V.—*A List of the Exogenous Plants found in the Anamallay Mountains, in Southern India, with Descriptions of the New Species.* By Capt. R. H. BEDDOME, *Officiating Conservator of Forests in the Madras Presidency.* Communicated by Dr. T. THOMSON, *F.L.S.*

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(Plates XXI.—XXVII.)

THE Anamallay Mountains rise to an elevation of nearly 9000 feet; their base is about 1000 feet above the sea. The teak-forests are of great extent, and all the fine teak is found between 1500 and 2500 feet elevation. At these elevations it is very fine, and grows to a very large size. I have measured trees 20 feet in circumference. The teak-forest is dry and comparatively open, and is swept through by the fires in February or March. Other fine timber-trees are abundant, chiefly the two black woods, *Dalbergia latifolia* and *D. sissoides*, the Ven Tek (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*), several *Terminalias*, *Pithecolobium xylocarpum*, and *Pterocarpus marsupium*. The underwood is chiefly formed of *Dendrolobium cephalotes*, *Pueraria tuberosa*, and *Cycas*. Orobanchs, terrestrial Orchids, and Balsams are abundant. Of Ferns, the most abundant are *Cyclodium Cumin-gianum*, *Nephrodium molle*, and *Lastrea cochleata*. Bamboo abounds, generally forming large copses in the moister parts of the forest. Teak grows in small quantities up to 3500 and 4000 feet elevation; but it is stunted and scraggy at these higher elevations. The moist forest (or Shola) forms large tracts on these mountains, and has quite a different vegetation to the dry forest. The trees are often of gigantic growth. Euphorbiaceæ, Urticaceæ, and Anonaceæ abound; and the trees are quite covered with epiphytic Orchids and other parasites. Gigantic creepers (*Mezoneuron cucullatum*, *Xanthoxylon tetraspermum*, *Entada*, *Tiliacora*, and many others) quite cover many of the trees. Ferns and Balsams are very abundant. These forests are moist all the year round, and are never touched by the fires. The underwood is chiefly formed of Acanthaceous plants. *Strobilanthes tetraptera* covers miles. I have described several new trees from these moist forests; and a good many that are very common have recently been described by Mr. Thwaites, in his enumeration of Ceylon plants. I feel convinced that there are many new ones still to be discovered, as there are many trees that I have not been able to procure in flower. Above 4000 feet these moist forests alter considerably in vegetation; Lauraceæ and Myrtaceæ become very common. Above 5000 feet there is no dry forest, the country consisting of grassy tracts and Shola-forests, which are not nearly so dense as the moist forests at a lower elevation, nor are the trees nearly so large. The Bracken (*Pteris aquilina*) is very abundant on these mountains, from 3000 feet upwards. *Rhododendron*, *Anemone*, and *Ranunculus* commence at 5000 feet. Balsams abound towards the summit of these mountains; most of the species are quite distinct from those of the Neilgherries and Pulneys. I have described the new species in a paper in the Madras Journal of Science. It is a curious fact, that the Rose and the Strawberry are not to be

found on these mountains, though they are both so abundant on the adjacent mountains, the Neilgherries and Pulneys.

ANONACEÆ.

CYATHOCALYX ZEYLANICUS, Champ.; very common in the moist forests, up to 2500 feet.

UNONA PANNOSA, Dalzell; very common in the same localities as the last species; called *Chen náree* by the hill tribes, and much valued for its fibre.

POLYALTHIA COFFEOIDES, Benth.; moist forests, at 3000 feet elevation; yields a very strong fibre, which has a most disagreeable odour.

OROPHEA ERYTHROCARPA, n. s.; foliis ellipticis, acuminatis, $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longis, 1–2 latis, junioribus subpubescentibus demum supra glabris, pedunculis axillaribus vel supraaxillaribus pubescentibus, petiolo longioribus 3–4-floris, pedicellis pubescentibus pollicaribus, sepalis petalisque pubescentibus, staminibus 12, biseriatis, exterioribus interdum sterilibus, ovariis 6, dense strigosis biovulatis, carpellis oblongis rubris, semine 1 scrobiculato.

A middling-sized tree, very common in moist woods, at 1500 to 2500 feet elevation.

OROPHEA THOMSONI, n. sp.; foliis ovato-ellipticis, glabris, longe et obtuse acuminatis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 poll. longis, 1 – $1\frac{1}{4}$ latis, pedunculis brevissimis, axillaribus, 3-floris, strigosis, pedicellis brevissimis, sepalis petalisque exterioribus strigosis, petalis interioribus longe et anguste unguiculatis, intus puberulis, staminibus 10–12 biseriatis, ovariis 5–6, hirtis, biovulatis, carpellis globosis pisi magnitudine.

A small tree, common with the preceding.

TAB. XXI. Fig. 1. Flower-bud. Figs. 2, 3. Expanded flower; front and back views. Fig. 4. Stamen. Figs. 5, 8. Gynæcium. Figs. 6, 9. Carpels. Figs. 7, 10. Longitudinal section of carpel, showing ovules, all magnified.

MENISPERMACEÆ.

COCCULUS LAURIFOLIUS, DC.; very common. At 5000 feet it forms a small tree, and in the lower forests it is sometimes an erect shrub and sometimes scandent.

CAPPARIDEÆ.

CAPPARIS FORMOSA, Dalz. Moist forests, at about 3000 feet.

CAPPARIS MOONII, Wight. With the last.

SAMYDACEÆ.

CASEAREA CORIACEA, Thwaites, Enum. Zeyl. p. 20. Common at an elevation of 6000 feet, in moist woods.

TILIACEÆ.

GREWIA ACUMINATA, n. sp.; arbor parva, ramulis glabris, foliis oblongis longe acuminatis integerrimis glabris, 4–6 poll. longis, 2 poll. latis, petiolo $\frac{1}{4}$ poll. stipulis parvis subulatis, pedunculis brevissimis lateralibus vel axillaribus 2–5-floris, minute bracteolatis, sepalis cinereo-pubescentibus.

At an elevation of 3000 feet; rare.

OLACINEÆ.

ANACOLOSA DENSIFLORA, n. sp. ; arbor excelsa, ramulis teretibus, foliis alternis glabris, lucidis, breve petiolatis, oblongis, obtuse acuminatis, basi rotundatis, 4–5 poll. longis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 latis, petiolo $\frac{1}{4}$ -poll. floribus axillaribus fasciculatis, fasciculis 7–20-floris pedicellis $\frac{1}{4}$ poll. longis, floribus (pro genere) magnis $\frac{1}{4}$ -pollicaribus, pallide flavis, odoratissimis, calyce 4–6-dentato, petalis intus villosis, filamentis glabris, ovario biovulato, stylo erecto, apice tridentato.

