. Gardenia uliginosa. Willd. spec. i. 1228.

Beng. Peeralo.

Tam. Wagatta.

Telinga. Nella-kakisha.

A rigid ramous, small tree, armed with numerous, strong thorns. A native of various parts of India, delighting in moist places, such as the banks of rivers, low lands, &c. Flow-
Trunk short, covered with a dark, rust-coloured, scabrous bark. Branches, some stiffly erect, very rigid, four-cornered, thick set with short, round, diverging, decussated branchlets; others spreading. Thorns one, two, three, or four, at the extremities of the short, round branchlets just mentioned. Leaves opposite, on the young shoots, fascicled at the extremities of the branchlets, short-petioled, oblong, smooth, shining, entire, from two to three inches long, by one and a half broad. Stipules within the leaves as in the rest of the genus. Flowers one, two, or three upon their proper short peduncles, at the extremities of the branchlets, large, white and fragrant. Calyx tubular, obtusely five-toothed, permanent. Corol, mouth of the tube shut up with much white hair. Border flat, from five to eight-cleft; divisions orbicular. Nectary a fleshy, angular ring surrounding the base of the style. Germ inferior, two-celled, each containing numerous ovula, attached to a crescent-shaped receptacle in each cell, vertically united to the middle of the partition. Berry two-celled, size and shape of a pullet’s egg, bark ash-coloured, or olive gray; pulp in large quantity, hard and dry. Seeds numerous, oval, flattened, nidulant. Embryo furnished with a perisperm, its direction various.

The flowers of this species render it deserving of a conspicuous place in the flower garden. The uncommon appearance of the plant is also in its favour.

2. P. dumetorum. Willd. i. 1229.
Sub-arboreous, armed. Leaves obovate. Flowers lateral, and terminal, solitary; tube short, border five-parted. Berry drupaceous, spherical.

Gardenia dumetorum. Willd. i. 1229.
Telinga. Manga.
This is one of the most common, thorny, ramous shrubs,
or, in a good soil, small trees, on the coast; there is scarcely an uncultivated spot where it is not to be found. Flowering time the beginning of the wet season.

Dr. König's description of this shrub, published in the Supplementum Plantarum of the younger Linnaeus is good and full.

Germ two-celled, each containing many ovula attached to a crescent-shaped receptacle in each cell, which is vertically attached to the middle of the partition. Berry round, smooth, when ripe yellow, and much like a small crab apple both in size and appearance. Pulp in large quantity, of a firm, fleshy texture, two-celled. Seeds numerous, oval and oblong, attached as in the germ, and nestling in a quantity of gelatinous pulp. Perisperm conform to the seed. Embryo more than half the length of the seed, straight. Cotyledons roundish. Radicle cylindric, length of the cotyledons, vaga.

It is employed for fences, and fire-wood. The flowers like all the rest of this genus are highly fragrant, but in this species few in number.

The fruit when ripe, looks like a small yellow apple; if bruised and thrown into ponds where there are fish, they are soon intoxicated, and seen floating. If this is done during the hot season, it is said, the fish generally die, but if during the wet or cold season they recover.

Fishermen sometimes follow this mode to enable them to take the fish with more ease. They are not deemed less wholesome from the effects of the fruit. Cocculis Indicus does not grow in those parts, nor is it known or used there for this purpose.

3. P. nutans, R.


Ciriscus malabaricus. Gært. sem. i. t. 28, is with respect
to shape and size a very good representation of the berry, but to render it exact, the calycine segments, and the receptacles of the seeds must be added. The figures are too small for dumetorum growing in exactly the same spot, and with the same management. In the Botanic garden at Calcutta, in twelve years, this is a tall slender shrub with very slender drooping branches, and a trunk not thicker than a man’s wrist, whereas dumetorum of the same age has grown to be a stout, rigid, small tree, with a trunk two inches and a half in circumference, at four feet above the ground.

**Trunk** straight, from three to four feet high. **Branches** numerous, with the extreme divisions long, slender, and drooping; tender shoots a little hairy. **Spines** axillary, opposite, horizontal, straight, slender, but hard, stiff, and sharp. **Leaves** on the young shoots opposite, on the old ones fascicled, short-petioled, from cuneiform-oblong to round, from one to two inches long, by about one broad. **Stipules** triangular, acute, &c. as in the order. **Flowers** solitary from the old axills under the spines, with or without leaves, short-peduncled, middle-sized, white and fragrant. **Calyx** with a short, rather hairy, cylindric tube, and five-parted border, all permanent. **Corol**, outside sericeous. **Tube** very little longer than the calyx, swelled near the base, and there shut with a dense circle or valve of white hairs, pointing upwards. **Border** of five, obovate, spreading segments, which are imbricated in the bud. **Filaments**, scarcely any. **Anthers** filiform, without the tube. **Germ** turbinate, two-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to two peltate receptacles arising from the centre of the partition. **Style** rather longer than the tube of the corol, swelled near the middle. **Stigma** large, roundish, clammy, apex two-lobed. **Berry** the size of a nutmeg, nearly round, somewhat rugose, pulpy, crowned with the entire calyx, two-celled. **Seeds** numerous, small, oval, flattened. **Perisperm** and **embryo** as in the other species.
4. P. longispina, R.


A native of the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time the hot and rainy season.

Trunk straight. Branches numerous, the smaller long, slender, spreading, and drooping, a habit which immediately distinguishes this species from König's dumetorum; its branches being short and rigidly erect. Spines opposite or alternate, decussate, horizontal, straight, strong and sharp; length from one to two inches. Leaves on the young shoots opposite, on the old ones in fascicles below the spines, all are short-petioled, obovate-cuneate, entire, smooth on both sides; size varying, from half an inch to three inches in length. Stipules (examine the very young shoots to find them) within the leaves, subulate, pointed. Flowers solitary, short-peduncled, generally from the extremities of the little, leaf-bearing branchlets below the spines, rarely axillary, pretty large, pure white, and fragrant. Calyx perfectly smooth. Tube cylindric; border of five, ovate-cordate, permanent segments. In dumetorum the tube only is permanent. Corol salver-shaped. Tube as long as the tube of the calyx, villous on the outside, within, a ring of projecting hairs shuts it up about the middle. Border of five, obliquely ovate, spreading divisions. Filaments none. Anthers five, linear, affixed over the fissures of the border of the corol, and entirely without its tube. Style thickened at the middle. Stigma erect, two-lobed. Berry obovate (in P. dumetorum round,) size of a large nutmeg, smooth, two-celled. Seeds numerous, immersed in pulp.

Obs. Thunberg's Gardenia spinosa is a plant I have not seen, if it be not König's dumetorum or this very species I have now described, consequently cannot say wherein they differ, but from dumetorum, which I know well, it differs
very conspicuously in the structure, and disposition of the branches, in the shape of the fruit, and in the border of the calyx being permanent.


*Telinga*. Pedally.

With *P. dumetorum* it is a common, rigid, shrubby species; it seems also to delight in a poor soil, and like it is armed with strong sharp thorns. Brought into a good soil these almost totally disappear. It flowers about the beginning of the rains in June and July.

Leaves opposite on the young shoots, fascicled on the old ones, short-petioled, oblong; on both sides are smooth and glossy hollow glands in the axils of the large nerves; border hairy; from two to three inches long, by one and a half broad. Stipules connecting the petioles, acute. Umbellets simple, small, terminal, or from small tuberosities on the branchlets, bearing many, small, white, fragrant flowers. Peduncles short. Bracte, a small, acute one at the base of each pedicel. Calyx five-toothed, toothlets acute. Corol, throat hairy. Border always five-cleft, divisions acute. Stamens and pistillum as in the genus. Berry the size of a small cherry, red, two-celled. Seeds from eight to twelve in both cells, kidney-shaped, orange-coloured.

*Obs.* I know of no use this tree is put to, except to make fences, for which it is well adapted, particularly when it is the produce of a poor barren soil, it is then well armed with strong thorns. The flowers like those of all the rest, are delightfully fragrant.

6. *P. fasciculata*. R.

Shrubby, spines axillary, patent. Leaves ovate-oblong,
sub-sessile. *Fascicles* axillary, and in the forks of the branches. *Berries* two-celled.

A middling-sized, very ramous, well armed shrub, a native of Silhet, where it blossoms in March and April.

*Branchlets* smooth, opposite and dichotomous. *Spines* axillary, patent; straight, rather short. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, ovate-oblong, entire, pretty smooth, from one to three inches long. *Stipules* interfoliaceous, acuminate. *Flowers* collected into small, sub-sessile fascicles, in the forks of the dichotomous branchlets, or axillary, middling-sized, and like those of most of the other species, fragrant; when they first expand they are white, but gradually change to pale yellow by the second day. *Calyx* hairy, margin divided into five, subulate segments. *Corol* infundibuliform, border of five oblong segments. *Filaments* scarcely any. *Anthers* five, linear, one-third of their length within the tube of the corol. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, each containing many ovula attached to a receptacle rising from the centre of the partition. *Style* of the corol. *Stigma* clavate, unequally two-lobed.

7. *P. longiflora. R.*


Compare with *Gardenia multiflora. Willd. i. p. 1231.*

A native of Chittagong, where it grows to be a pretty large tree. It flowers during the hot season, and the seeds ripen in July and August.

*Branches* and *branchlets* opposite, and smooth. *Spines* axillary, very strong, sharp, and considerably recurved. *Leaves* opposite, short-petioled, from broad-lanceolar to oblong, entire, smooth, from four to six inches long, by one and a half or two broad. *Stipules* as in the order. *Corymbs* terminal, and axillary, short, generally about eleven to thirteen-flowered, every part smooth. *Flowers* large, pale, or nearly
white when they first expand, becoming yellow by the second day, fragrant. *Calyx* tubular, mouth cut into five, semilunar segments. *Corol*; *tube* long and slender; *border* of five, unequally lanceolate, spreading segments. *Filaments* none. *Anthers* five, linear, attached to the mouth of the tube of the corol. *Germ* inferior, two-celled, with many ovula in each, attached to their elevated fleshy receptacle, rising from the centre of the partition. *Berries* the size of common cherries, when ripe yellow, smooth, fleshy, two-celled. *Seeds* numerous, &c. &c. as in the genus.

8. *P. floribunda*, *R.*

Sub-arboresous, armed. *Leaves* opposite and fascicled, obovate, cuneate. *Flowers* in lateral fascicles; *calyx* longer than the tube of the corol, its segments lanceolate. *Berries* ovate-cordate, polished.