TAB. XXII. Fig. 1. Flower. Fig. 2. Petal and stamen. Fig. 3. Stamen. Fig. 4. Flower with petals removed. Fig. 5. Ovary. Fig. 6. Longitudinal section of ovary, with stamens. Fig. 7. Transverse section of ovary. All magnified.

MIQUELIA DENTATA, n. sp. ; alte scandens, ramulis glabris, foliis late ovatis acuminatis, basi subtruncatis leviter cordatis profunde irregulariter dentatis, 8 poll. longis, 4 latis, pedunculis 1– $1\frac{1}{2}$ -pollicaribus gracilibus, apice umbellatim multifloris, fœmineis solitariis, masculis basi bracteatis, in racemum brevem supra axillarem dispositis.

TAB. XXIII. Fig. 1. Flowering branch. Fig. 2. Flower-bud. Figs. 3, 4. Expanded flower. Figs. 5, 6. Back and front view of stamen. Fig. 7. Fruiting branch. Fig. 8. Fruit. Fig. 9. Longitudinal section of fruit. All but figs. 1. & 7 magnified.

AURANTIACEÆ.

GLYCOSMIS PENTAPHYLLA, Oliver. There are three very distinct varieties of this species (if they can be all looked upon as belonging to one species); two of the true *Pentaphylla* group always differ from each other, the one in having its anthers attached on the inner surface of the filament below its apex, and the other in having its anthers terminal, attached to a small apiculate process at the apex of the dilated filament.

CLAUSENA WILDENOVII, W. & A.

There is a variety of this plant in the moist woods, up to 2500 feet elevation, which bears a delicious, eatable, succulent fruit. It grows to a good-sized tree, and is covered with ripe fruit in July. I fully described it in the *Madras Journal*, 1861, under the name of *Cookia dulcis*; but Mr. Oliver does not consider it more than a variety of *C. Wildenovii*.

CLAUSENA INDICA, Oliver. Common in moist woods, at about 3000 feet elevation.

LUVUNGA SCANDENS, Ham. Common with the last.

LUVUNGA ELEUTHERANDRA, Dalz. Moist woods, at 3000 feet. Common.

GUTTIFERÆ.

CALOPHYLLUM BRACTEATUM, Thwaites, En. Pl. Zeyl. 51. The poon-spar tree of our western coast, abundant on the Anamallays, Wynaud, and elsewhere in moist woods, up to 3000 feet elevation, answers well to Thwaites's description of *C. bracteatum*, except that the young leaves are perfectly glabrous. I have not seen a

specimen of Thwaites's plant; and if this is a new species, it might be called "*Calophyllum elatum*."

NEPHELIUM STIPULACEUM, n. sp.; arbor, foliis glabris, abrupte pinnatis, foliolis suboppositis 2-3-jugis, 2 inferioribus minimis obliquis stipulas simulantibus basi petioli approximatis, cæteris oblongis obtuse acuminatis, basi subattenuatis obliquis, 3-4 poll. longis, 2-3 latis, paniculis axillaribus et terminalibus pilosis, floribus polygamodioicis, fructu ovali 1-1½-pollicari, aculeis debilibus dense vestito, seminibus oblongis arillo succulento semiinclusis, testa fusca, cotyledonibus magnis carnosis.

Very common in moist woods, at 2000 feet:

NEPHELIUM ERECTUM, Thwaites. With the preceding, but rare.

HARPULLIA IMBRICATA, Thwaites. Very common in moist woods, about 2000 feet. The flowers are polygamous.

FILICIUM DECIPIENS, Thwaites. Very common up to 4000 feet.

SABIACEÆ.

SABIA LIMONIACEA, Wall. At an elevation of 3500 feet.

MELIACEÆ.

BEDDOMEA INDICA, Hook. f. Gen. pl. 1. 336; frutex scandens, foliis pedalibus impari-pinnatis, 3-5-foliolatis, foliolis ovatis vel oblongis, obtuse acuminatis, apicem versus suberenulatis, subtus plus minus lepidotis, 4-7 poll. longis, 2-2½ latis, pedunculis pubescentibus axillaribus racemosis vel paniculatis, floribus breviter pedicellatis minute bracteolatis, sepalis extus pubescentibus.

LANSIUM ANAMALAYANUM, n. sp.; arbor mediocris, foliis 6-9-pollicaribus impari-pinnatis glabris, foliolis 3-5 ellipticis obtuse acuminatis, basi attenuatis, integris, 3-4 poll. longis, 1½-2 latis, floribus in spicas axillares dispositis, sepalis petalisque 5 tubo stamineo obsolete 10-lobo, antheris alternatim brevioribus, ovario sessili strigoso trilobo triloculari, loculis biovulatis, stylo vix ullo stigmate obtuse trilobo, fructu magnitudine uvæ magnæ, biloculari, seminibus in loculis solitariis arillatis.

DISOXYLUM BINECTARIFERUM, Hook. f. In moist woods, at elevations of 2000-3000 feet.

There is another species of this genus, which I have only seen in fruit. It is an enormous tree, and is called *Párapà* by the hill tribes. It is probably an undescribed species. The fruit is quite round, larger than a billiard-ball, of a bright yellow colour, very hard, roughly tubercled, 3-4-celled; the seeds bluntly three-sided, attached by their whole inner face to the central placenta, with a reddish-brown testa, and the radicle immersed between the large fleshy green cotyledons.

AMOORA ROHITUKA, Roxb. In moist woods, at 3000 feet.

MILNEA ROXBURGHIANA, W. & A. In moist woods, at 3000 feet.

HEYNEA TRIJUGA, Wall. In moist woods, at 3000 feet.

AMPELIDEÆ.

VITIS GIGANTEA, n. sp.; scandens, trunco diametro 4-5-pollicari, cortice suberoso, ramulis

glabris teretibus, foliis simplicibus exacte cordatis sinu profundo, longe acuminatis et mucronatis, 6-8 poll. longis, 5-6 latis, supra glabris, subtus tomentosulis, crenatis, crenaturis argute dentatis, 5-nerviis valde reticulatis, petiolis foliis $\frac{1}{2}$ vel $\frac{3}{4}$ brevioribus, cirrhis bifidis, stipulis glandulosis, pedunculis petiolo brevioribus cymosis, cymorum ramis 3-5 apice umbellatis, vel ramos 2-3 apice umbellatos gerentibus, floribus minutis viridibus.