A large, rigid, ramous shrub, or, in a good soil, small tree, like *dumetorum* a native of the coast of Coromandel. Flowering time April and May, and the seeds ripen immediately after the rains.

*Trunk* in ten years old plants in the Botanic garden at Calcutta as thick as a man's leg, but short, soon dividing into numerous branches, and straight, stiff branchlets, in every direction. *Bark* ash-coloured, on the oldest parts considerably cracked. *Spines* axillary, and rarely more than one to each pair of leaves; about an inch long, stiff, straight, rigid and sharp. *Leaves* on the tender shoots opposite, on the old flower-bearing twig fascicled, round the flower sub-sessile; the general form obovate, tapering a good deal to the base; obtuse, smooth, from one to two inches long, by one broad. *Stipules* as in the order. *Flowers* short-peduncled, generally from four to six produced from each of the small lateral, short, scaly spurs, (as they are called by gardeners,) of a middling size, and fragrant, when they first expand pure white, but soon becoming yellow. *Calyx* smooth; *tube* cylindrical; *segments* of the border generally five, sub-lanceo-
late, acuminate, permanent. **Corol**, outside sericeous. **Tube** rather shorter than the calyx, shut about the middle with a valve of fine white hairs pointing up. **Border** of five, obovate segments. **Filaments** scarcely any. **Anthers** linear, spreading. **Germ** turbiniate, two-celled, ovula numerous, attached to a far-projecting receptacle from the centre of each side of the partition. **Style** rather longer than the tube of the corol, swelled toward the middle. **Stigma** oblong, two-lobed. **Berries** broad, ovate-cordate, polished, size of a prune, crowned with the remaining tube of the calyx; two-celled. **Seeds** numerous, &c. &c. as in the other species.
**INDEX.**

"... The words in italics are synonyms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achyranthes alternifolia</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Alpinia bracteata</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>aquatica</strong></td>
<td>673</td>
<td><strong>calcarata</strong></td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aspera</strong></td>
<td>672</td>
<td><strong>Cardamomum</strong></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>diandra</strong></td>
<td>677</td>
<td><strong>Cardamomum me-</strong></td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ferruginea</strong></td>
<td>675</td>
<td>dium**</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>incana</strong></td>
<td>671</td>
<td><strong>Galanga</strong></td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lanata</strong></td>
<td>676</td>
<td><strong>linguiforme</strong></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lappacea</strong></td>
<td>673</td>
<td><strong>malaccensis</strong></td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monsoniae</strong></td>
<td>673</td>
<td><strong>mutica</strong></td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nodiflora</strong></td>
<td>678</td>
<td><strong>nutans</strong></td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prostrata</strong></td>
<td>674</td>
<td><strong>spicata</strong></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>scandens</strong></td>
<td>676</td>
<td><strong>punicia</strong></td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sericea</strong></td>
<td>675</td>
<td><strong>sessilis</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>triandra</strong></td>
<td>673</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Adhatoda spicata | 132 |
| Adpendix duplo folio | 430 |
| **laciniata** | 435 |
| *Egilops exaltata* | 355 |
| Agrostis coromandeliana | 316 |
| **diandra** | 317 |
| **linearis** | 289 |
| **Matrella** | 317 |
| **maxima** | 317 |
| **tenacissima** | 316 |

| Aira filiformis | 326 |
| Alpinia Allughas | 61 |
| Alpinia bracteata | 63 |
| **calcarata** | 69 |
| **Cardamomum** | 70 |
| **Cardamomum me-** | 74 |
| **Galanga** | 59 |
| **linguiforme** | 75 |
| **malaccensis** | 64 |
| **mutica** | 67 |
| **nutans** | 65 |
| **spicata** | 70 |
| **punicia** | 73 |
| **sessilis** | 15 |
| *Alsine multiflora* | 360 |
| *Alyxia stellata* | 699 |
| *Amalago* | 160 |
| *Amaranthoides indicum,* | |
| **nodiflorum, &c.** | 678 |
| **spicatum sper-** | |
| *gula flijis** | 673 |
| *Amaranthus humilis folis* | |
| **oppositis, &c.** | 678 |
| **spicatus zeyla-** | |
| *nicus, &c.** | 672 |
| **vulgaris** | 679 |

*Vol. I.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammania nana</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— octandra</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pentandra</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— rotundifolia</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— vesicatoria</td>
<td>426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amomum aculeatum</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— angustifolium</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— aromaticum</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Curcuma</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— dealbatum</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— maximum</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— repens</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— subulatum</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Zerumbet</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Zerumbeth</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Zinziber</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampacys angustifolia</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampadoo Barrowing</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana-Chunda</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana-parua</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andropogon aciculatus</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— barbatum</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— bicolor</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— binatus</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Bladhii</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cernuus</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— conjugatus</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— contortus</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cymbarius</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— fascicularis</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— filiformis</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— glaber</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ischemum</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Iwarancusa</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lanceolatus</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— laxus</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andropogon Martini</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— miliaceus</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— montanus</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— monandrus</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— muricatus</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— parviflorus</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pertusus</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— polystachyos</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pumilus</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— punctatus</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— saccharatus</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— saccharoides</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— scandens</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Schæanthus</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— serratus</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sorghum</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tenellus</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tridentatus</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tristachyos</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— verticillatus</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthistiria arundinacea</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— ciliata</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cymbaria</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— heterooclita</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— polystachya</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— prostrata</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— scandens</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthoxanthum indicum</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirrhinum humile</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apluda aristata</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— geniculata</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apocynum foetidum</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquilicia Otillis</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Sambucina</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardisia colorata</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— crenata</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardisia divergens</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— glandulosa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lanceolata</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— paniculata</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— solanacea</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— villosa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— umbellata</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristidia depressa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Hystrix</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— setacea</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundastrum</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundo bengalensis</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— bifaria</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Karka</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphota</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baeobotrys glabra</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— indica</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— nemoralis</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— tetandra</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— ramentacea</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballel</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bancudus angustifolia</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banducus latifolia</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banksia speciosa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bata</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belameando-shular mini</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bela modagam</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belilla</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belutta-adeka-manjen</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Tsjori valli</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bem Curini</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bena patsja</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beella-codi</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburnia monodelpha</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blitum frutescens</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boerhaavia diandra</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— erecta</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— procumbens</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borago indica</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— spinulosa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— zeylanica</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brucea sumatranana</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddlea Neemda</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buglossom littoreum</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Büttnera herbacea</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pilosa</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadamba jasminiflora</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cada pilava</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadelari</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callicarpa acuminata</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— americana</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— arborea</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cana</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cuspidata</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— incana</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lanata</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lanceolaria</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— longifolia</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— macrophylla</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pentandra</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— purpurea</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camalata</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanula dehiscens</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lancifolia</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camunium chinfolia</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannacorus</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna indica</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canscara</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cansjera scandens</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canthium angustifolium</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canthium didymum</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— moluccanum</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— parvisflorum</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— parvisfolium</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsicum annuum</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cerasiforme</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— frutescens</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— grossum</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— minimum</td>
<td>574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— purpureum</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cara caniram</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caranga amara</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcuma</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardamomum minus</td>
<td>37, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carim curini</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cariram</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carissa axillaris</td>
<td>691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Carandas</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— diffusa</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— villosa</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catta-tirpali</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catsjopiri</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavara-pullu</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus asiatica</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedrela Toona</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celastrus emarginata</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— glaucus</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— micrantha</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— monosperma</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— montana</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— multiflora</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nutans</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— obtusifolia</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— paniculata</td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— robustus</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— trigyna</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celastrus verticillata</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celosis argentea</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— baccata</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cernua</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— comosa</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— corymbosa</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cristata</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Monsonice</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nodiflora</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— polysperma</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— spinescens</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenchrus biflorus</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— muricatus</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerbera fructicosa</td>
<td>691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— maculata</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Odallam</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamaelaea trifolia, &amp;c.</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandana</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenopodium incanum, &amp;c</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheru-chunda</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chionanthus dichotoma</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chironia carinata</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— centaureoides</td>
<td>584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chironia trinervia</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chitraca</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloranthis inconspicuus</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloris barbata</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— montana</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— polystachya</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tenella</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— ramiflora</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— zeylanica</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysophyllum acumina- tum</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinchona excelsa</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— thrysiflora</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDEX.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Page</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ciriscus malabaricus</strong></td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cissus adnata</strong></td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— angustifolia</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— auriculata</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— carnosa</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cordata</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— elongata</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— feminea</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— glauca</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— heptapylla</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lanceolaria</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pedata</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— quadrangularis</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— serratula</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— setosa</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— vitiginea</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clove-scented creeper</strong></td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coffea angustifolia</strong></td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— arabica</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— bengalensis</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pedunculata</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tetrandra</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coldenia procumbens</strong></td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coluppa</strong></td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commelina bengalensis</strong></td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cespitosa</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— communis</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— herbacea</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— moluccana</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nana</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nudiflora</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— salicifolia</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— scapiflora</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Convolvulus batatus</strong></td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— bicolor</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— bilobatus</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Convolvulus blandus</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cuneatus</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— calycinus</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cespitosus</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— copticus</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— digitatus</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— dentatus</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— fastigiatus</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— flagelliformis</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— foetidus</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— gangeticus</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— grandiflorus</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— heptaphyllus</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— hirsutus</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— laurifolius</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— malabaricus</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Malcolmii</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— marinus</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— maximus 469, 497</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— medium</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nervus</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— muricatus</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— obscurus</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— paniculatus</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— parviflorus</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pedatus</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pentagonus</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pes-capra</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pilosus</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— reniformis</td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— repens</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— semidigynus</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— sphaerocephalus</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— stipulaceus</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tridentatus</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— turpethum</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convolvulus vitifolius</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordia angustifolia</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanulata</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandis</td>