Anamallay forests, in moist woods, at 2000 feet elevation. An enormous climber.

VITIS ANAMALAYANA, n. sp.; glabra, foliis ramorum juniorum simplicibus ovato-lanceolatis, adultorum plerumque trifoliolatis, petiolo 1-2-pollicari, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis longe acuminatis, argute serratis, subtus conspicue reticulatis, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 poll. longis, 2 poll. latis, petiolo partiali brevi glanduloso, lateralibus valde inæquilateralibus basi obliquis, cirrhis ramosis ad divisiones minute stipellatis, floribus laxè cymosis, pedunculo foliis brevioribus.

A very large creeper, growing on banks of rivers, at 5000 feet. My flowering specimens are not very perfect.

BALSAMINEÆ.

Of the new species described by me in the Madras Journal of Science, *Impatiens gracilis* is the same as *I. acaulis*, Arn. I have one species in my herbarium still undescribed; but my specimens are not perfect enough to enable me to describe it, and I have lost the notes that I made at the time of gathering it. It belongs to the section Scapifloræ, and has large oblong cordate leaves, very long bracteated scapes, floriferous towards the apex; flowers on long slender pedicels much smaller than those of *I. rivalis* and *I. acaulis*, but with enormously long spurs. It is one of the most beautiful of the genus. I found it in moist woods at 4000 feet elevation on the Anamallays, and also on the Neilgherries; it is very abundant about Professor Owen's coffee-plantation on the Sisparah Ghat.

RUTACEÆ.

XANTHOXYLON TETRASPERMUM, W. & A. Common in moist woods. From the wood of this creeper, when cut through in two places, abundance of water exudes, which is drinkable.

DIPETALUM BILOCULARE, Dalz. Common in moist woods, at 2000 feet elevation.

EVODIA TRIPHYLLA, DC. Very common. Yields a strong timber.

CELASTRACEÆ.

MICROTROPIS LATIFOLIA, Gardn. Common in woods, at a high elevation.

MICROTROPIS RAMIFLORA, Wight. Common with the last.

GLYPTOPETALUM ZEYLANICUM, Thwaites. Common in moist woods, up to 2500 feet elevation.

EUONYMUS PTEROCLADUS, Hohen. (*E. angulatus*, Wight). Common.

EUONYMUS DICHOTOMUS, Heyne. Common.

EUONYMUS REVOLUTUS, Wight. Common.

EUONYMUS CRENULATUS, Wall. Common.

I have an undescribed species of *Euonymus*, with downy leaves, but I have only been able to find it in fruit.

TEREBINTHACEÆ.

GLYCICARPUS RACEMOSA, Dalz. Very common.

CANARIUM STRICTUM, Roxb. The black dammer-tree. Very abundant in moist woods, up to 3000 feet.

CHAILLETIACEÆ.

MOACURRA GELONIOIDES, Roxb. Common at 3000 feet elevation, in moist woods.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

CROTALARIA ELEGANS, n. s.; herbacea erecta, glabra, foliis apice acuminatissimis, nervis vix conspicuis, anguste linearibus 4-6 poll. longis, 2 lin. latis, stipulis nullis?, racemis terminalibus multifloris, bracteis axi adnatis, ovatis, longe acuminatis, floribus flavidis longe pedicellatis, calyce ad medium fisso labio superiore bifido, legumine stipite brevi crasso insidente oblongo sursum crassiore glabro polyspermo.

Grassy places at 4000 feet. A very distinct species, with very curious bracts.

CROTALARIA LANATA, n. sp.; fruticosa erecta 12-15-pedalis, caule angulato, foliis oblongis ovalibus v. suborbiculatis mucronatis, 4-5 poll. longis, 2-2½ latis, supra glabris, subtus cum ramulis tomento albo dense lanatis, stipulis maximis transverse lunatis, racemis terminalibus, calyce pubescente ad medium fisso labio superiore bifido, bracteis ovatis longe acuminatis, floribus magnis flavis, legumine glabro polyspermo.

Common on dry ground, at 4000 feet.

CROTALARIA HUMIFUSA, Grah. At 4000 feet.

CROTALARIA ACICULARIS, Ham. At 4000 feet.

CROTALARIA TRIQUETRA, Dalz. At 4000 feet.

CROTALARIA MULTIFLORA, Benth. At 4000 feet.

CROTALARIA LONGIPES, Wight. At 4000 feet.

CROTALARIA PRIESTLEYOIDES, Benth.* At 4000 feet.

CROTALARIA HEYNEANA, Grah. Common in the teak-forests, up to 3000 feet.

CROTALARIA DUBIA, Grah. Common with the last.

CROTALARIA STIPITATA, Grah. Common up to 3000 feet.

CROTALARIA OBTECTA, Grah. Up to 3000 feet.

* Mr. Bentham has kindly favoured me with the following diagnosis of this unpublished species:—

“*CROTALARIA PRIESTLEYOIDES* (§ *CALYCINÆ*), n. sp.; perennis adscendens v. erecta, pilis longis vestita, foliis crebris obovatis oblongisve utrinque pilosis, racemis capitatis paucifloris, calycis rufo-hirsutissimis laciniis lanceolatis vexillum æquantibus, legumine sessili glabro calyce brevior.”

SMITHIA CAPITATA, Dalz. At 3000 feet, common.

SMITHIA SETULOSA, Dalz. Common at 3000 feet.

DESMODIUM OSMOCARPOIDES, DC. Very abundant in the teak-forests.

DESMODIUM PODOCARPUM, DC., var. GARDNERI. In moist forests, at 3000 feet.

DESMODIUM BETULOIDES, n. sp.; caule a basi ramoso angulato adpresse sericeo, foliis unifoliatis oblongo-lanceolatis acuminatis, supra glabris, subtus pallidis dense adpresse sericeis, $2\frac{1}{4}$ -4 poll. longis, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ latis, stipulis magnis scariosis lanceolatis acuminatis, stipellis 2 filiformibus ad apicem petioli $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ -pollicaris, racemis terminalibus minute glanduloso-pubescentibus, bracteis lanceolatis, pedicellis brevibus strigosis 2-3 fasciculatis, calyce strigoso bilabiato, labio superiore integro, inferiore profunde bifido, legumine lineari 4-5-pollicari, glanduloso-hispido, sutura utraque leviter sinuata, articulis 6-8 elongatis subellipticis.

Common in moist forests at 2000 feet.

ALYSICARPUS RACEMOSUS, Benth. At 3000 feet elevation, on grass lands.

PUERARIA TUBEROSA, DC. This destructive creeper forms, with *Dendrolobium cephalotes*, the chief portion of the underwood in the teak-forests.

VIGNA WIGHTII, Benth.; scandens, caule strigoso, stipulis adnatis, foliis trifoliatis, foliolis superne adpresso-pubescentibus subtus molliter sericeis $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longis, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ latis, petiolo $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ -poll., pedunculis axillaribus incrassatis 5-8 poll. longis, apice plurifloris, floribus odoratis magnis lilacinis brevissime pedicellatis, tuberculis glandulosis insidentibus, calycis lobis longe subulatis strigosis, legumine tereti, juniore strigoso, adulto glabro.

A very specious plant, well worth cultivating. Common at 3000 feet elevation.

DUNBARIA HEYNEI, W. & A. Lower forests.

DUNBARIA FERRUGINEA, W. & A. Lower forests.

DUNBARIA ROSTRATA, Benth. Lower forests.

ATYLOSIA CANDOLLII, W. & A. 5000 feet.

ATYLOSIA ALBICANS, Benth.;

ATYLOSIA RUGOSA, W. & A.;

ATYLOSIA MOLLIS, Benth. (*Dunbaria Horsfeldii*, Miquel). All three common at 3000 feet elevation.

MILLETTIA SPLENDENS, W. & A. At 3000 feet elevation.

I have three species of this genus from these hills, which seem undescribed; two, however, are only in flower, and the third only in fruit; so that I will not attempt at present to name them.

RHYNCHOSIA FILIPES, Benth. At 4000 feet elevation, common.

FLEMINGIA INVOLUCRATA, Wall. Foot of the hills.

DALBERGIA GARDNERIANA, Benth. 6000 feet elevation.

DALBERGIA SISSOIDES, W. & A. Lower forests. This is the smaller black wood: the wood is much darker than *D. latifolia* (*Eetee marum*), and is called *Eroopootoo marum*.

DERRIS PANICULATA, Benth. Banks of rivers, at 3000 feet.

DERRIS HEYNEANA, Benth. At the elevation of about 5000 feet.

MEZONEURON CUCULLATUM, W. & A. The stem of this plant, when cut across, yields pure water, just as that of *Xanthoxylum tetraspermum* does.

PITHECOLOBIUM ANAMALAYANUM, n. sp.; ramulis petiolis paniculisque fusco-pubescentibus, foliis 6-8-pollicaribus, pinnis 6-8-jugis, 3-4½ poll. longis, foliolis oblongis falcatis superne fere glabris, subtus parce pubescentibus 3-4 lin. longis, 1-2 lin. latis, glandulis concavis 1-3 petiolo infra pinnis insertis, una inter utrumque jugum pinnarum exacte intermedia, capitulis sub-12-floris, calyce aureo-puberula, corolla calyce duplo longiore extus puberula, staminibus longe exsertis, ovario longe stipitato pubescente, legumine puberulo cochleato, seminibus 8-10.

A middling-sized tree, common at 6000 feet.

Nearly allied to *P. subcoriaceum*, Thw., but seemingly distinct in the smaller leaflets and more numerous pinnæ. I have not seen a specimen of Mr. Thwaites's plant.

MELASTOMACEÆ.

OSBECKIA RETICULATA, n. sp.; frutex erectus 4-5-pedalis, caule strigoso, foliis ovatis basi cordatis 5-7-nerviis, subintegerrimis, 1-3 poll. longis, 1½-2 latis, utrinque dense adpresse strigosis, subtus profunde reticulatis, petiolis 3-10 lin. longis, dense strigosis, floribus terminalibus breviter pedunculatis maximis, calycis tubo campanulato dense squamoso, squamis valde setosis setis basi latis, limbi lobis obsoletis, antheris 8 haud rostratis, stylo clavato apice incurvo.

This very handsome shrub occurs at elevations above 6000 feet.

OSBECKIA GRACILIS, n. s.; frutex erectus, gracilis, subglaber, foliis distantibus anguste lanceolatis acuminatis leviter crenulatis trinerviis, utrinque parce adpresse setosis, supra (in sicco) valde rugosis, 2½-3 poll. longis, ½ poll. latis, petiolo 1½-2 lin. longo, pedunculis terminalibus et axillaribus 2-3-floris, floribus magnis breviter pedicellatis, calycis tubo setis paucis remotis, lobis 4 deciduis ciliatis setarum fasciculo terminatis, petalis 4 obovatis, staminibus 8, antheris erostratis, stylo recto.

At 4000 feet elevation. A species with much the appearance of *O. longicollis*, Benth.

SONERILA ROTUNDIFOLIA, n. sp.; herba acaulis bulbosa 4-8-pollicaris, foliis glabris longe petiolatis rotundatis basi cordatis, lobis approximatis, sese invicem obtegentibus 7-nerviis, nervis infra valde conspicuis, rubris, scapis foliis longioribus apice flores 3-6 secundos gerentibus, pedicellis brevibus crassis, floribus roseis majusculis petalis obovatis retusis.

Moist rocky places, 4000-6000 feet.

SONERILA ACAULIS, n. sp.; acaulis, foliis ovatis basi cordatis leviter crenatis, crenaturis

setosis, superne sparse albo maculatis, maculis setosis, subtus crystallinis, ad nervos sparse pilosis demum utrinque glabris, scapis folia æquantibus apice 6–20-floris, pedicellis brevibus recurvis, cum calyce parce glanduloso-setosis, calycis lobis parvis acutis, petalis roseis ovatis vel oblongis acuminatis, antheris anguste cordatis flavis, stylo staminum longitudine obtuso papilloso.

Moist rocky places up to 3000 feet.

SONERILA TENELLA, n. sp. ; caule erecto, foliis oppositis, $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ poll. longis, 7–8 lin. latis, petiolis 4–8 lin. longis, canaliculatis, ovatis, apiculatis, tenuiter serratis, 3–5-nerviis, sæpe obliquis et basi inæqualibus, supra pilis longis albidis remotis tectis, subtus fere glabris, parium inferiorum internodiis elongatis, pedunculis 1–3-floris glabris, antheris cordatis acuminatis, capsula glabra.