<td>593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latifolia</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoica</td>
<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muluccana</td>
<td>594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myxa</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygama</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retusa</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serrata</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costus speciosus</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranzia</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crusta ollæ</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ollæ major</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumud</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumuda</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupi</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curcuma æruginosa</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amada</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angustifolia</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesia</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comosa</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestica major</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elata</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferruginea</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lencorrhiza</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longa</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petiolata</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclinata</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubescens</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viridiflora</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanthorrhzyza</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zedoaria</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curcuma Zerumbet</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuscuta aggregata</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitata</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexa</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulcata</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynoglossum diffusum</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marifolium</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racemosum</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynosurus ægypticus</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corocanus</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicus</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyperus alopecuroides</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristatus</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capillaris</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castaneus</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressus</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruentus</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difformis</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffusus</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitatus</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distans</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubius</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elatus</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavidus</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glomeratus</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haspan</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexastachys</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incurvatus</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inundatus</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iria</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jemenicus</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyllingæoides</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateralis</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longus</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monoccephalus</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species/Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyperus mucronatus</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- niveus</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- Pangorei</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- pectinatus</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- pertenuis</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- pigmæus</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- polystachyos</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- procerus</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- pumilus</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- punctatus</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- rotundus</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- semi-nudus</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- spinulosus</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- squarrosus</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- tegetus</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- tenuiflorus</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- tortuosus</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- tuberosus</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- umbellatus</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- verticillatus</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dactylis lagopoides</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- brevifolia</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalrymplea pomifera</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar-zard</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datura fastuosa</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- metel</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeringia celosioides</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- tetracygna</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentella repens</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthera malabarica</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diodia orientalis</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donax Arundastrum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dracontium spinosum</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysoda fasciculata</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erhetia aspera</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- buxifolia</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- internodis</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- laevis</td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- serrata</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- setosa</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- uniflora</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elæagnus arborea</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- conferata</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- foliiis oblongis</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- triflora</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elæodendrum indicum</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- glaucum</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elettadi Maravara</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elettaria</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleusine ægyptica</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- calycina</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- Coracana</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- indica</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- stricta</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- verticillata</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elytaria crenata</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embelia ribes</td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- robusta</td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- vestita</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephemerum dipetalum</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- bengalense</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eranthemum barlerioides</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- diantherum</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- montanum</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- pulchellum</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- racemosum</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----- suffruticosum</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erimia-Tali</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erycibe paniculata</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euonymus atropurpurea</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— garcinifolia</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— glabra</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphrasia, Alsines angustifolium</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolvulus tridentus</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exacum bicolor</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— carinatum</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— sulcatum</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— tetragonum</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— zeylanicum</td>
<td>398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagara Budrunga</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— nitida</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Rhetsa</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— triphylla</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagraea elliptica</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— fragrans</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fimbristylis argentea</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— miliacea</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fissilia psittacorum</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flamma sylvarum</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flos cardinalis</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Manoreae plenus</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folium bracteatum</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— buccinatum</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Causonis</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus chinensis</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frutex aquosus, foemina</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuirena ciliaris</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funis crepitans major</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— quadrangularis</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— viminalis</td>
<td>629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— uncatus angustifolius</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gartniera Pangati</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galanga major</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— malaccensis</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandarussa</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandelsulium</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardenia arborea</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— calyculata</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— campanulata</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— costata</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— demetorum</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— enneandra</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— florida</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— fragrans</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— gummifera</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— latifolia</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lucida</td>
<td>707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— montana</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— spinosa</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— tetrasperma</td>
<td>709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— turgida</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— uliginosa</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globba bulbifera</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Careyana</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Hura</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— marantina</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— nutans</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— orixensis</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pendula</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— racemosa</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— spatulata</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— subulata</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramen acciculatum</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— capitatum</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— caricosum</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cyperoides, &amp;c.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>——</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramen cyperoides, &amp;c.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— elegans, &amp;c.</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— rarius</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— madraspata-num</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— fumi</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— paniceum</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— vaccinum</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratiola alata</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— amara</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cuneifolia</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— grandiflora</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— hyssopioides</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— integrifolia</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— involucrata</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— juncea</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lobelioides</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lucida</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Monnieria</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— oppositifolia</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— parviflora</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— racemosa</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— reptans</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— rotundifolia</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— serrata</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— veronicifolia</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grossularia spinis vidua, &amp;c.</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouania tiliæfolia</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guettarda speciosa</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyrocarpus asiaticus</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Jacquini</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gynopogon stellatum</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamiltonia pilosa</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— suaveolens</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpullia cupanioides</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedychium angustifolium</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— coronarium</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— flavum</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— gracile</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedyotis auricularia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— ...</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— geniculata</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— hispida</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lineata</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— scandens</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliconia buccinata</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliotropium coromandelium-anum</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— indicum</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— paniculatum</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellenia Allughas</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemapushpica</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herba spiralis hirsuta</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippocratea arborea</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— indica</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— obtusifolia</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holcus bicolor</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cernuus</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— ciliatus</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— nervus</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pertusus</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— saccharatus</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Sorghum</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— spicatus</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hordeum hexastichon</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hovenia dulcis</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hummatu</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunteria corymbosa</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hura siamensium</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophylax diffusa</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— herbacea</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophyllax maritima ...</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pumila ...</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— umbellata ...</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illecebrum javanicum ...</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lanatum ...</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Monsonia ...</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— sessile ...</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impatiens balsamina ...</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— natans ...</td>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— tripetala ...</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inota-Inodien ... ...</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inschi ... ... ...</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inschi kua ... ... ...</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomea bona-nox ...</td>