Rocky places, at 3000 feet elevation. Allied to *S. Arnottiana*, Thw. ;

PACHYCENTRIA, Blume. There is a very beautiful, undescribed species of this genus growing in great abundance on *Rhododendron arboreum* on the higher ranges; but my specimens are too imperfect for description.

MYRTACEÆ.

EUGENIA GRACILIS, n. sp. ; arbor parva, ramulis puberulis, foliis petiolatis lanceolatis utrinque acuminatis glabris supra lucidis, 3–4 poll. longis, $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ latis, petiolis $\frac{1}{3}$ -pollicaribus, pedicellis axillaribus vel pedunculis brevibus axillaribus aut supraaxillaribus insertis, solitariis, longis, gracilibus, $1-1\frac{1}{3}$ -pollicaribus, cum calyce puberulis, petalis 4 albis calycis lobis duplo longioribus, fructu oblongo pollicari.

Banks of streams, at elevations of 3000–4000 feet.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

TRICHOSANTHES ANAMALAYANUS, n. s. ; cirrhis 2–3-fidis, foliis 3–5-lobis supra scaberrimis subtus pubescentibus irregulariter profunde serratis, diam. 4–5-pollicari, floribus albis, masculis racemosis, calyce quam in fœmineis majore et majus lacinoso, filamentis 3, rarius 4, discretis, tubi parti gibbosæ insertis, antheris coalitis, corolla intus valde hirsuta, fœmineis axillaribus solitariis aut binis bractea lanceolata, vel sæpius racemosis bracteis magnis laciniatis glandulosis suffultis, bacca globosa.

Moist woods, up to 4000 feet.

I have another undescribed species; but my specimens are not perfect enough for description: it has nearly glabrous, very glandular, deeply 3-lobed leaves and a globose berry, with the seeds immersed in a fetid green pulp.

BEGONIACEÆ.

BEGONIA ANAMALAYANA, n. sp. ; acaulis, foliis reniformibus valde obliquis repandis vel sublobatis longe petiolatis, junioribus dense floccosis, adultis glabris supra lucidis subtus crystallinis, stipulis magnis scariosis, scapo plerumque foliis multo longiore, dichotomo cymoso multifloro, floribus masculis et fœmineis dipetalis.

Banks of streams in moist forests, at 3500 feet elevation.

BEGONIA CRENATA, Dalz. Common in moist woods, up to 3000 feet.

LORANTHACEÆ.

LORANTHUS CLEGHORNII, n. sp.; glaber, foliis oppositis ovatis obscure nervosis coriaceis, $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ latis, racemis axillaribus vel terminalibus multifloris, pedicellis brevissimis, bractea parva calycem amplexante, calyce integro vel vix dentato ovarium vix superante, corolla obscure aurantiaca recta glabra, basi ventricosa, ultra medium æqualiter 4-fida, segmentis lineari-cuneatis, bacca oblonga.

On *Rhododendron arboreum*, 5000 to 8000 feet elevation.

RUBIACEÆ.

ACANTHERA ZEYLANICA, Arn.;

NEUROCALYX WIGHTII, Arn.;

ARGOSTEMMA COURTALLENSE, Wight (= *A. connatum*, Dalz.);

ARGOSTEMMA VERTICELLATUM, Wall. (= *A. glaberrimum*, Dalz.).

These four species are found on banks of streams, in moist woods, at 3000 to 4000 feet elevation.

OPHIORHIZA FALCATA, n. sp.; erecta, glabra, foliis lanceolatis utrinque angustatis, subtus pallidissimis, stipulis magnis triangularibus vel subulatis, cymis axillaribus terminalibusque longe pedunculatis, ramis reflexis secundis subternis, quorum 2 bipartitis, bracteis magnis falcatis, calyce minimo, corolla in alabastro angulata, basi gibba, tubo infra lobos angustato, extus glabro, fauce intus supra antheras pilosa.

Moist woods, at 3000–4000 feet elevation.

HEDYOTIS BUXIFOLIA, n. sp.; frutex magnus, glaber, ramis teretibus, foliis breviter petiolatis valde coriaceis late ovatis glabris lucidis, nervis inconspicuis, 4–6 lin. longis, 3 lin. latis, marginibus recurvis, stipulis latis basi connatis vaginantibus, sursum indentes filiformes margine ciliatos dorso pilosos divisos, pedunculis terminalibus vel in axillis superioribus $\frac{1}{4}$ poll. longis trifloris, floribus subsessilibus, bracteis filiformibus ciliatis, calyce cyathiformi dentibus 4 erectis subciliatis, corollæ fauce lobisque villosis, filamentis inclusis vel exsertis, antheris oblongis, stylo longe exserto, capsulæ coccis osseis.

At 6000 feet. Allied to *H. articularis*, R. Br., but distinguished by its very small, shining, veinless leaves.

GRUMILEA LONGIFOLIA, n. s.; frutex magnus, glaber, foliis cuneato-oblongis breviter abrupte acuminatis, 8–12 poll. longis, versus apicem 2 – $2\frac{3}{4}$ poll. latis, basin versus sensim attenuatis, petiolo 1–2-pollicari, stipulis lanceolatis acuminatis deciduis 1–2 pollicaribus, corymbis breve pedunculatis, multifloris floribus, viridescentibus magnis, bracteis minutis acutis, calyce breviter dentato, corollæ tubo brevissimo, fauce ad antherarum insertionem villosa, bacca oblonga, calycis limbo coronata.

A large handsome shrub, in moist woods, at 2000–3000 feet.

HEDYOTIS GLABELLA, R. Br. Very common in bamboo-jungles.

SAPROSMA INDICA, Dalz. Common in moist woods, at 3000 feet.

PAVETTA SIPHONANTHA, Dalz. At 6000 feet elevation.

VALERIANACEÆ.

VALERIANA MICROPHYLLA, n. sp.; herbacea erecta, glabra, foliis radicalibus longe petiolatis pinnatis, 3-4-pollicaribus, pinnis 10-12-jugis $\frac{1}{2}$ -pollicaribus suboppositis glabris margine ciliatis, integris, terminali interdum denticulato, oblongis, margine inferiore plerumque lobulo parvulo auctis, caulinis paucis, inferioribus radicalibus similibus, superiorum pinnis anguste linearibus, corymbis densis ad ramificationes villosis, bracteis lanceolatis puberulis.

Grassy plains, at 6000 feet.

MYRSINEÆ.

ARDISIA SERRATIFOLIA, n. sp.; frutex magnus, ramulis pedunculis petiolisque rufo-villosis, foliis petiolatis lanceolatis utrinque acuminatis argute serratis, 6-9 poll. longis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 latis, supra ad nervos sparse villosis demum glabrescentibus, infra dense rufe villosis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis, pedicellis 2-3 fasciculatis 6-8 lineas longis subglabris, calycis lobis lanceolatis acuminatis subglabris, alabastro acuminato calyce bis terve longiore, corolla glabra stylo filiformi.

Moist woods, at 2000-3000 feet.

EBENACEÆ.

ROSPIDIOS VACCINOIDES, DC. Common in moist woods, up to 4000 feet. It is a lofty tree.

SYMPLOCEÆ.

SYMPLOCOS ROSEA, n. sp.; fruticosa, glabra, foliis elliptico-oblongis abrupte acuminatis mucronatis, supra medium argute serratis, puberulis, 5-7 poll. longis, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ latis, petiolo 3-4-lineari, racemis 1-3-poll. puberulis, floribus roseis breve pedicellatis. calyce bracteolisque puberulis, fructu oblongo apicem versus attenuato glabro.

In moist woods, at 2000-3000 feet.

SYMPLOCOS UNIFLORA, n. sp.; arbor parva, ramis glabris, foliis petiolatis ovato-oblongis serratis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longis, 1 latis, petiolis $\frac{1}{4}$ -poll., pedicellis axillaribus unifloris 6-8 lineas longis, floribus albis, bracteis 2 ovatis ad basin calycis, petalis 5 calycis lobis triplo longioribus, stigmate obtuse trilobo, ovario triloculari, fructu oblongo glabro.

At 5000 feet elevation.

JASMINACEÆ.

CHONDROSPERMUM SMILACIFOLIUM, Wall. Moist woods, 2000 feet elevation.

APOCYNACEÆ.

CHONEMORPHA MACROPHYLLA, G. Don. In moist woods, at 3000 feet.

BEAUMONTIA GRANDIFLORA, Wall. With the last.

- PARSONSIA SPIRALIS, Wall. ;
 ANODENDRON PANICULATUM, A. DC. ;
 TABERNÆMONTANA DICHOTOMA, Roxb. ;
 CLEGHORNIA ACUMINATA, Wight. ;
 All in moist woods, at 3000 feet.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

- HOYA PAUCIFLORA, Wight. Very common in moist woods, at 4000 feet.
 BIDARIA TINGENS, Decaisne. 4000 feet elevation.
 CEROPEGIA CANDELABRUM, Linn. At 4000 feet elevation.
 CEROPEGIA VINCEFOLIA, Hook. Very common about the teak-forests.
 CEROPEGIA OCULATA, Hook. Common in moist woods, up to 4000 feet. A very variable species.
 CEROPEGIA MACULATA, n. sp. ; radice fibroso, caule volubili tereti glabro maculato, foliis ovatis acuminatis maculatis minute punctatis glabris ad basin laminæ glandula minuta munitis, $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 poll. longis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 latis, petiolo subpuberulo canaliculato pollicari, pedunculis petiolo parum brevioribus glabris, pedicellis 7–10 umbellatis pedunculum æquantibus v. paullo longioribus, floribus viridi-purpureis, sepalis subulatis, corollæ limbo tubo dimidio brevior lobis ciliatis, coronæ stamineæ lobis exterioribus bipartitis interioribus æquilongis alternantibus, folliculis teretibus 4–5-pollicaribus.
 Common in moist woods, at 2000 and 3000 feet elevation. Much like *C. candelabrum*, Linn. (*C. intermedia*, Wight) in foliage and general appearance; but the structure of the staminal corona is quite different.
 CEROPEGIA ENSIFOLIA, n. sp. ; radice bulboso, caule volubili glabro, foliis anguste linearibus mucronatis basi angustatis, supra pilis paucis adpressis subtus glabris pallidis brevissime petiolatis, 4–7 poll. longis, $\frac{1}{4}$ poll. latis, pedunculis axillaribus folio dimidio brevioribus vel subæquantibus pubescentibus umbellatis, apice pluribracteatis, bracteis ovatis oblongis vel subulatis, umbellis interdum proliferis vel in paniculam abeuntibus, pedicellis pubescentibus, floribus ex albo viridescentibus, segmentis calycinis glabris subulatis corollæ tubi partis ventricosæ dimidio brevioribus, corollæ segmentis tubum æquantibus vel superantibus, coronæ stamineæ lobis exterioribus brevibus emarginatis ciliatis cum interioribus longe ligulatis alternantibus, folliculis elongatis teretibus.
 In rocky places, at 2500 to 3500 feet. Common.
 CEROPEGIA FIMBRIATA, n. sp. ; radice bulboso, caule erecto subpuberulo, foliis subsessilibus anguste ensiformibus basin versus angustatis margine minute ciliatis supra puberulis subtus excepta costa glabris, 5–6 poll. longis, 2–3 lin. latis, pedunculis axillaribus brevibus (6–8 lin. longis) paucifloris, pedicellis pedunculum æquantibus, basi bracteis paucis subulatis munitis, corolla viridi-purpurea fimbriis albo-purpureis, tubo sursum angustato sepalis subulatis quadruplo longiore, limbo lobis tubum æquantibus, cum fasciculo pilorum glanduligerorum alternantibus, coronæ

stamineæ segmentis exterioribus brevibus argute bifidis ciliolatis interioribus longis ligulatis exterioribus intus medio adnatis, folliculis longis teretibus.

Dry rocky places, 3000 feet.

A very beautiful species. The tufts of gland-tipped hairs are concealed within the corolla until the segments expand; they then hang down like a fringe round the apex of the tube. It is always an erect plant in its wild state, though becoming a creeper when brought into a garden soil.

CEROPEGIA GRACILIS, n. sp.; radice fibroso, caule volubili glabro, foliis breviter petiolatis ovato-ellipticis acuminatis minute ciliatis, supra parce pilosis pellucido-punctatis, subtus lucidis costa excepta glabris, pedunculis petiolo longioribus 2-5-floris, floribus maximis, tubo brevi basi ventricoso, limbi lobis tubo longioribus medio angustissimis sursum latioribus, coronæ stamineæ lobis exterioribus brevibus profunde bifidis pilis longis ciliatis, interioribus alternantibus distantibus longe ligulatis.

Moist forests, 4000 feet. Nearly allied to *C. oculata*.

GENTIANACEÆ.

EXACUM MACRANTHUM, Arn. Very abundant on the higher ranges.

It has more rounded and thicker leaves than the specimens from Ceylon in the Hookerian herbarium, and rather larger flowers.