<td>494, 497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cœrulea ...</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cœrulescens ...</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cándicans ...</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— grandiflora ...</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— mauritiana ...</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— multiflora ...</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— muricata ...</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— paniculata ...</td>
<td>471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pes-tigridis ...</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pileata ...</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— phoenicea ...</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— quamoclit ...</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— repens ...</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— salicifolia ...</td>
<td>498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— sepiaria ...</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— zeylanica ...</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ira ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iresine javanica ...</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris chinensis ... ...</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischænum aristatum ...</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— conjugatum ...</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischænum cuspidatum ...</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— geniculatum ...</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— repens ...</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— rugosum ...</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— semisagittatum ...</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— tenellum ...</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itea umbellata ... ...</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imarancusa ... ... ...</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ixia chinensis ... ...</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ixora acuminata ... ...</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— alba ... ...</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Bandhuca ... ...</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— barbata ... ...</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— brachiata ... ...</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— coccinea ... ...</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— ... ... ... ... ...</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— congesta ... ...</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cuneifolia ... ...</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— fulgens ... ...</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— lanceolaria ... ...</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— parviflora ... ...</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Pavetta ... ... ...</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— stricta ... ...</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— tenuiflora ... ...</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— tomentosa ... ...</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— undulata ... ...</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— villosa ... ... ...</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum angustifolium ...</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— arborescens ...</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— auriculatum ...</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— bracteatum ...</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— chrysanthemum ...</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— coarctatum ...</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— elongatum ...</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— flore tetrapetal ...</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum grandiflorum</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— heterophyllum</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— hirsutum</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lanceolatum</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— latifolium</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— laurifolium</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— limonii folio conj.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lancifolium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pectinata</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pubescens</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— scandens</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— simplicifolium</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— trinerve</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tubiflorum</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— undulatum</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— vimeum</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Zambac</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jatus</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnia coromandeliana</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— salacioides</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jujubas zizyphus zeylanica</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus odoratus</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justicia acaulis</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Adhatoda</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— alba</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Betonica</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— bicalyculata</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— bivalvis</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— chinensis</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— decussata</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Ecbolium</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— echioides</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Gandarussa</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— glabra</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lamifolia</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lanceolaria</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kämpferia angustifolia</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Galanga</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— ovalifolia</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pandurata</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— rotunda</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaka-toddali</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanden-kara</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kappa-kelengu</td>
<td>483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karinta-kali</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katou-tsjaka</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katsjiletti-pullu</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katsjula Kelengu</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kattu-kelengu</strong> ..............</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Katu-bala</strong> .................</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Katu-ntsiregam-Mulla</strong> ......</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Katu mitsjegam-Mulla</strong> ......</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kennelli-itti-kanni</strong> ......</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kerpa</strong> .....................</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Knoxia umbellata</strong> ..........</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kol pulla</strong> .................</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Konda pulla</strong> ..............</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kudda mulla</strong> ..............</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kudira pulla</strong> .............</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kunjun Cora</strong> ..............</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kyllingia cyperioides</strong> ....</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— monocephala ............</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— triceps .................</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— umbellata ..............</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lampujum sylvestre minus</strong></td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lappago biflora</strong> ..........</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lasia aculeata</strong> ...........</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leea crispa</strong> ..............</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— hirta ...................</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— integrifolia ............</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— macrophylla .............</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— robusta ................</td>
<td>655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— sambucina ..............</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Staphylea ..............</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lettsomia aggregata</strong> ......</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— argentea ...............</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— bona-nox ...............</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— cuneata .................</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— cymosa ..................</td>
<td>492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— nervosa ................</td>
<td>488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— ornata ..................</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— pomaceae ...............</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— setosa ..................</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lettsomia splendens</strong> ......</td>
<td>487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— strigosa ...............</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— uniflora ................</td>
<td>495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ligustrum nepalense</strong> ......</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linociera purpurea</strong> ......</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lithospermum viridiflorum</strong></td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lobelia nicotianifolia</strong> ...</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— radicans ...............</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Taccuda .................</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— trigona ................</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lecengia indica</strong> ..........</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lonicera quinquclocularis</strong></td>
<td>537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loranthus ampullaceus</strong> ....</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— bicolor .................</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— clavatus ...............</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— ferrugineus .............</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— globosus ...............</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— involucratus ...........</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— pentapetalus ...........</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— Scyrulla ...............</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ludwigia parviflora</strong> ......</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— prostrata ..............</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lussa Radja</strong> ..............</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lyccium fætidum</strong> ..........</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— indicum ................</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— japonicum ..............</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lycopus dianthera</strong> .......</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lysimachia folia sinuta,</strong></td>
<td>...... 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;c. .........................</td>
<td>......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macrocnemum parvisflorum</strong></td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>———— stipulaceum ............</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magorium Sambac</strong> ..........</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mal-a-inschi-kua</strong> .......</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malun-kua</strong> ...............</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mallica</strong> .................</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malum indicum</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manga domestica</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangifera glauca</td>
<td>639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- indica</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- oppositifolia</td>
<td>640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- sylvestrica</td>
<td>644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manisurus granularis</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- Myurus</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manjella-kua</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maranta malaccensis</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariguti</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariscus umbellatus</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashandari</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melica diandra</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- digitata</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- latifolia</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- refracta</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menyanthes cristata</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- indica</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meriam pulli</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milium cimicinum</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millingtonia pinnata</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- simplicifolia</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- filiforme</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- ramosum</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- sanguinale</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milnea edulis</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modira Caranam</td>