EXACUM WIGHTIANUM, Arn. 4000 feet elevation.

EXACUM PERROTTETII, Gris. With the last.

EXACUM PEDUNCULARE, L. This and the two next inhabit the lower forests.

EXACUM PETIOLARE, Gris.

EXACUM SESSILE, L.

OPHELIA GRACILIS, n. sp.; caule erecto, gracili, glabro, quadrangulo, foliis distantibus ovatis vel rotundatis obtusis sessilibus 6-8 lineas longis, corymbis terminalibus laxis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis, pedicellis apicem versus parum alatis, calycis lobis 4 lanceolatis acuminatis, corolla 4-partita, lobis calyce vix longioribus filamenta superantibus, foveis glanduligeris mediis inconspicuis.

At 4000 feet elevation.

GESNERACEÆ.

All the species occur in moist forests, up to 4000 feet.

ISANTHERA PERMOLLIS, Nees.

JERDONIA INDICA, Wight.

EPITHEMA CARNOSUM, Benth.

KLUGIA NOTONIANA, DC.

ÆSCHYNANTHUS ZEYLANICA, Gardn.

RHYNCHOGLOSSUM OBLIQUUM, DC.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

ARGYREIA FULGENS, Chois. Moist forests, 3000 feet elevation.

ARGYREIA ELLIPTICA, Chois. Teak-forests, abundant.

RIVEA ZEYLANICA, Thw.

(α .) POPULIFOLIA. Teak-forests.

(β .) HIRSUTA. Most abundant in the teak-forests.

RIVEA CUNEATA, Wight. Most abundant in the teak-forests.

IPOMŒA BRACTEATA, Wight. Common up to 3000 feet.

IPOMŒA PILEATA, Roxb. Common up to 3000 feet.

IPOMŒA PULNEYENSIS, n. sp.; dense strigoso-pubescens, caule procumbente tereti, foliis alternis distantibus anguste cordatis, 2 poll. longis, 6–8 lin. latis, petiolo 2–6 lin. longo, floribus axillaribus solitariis breviter pedunculatis, bracteis 2 linearibus calyci approximatis, floribus magnis lilacinis, sepalis 2 interioribus linearibus, 3 exteriora ovata longitudine superantibus.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

TORENIA PARVIFLORA, Ham. Common on the higher ranges.

CENTRANTHERA PROCUMBENS, Benth. In the teak-forests.

PEDICULARIS PERROTTETII, Benth. Common on the higher ranges.

ACANTHACEÆ.

THUNBERGIA MYSORENSIS, T. And. Moist woods, at 3000 feet.

THUNBERGIA HAWTAYNII, Wall. Abundant on slopes of hills, at 3000 feet.

STROBILANTHES TETRAPTERUS, Dalz. Forms the underwood in most of the forests, at 2000–3000 feet.

STROBILANTHES LURIDUS, Wight. Common in moist woods, at 5000 feet.

STROBILANTHES MICRANTHUS, Wight. Common with the last.

STROBILANTHES TRIFIDUS, Nees. Moist woods, at 2000 feet.

STROBILANTHES ANCEPS, Nees. Moist woods, at 2000 feet.

STROBILANTHES GRACILIS, n. sp.; frutex 16–18-pedalis, caule tereti glabro, foliis sessilibus basi auriculatis anguste lanceolatis longe acuminatis, basi attenuatis argute serratis utrinque glabris, 4–6 poll. longis, 1–1½ latis; paniculis terminalibus vel ex axillis superioribus laxè multifloris, glanduloso-puberulis, floribus oppositis, distantibus, bractea parva lanceolata suffultis, calycis lobis lineari-lanceolatis puberulis, corolla lilacina, staminibus 4, capsula acuta basi attenuata calyce ½ longiore.

Moist woods, at 6000 feet. A very handsome species.

STROBILANTHES ANDERSONI, n. sp.; frutex 20-pedalis, caule tereti hirsuto, foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis serratis, 9-pollicaribus 2–4½ poll. latis, petiolo hirsuto ½–2 poll. longo, pedunculis axillaribus, foliis multo brevioribus, floribus in capitulis

dense bracteatis congestis, bracteis magnis ovatis obtusis glabris vel margine ciliatis, calycis lobis anguste lanceolatis ciliatis, corolla glabra magna pallide cærulea, staminibus 4.

In moist woods, at 6000 feet, with the preceding. A very fine species.

BARLERIA PENTANDRA, Arn. Abundant, 4000–6000 feet.

PODOSTEMACEÆ.

DICRÆA ALGÆFORMIS, n. sp.; frondibus aphyllis, atroviridibus, compressis, multipartitis, segmentis loriformibus pluries dichotomis lobis linearibus obtusis, floribus versus basin segmentorum lateralibus, involucri diphylli basi squamis 2 brevibus suffulti foliis ovalibus obtuse galeatis carnosius, involucello integro pellucido florem involvente, staminodiis 2 subulatis, vel 3, tertio filamentum adnato, antheris bilocularibus, loculo interiore paullo altius inserto, stigmatibus 2 subulatis deflexis, pedicello fructus elongato, capsula 8-costata.

In streams, up to 3500 feet; abundant on rocks. The flat black fronds resemble some species of sea-weed.

TAB. XXIV. Fig. 1. Flowering frond, natural size. Fig. 2. Portion of same, magnified. Fig. 3. Portion of floriferous frond. Fig. 4. Portion of fructiferous frond. Fig. 5. Bud covered by involucre. Fig. 6. Bud, after opening of involucre. Fig. 7. Involucel enclosing bud. Fig. 8. Expanded flower, with involucre. Fig. 9. Flower, more highly magnified. Fig. 10. Stamen. Fig. 11. Pollen. Fig. 12. Longitudinal section of ovary. Fig. 13. Transverse section of ovary. Figs. 14, 15. Fruit. 16. Transverse section of fruit.

MNIOPSIS SELAGINOIDES, n. sp.; rhizomate minuto, squamæformi, caulibus fasciculatis erectis 1–3-pollicaribus teretibus gracilibus carnosulis, sterilibus basi nudis apicem versus folia longe filiformia 2–5-pollicaria basi semiteretia superne anguste loriformia gerentibus, fertilibus a basi squamis imbricatis triquetris acutis rigidis apice foliiferis tectis, folio cum apice squamæ persistentis articulato deciduo, floribus in caulibus squamosis terminalibus solitariis, involucro oblongo urceolato, apice bidentato, staminodiis 2, staminibus 2 monadelphis, stigmatibus 2 integris vel lobatis, capsula lævi.