<td>578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molago-codi</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollugo pentaphylla</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- triphylla</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- verticillata</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morea chinensis</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morinda angustifolia</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- bracteata</td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- citrifolia</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morinda exserta</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- multiflora</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- scandens</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- tinctoria</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motta pullu</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mottenga</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulen pullu</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munda-valli</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munja pumeram</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa coccinea</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- glauca</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- ornata</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- sapientum</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- superba</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussaenda corymbosa</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- frondosa</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- zeylanica</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myriophyllum tentradrum</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- tuberculatum</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalla-mulla</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalugu</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naru-killa</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauclea cadamba</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- cordata</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- cordifolia</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- glabra</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- macrophylla</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- ovalifolia</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- parvifolia</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- purpurea</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- rotundifolia</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- sessilifolia</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- tetrandra</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- undulata</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Term</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedel-Ambel</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neerija dichotoma</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelen tsjunda</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nella mura</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nila-Barudena</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyctanthes arbor tristis</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- elongata</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- grandiflora</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- multiflora</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- pubescens</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- scandens</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- triflora</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ochrosia</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odallam</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olax imbricata</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- scandens</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldenlandia alata</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- biflora</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- chrystillina</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- diffusa</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- herbacea</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- paniculata</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- ramosa</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- repens</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- umbellata</td>
<td>421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olea dioica</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- fragrans</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- paniculata</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olus-vagum</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophiorrhiza Mungos</td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- villosa</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophioxylon serpentinum</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paederia ereta</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- foetida</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paederia recurva</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pal-modecca</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum aegypticum</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- aristatum</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- barbatum</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- brevifolium</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- brizoides</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- Burmanni</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- ciliare</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- cimicinum</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- colonum</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- conglomeratum</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- conjugatum</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- corymbosum</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- costatum</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- crus corvi</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- curvatum</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- cuspidatum</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- dactylon</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- dimidiatum</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- filiforme</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- flavidum</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- fluitans</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- frumentaceum</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- glaucum</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- gramineum, seu</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naatsjoni</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- grossarium</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- hirsutum</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- hirtellum</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- hispidulum</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- holcoides</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- indicum</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--- interruptum</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum involucratum</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— italicum</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lanceolatum</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lineare</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— miliaceum</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— miliare</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— montanum</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nervosum</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— paludosum</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— patens</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— plicatum</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— repens</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— sanguinale</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— sarmentosum</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— serratulum</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— setigerum</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— spicatum</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— squarrosum</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— stagninum</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— strictum</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tenellum</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tenue</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tomentosum</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— trigonum</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— uliginosum</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— umbrosum</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— verticillatum</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panover isjeiana</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardanthus chinensis</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlum arbor tristis</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paronychia folis ad geni-cula confertis, &amp;c.</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum Kora</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— longiflorum</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— longifolium</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— orbiculare</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— scrobiculatum</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulinia asiatica</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavetta indica</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— s. Mallemamothe</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pee-Mottenga</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pee-tumba</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perim toddali</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perotis latifolia</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peveti</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaris muricata</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceum depressum</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillyrea paniculata</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— robusta</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phleum crinitum</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrynium capitatum</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— dichotomum</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— imbricatum</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— parviflorum</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— virgatum</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllodes placentaria</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physalis alkekengi</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— flexuosa</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— minima</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— peruviana</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyteuma begonifolium</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piper angustifolium</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— arborescens</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Betle</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— canninum</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Chaba</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Cubeba</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— diffusum</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lanatum</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— latifolium</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— longum</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index Item</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piper Malamiris</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— methysticum</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nigrum</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— peepuloides</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— <em>qui saururus</em></td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— rostratum</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— sarmentosum</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— saxatile</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— sylvatium</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— trioicum</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitsjigam mullo</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittosporum Tobira</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pladera decussata</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— perfoliata</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pusilla</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— sessilifolia</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— virgata</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantago Isphagula</td>
<td>404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbago rosea</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— zeylanica</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poa bifaria</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— chinensis</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— ciliaris</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cylindrica</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— cynosuroides</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— diandra</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— elegans</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— flexuosa</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— gangetica</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— interrupta</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— <em>malabarica</em></td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— multiflora</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nutans</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— paniculata</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— plumosa</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— procea</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poa punctata</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tenella</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— unioloides</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— viscasa</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pommereulla Cornucopiae</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pongati</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porana paniculata</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— racemosa</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— volubilis</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Porphyra dichotoma</em></td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posoqueria dumentorum</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— fasciculata</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— floribunda</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— fragrans</td>
<td>717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— longiflora</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— longispina</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nutans</td>
<td>714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— uliginosa</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potamogeton indicum</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tuberosum</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pothos caudata</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— decursiva</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— gigantea</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— gracilis</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— heterophylla</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Lasia</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Poopea</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pertusa</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pinnata</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pinnatifida</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— officinalis</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— scandens</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psathura borbonica</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotria asiatica</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— herbacea</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pul colli</em></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDEX.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Page</strong></td>
<td><strong>Page</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pullassarium</strong></td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulli-schovadi</strong></td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pyrostria hexasperma</strong></td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radix Mungo</strong></td>
<td>701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Mustela</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— versicatoria</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ramaccium</strong></td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Randia polysperma</strong></td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— racemosa</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— stricta</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rava pu</strong></td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renealmia calcarata</strong></td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nutans</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhamnus acuminata</strong></td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— circumscissus</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— incanus</td>
<td>603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lucidus</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nummalaria</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— virgatus</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Xylopyrus</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhaphis trivalvis</strong></td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhopola excelsa</strong></td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— moluccana</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— robusta</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— serrata</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ribesioides</strong></td>
<td>586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rivina paniculata</strong></td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rondeletia asiatica</strong></td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— exserta</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— paniculata</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— scandens</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tetrandra</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— tinctoria</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rottbœllia biflora</strong></td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— compressa</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Santalum album ... 442
— myrrthifolium 444
— verum ... 442
Sarissus aniceps ... 373
Scrubria scabra ... 86
— triflora ... 86
Scaevola oppositifolia ... 528
— taccada ... 527
Schembra-valli ... 660
Scheris valli canirum ... 441
Schettia-bula ... 677
Schetti ... ... 375
Schetti codivel ... 463
Schaenanthum amboicineum 274
Schaenanthus odoratus 274
Schaenus articulata ... 184
Schovanna-Adamboe ... 486
Schrebera albens ... 638
— swietenioides ... 109
Schunamba rabbi ... 406
Scirpus acutangulus ... 213
— aestivalis ... 227
— anceps ... 230
— antarcticus ... 223
— argenteus ... 223
— articulatus ... 214
— arvensis ... 224
— atropurpureus 219
— bifurcatus 220
— brevifolius 226
— capitatus ... 215
— caribeus ... 216
— complanatus ... 228
— diphylUus 227
— dubius ... 215
— globosus ... 217

Scirpus glomeratus ... 224
— grossus ... 231
— incurvatus ... 214
— intricatus ... 190
— juncoidees ... 216
— Kysoor ... 230
— lateralis ... 217
— maximus ... 231
— mediue ... 213
— miliaeceus ... 227
— minimus ... 219
— monander ... 228
— monostachyos ... 219
— mucronatus ... 216
— pallescens ... 229
— pectinatus ... 218
— pentagonus ... 218
— plantagineus ... 212
— quinquantarius ... 229
— scaber ... 220
— scheonoides ... 221
— spiralis ... 212
— squarrosus ... 222
— strictus ... 226
— strobilinus ... 219
— subarticulatus ... 215
— supinus ... 217
— tenellus ... 224
— tetragonous ... 228
— triangulatus ... 217
— tridentatus ... 225
— tristachyos ... 221
— tuberosus ... 210
— tumidus ... 212
Scopolia aculeata ... 616
INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sebestina officinalis</th>
<th>590</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sendera-clandi</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sephalica</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Septala</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serissa feetida</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shringata</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideroxylon tomentosum</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirium arborescens tertium</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— frigidum</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— myrtifolium</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solanum aethiopicum</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— auriculatum</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— decemdentatum</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— diffusum</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— frutescens</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— hirsutum</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— incanum chinense</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— indicum</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— insanum</td>
<td>568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Jacquinii</td>
<td>669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— longum</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lycopersicum</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— melongena</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— pubescens</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— rubrum</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— spirale</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— stramonifolium</td>
<td>572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— trilobatum</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soncorus</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soneri-illa</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonerilla angustifolia</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— emaculata</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— maculata</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— moluccana</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermacoce articularis</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— costata</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spermacoce exserta</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— glabra</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— hispida</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— laevis</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— lineata</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nana</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— scabra</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— semi-erectus</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— strictus</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— sumatrensis</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— teres</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphenoclea Pongatium</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— zeylanica</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stramonia indica prima</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— — tertia</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strychnos colubrina</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— nux-vomica</td>
<td>575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— potatorum</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surenus</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tala-Neli</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tali-pulli</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talu della</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tardavel</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tectona grandis</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tekka</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teretu pullu</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalia cannaformis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilo-Onapa</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiru-talli</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobira</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toddalia</td>
<td>617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomba-codivelli</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomex tomentosa</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradescantia malabarica</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapa bicornis</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapa bispinosa</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— quadrispinosa</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triosteum hirsutum</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— hybernum</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trongum hortense</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsiana speciosa</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsiovanna-Amel-Podi</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjama pullu</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjana-Kua</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjanga pupum</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjera conirum</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjeria-belutta-adeka-manjen</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— kuren pulla</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjeroea-citambel</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjetta pulla</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjiregam Mulla</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjora Valli</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjude marum</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsjuria cranti</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunga diandra</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— læavigata</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— triceps</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Tsjelli</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungaria acida</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— cirrhiflora</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— Gambier</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— ovalifolia</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pedicellata</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— pilosa</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— sclerophylla</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—— sessilifructus</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utricularia biflora</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utricularia bipinnata</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyris indica</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zerumbed</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zerumbet claviculatum</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinziber capilatum</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ziziphus albens</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caracutta</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elliptica</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glabra</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incurva</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jujuba</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latifolia</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lotus</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microphylla</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napecca</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitida</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oenopia</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sativa</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomentosa</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trinervia</td>
<td>606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vulgaris</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xylopyrus</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

END OF VOLUME FIRST.