In streams, up to 3000 feet; very abundant. All the leaves of this species fall off before the flowering-season (December); but the scales are persistent.

TAB. XXV. Fig. 1. Plant, natural size. Fig. 2. Branch, with scales and leaves. Fig. 3. Branch, with scaleless leaves towards apex. Fig. 4. Scale and leaf, magnified. Fig. 5. Scale after leaf has fallen off, magnified. Fig. 6. Flowering plant, natural size. Fig. 7. Apex of stem, with scales and flowers. Figs. 8, 9. Scale. Fig. 10. Involucre. Fig. 11. Involucre, opened. Fig. 12. Flower, with involucre removed. Fig. 13. Stamens. Fig. 14. Longitudinal section of ovary. Fig. 15. Transverse section of ovary.

URTICACEÆ.

LAPORTEA CRENULATA, Gaud. This dreadfully stinging plant is very common in moist woods, from 3000 to 5000 feet elevation.

LAPORTEA TERMINALIS, Wight. Common in moist forests, at no great elevation.

- FLEURYA INTERRUPTA*, Gaud. Common in moist forests, at no great elevation.
- PILEA ANGULATA*, Blume. Common in moist forests, at no great elevation.
- PILEA WIGHTII*, Wedd. Common in moist forests, at no great elevation.
- PELLIONIA HEYNEANA*, Wedd. Very abundant in moist forests, at 2000 feet elevation.
- LECANTHUS WIGHTII*, Wedd. Abundant on rocky hill-sides, in damp places, from 2500 to 3500 feet elevation.
- PROCRIS LEVIGATA*, Blume. Moist forests, 3000 feet elevation.
- ELATOSTEMA LINEOLATUM*, Wight. Beds of rivers, up to 4000 feet.
- ELATOSTEMA CUNEATUM*, Wight. Common.
- ELATOSTEMA SESSILE*, Forst, *δ. CUSPIDATUM*. Common.
- ELATOSTEMA SURCULOSUM*, Wight. Common.
- BOEHMERIA MALABARICA*, Wedd. Common in moist woods, from 2000 to 4000 feet.
- BOEHMERIA PLATYPHYLLA*, Ham., var. *MACROSTACHYA*. Common in moist woods, from 2000 to 4000 feet.
- VILLEBRUNIA INTEGRIFOLIA*, Wedd. Common in moist woods, from 2000 to 4000 feet.
- MOROCARPUS LONGIFOLIUS*, Blume. Common in moist woods, from 2000 to 4000 feet.
- POUZOLZIA INDICA*, Gaud., var. *TETRAPTERA*. Common.
- POUZOLZIA AURICULATA*, Wight. Common.
- POUZOLZIA CYMOSA*, Wight. Rare at 4000 feet.
- HYRTANANDRA HIRTA*, Miquel, vars. *γ. δ. ε.* Common up to 3500 feet elevation.
- HYRTANANDRA CAUDATA*, Miq. Common up to 3500 feet elevation.
- HYRTANANDRA CILIARIS*, Miq. (*α.*). Common up to 3500 feet elevation.
- HYRTANANDRA TERNATA*, Miq. (*α.*). Common up to 3500 feet elevation.
- HYRTANANDRA SCABRA*, Miq. Common up to 3500 feet elevation.
- One form grows to a very large shrub.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

- EXCÆCARIA OPPOSITIFOLIA*, Jack. Very common up to 4000 feet, in moist forests.
- DALECHAMPIA BIDENTATA*, Blume. At 3000 feet elevation, on rocky hill-sides.
- CLEIDION JAVANICUM*, Bl. Abundant in moist forests, at 2000 feet elevation.
- CROTON DRUPACEUM*, Roxb. Very common up to 4000 feet elevation, both as a shrub, a scandent plant, and a tree. *C. bacciferum*, L., and *C. aromaticum*, L. (herb. Hook.), seem both to belong to this species.
- CROTON OBLONGIFOLIUM*, Roxb.
- CROTON ARGUTUM*, Heyne. Moist forests; very common at 2000 feet elevation.
- CROTON HYPOLEUCOS*, Dalz. Moist forests; very common at 2000 feet elevation.
- There is another, undescribed species in the lower moist forests, but my specimens

are only in fruit; its leaves are silvery beneath, as in *C. hypoleucos*, but it grows to a tree; there seems to be the same in the Hookerian herbarium, from Borneo, unnamed.

BLACHIA UMBELLATA, Baill. Banks of rivers, 3000 feet.

DIMORPHOCALYX GLABELLUS, Thw. A common tree in moist woods, at 4000 feet elevation.

TAB. XXVI. Fig. 1. Branch of female plant. Fig. 2. Female flower, detached. Fig. 3. Petal. Fig. 4. Ovary and disk. Fig. 5. Longitudinal and, fig. 6, transverse section of ovary (figs. 3-6, magnified). Figs. 7, 8. Fruit, with persistent calyx. Fig. 9. Branch of male plant. Fig. 10. Flower. Fig. 11. Corolla, opened. Fig. 12. Andræcium and calyx. Fig. 13. Stamen. Figs. 14, 15. Abnormal flower and andræcium, from a Concan specimen (figs. 10-15 magnified).

DESMOSTEMON ZEYLANICUS, Thw. Abundant in moist forests, at 2000 to 3000 feet.

TAB. XXVII. Figs. 1, 2. Branches of male plant, in bud and flower. Fig. 3. Bud. Fig. 4. Flower. Fig. 5. Corolla, opened. Fig. 6. Calyx and andræcium. Figs. 7, 8. Stamen. Fig. 9. Branch of female plant. Fig. 10. Bud. Fig. 11. Calyx and ovary. Fig. 12. Longitudinal section of ovary. Fig. 13. Transverse section of ovary. Fig. 14. Fruit. Fig. 15. Transverse section of fruit.

AGROSTISTACHYS INDICA, Dalz. Common at 4500 feet elevation.

EPISTYLIIUM CORDIFOLIUM, Baill. Moist woods, at no great elevation.

EPISTYLIIUM FLORIBUNDUM, Thw. Moist woods, at no great elevation.

EPISTYLIIUM POLYPHYLLUM, Thw. Moist woods, at no great elevation.

EPISTYLIIUM FIMBRIATUM, Baill. Moist woods, at no great elevation.

SAUROPUS. Two species. In moist woods, up to 4000 feet.

PIERARDIA MACROSTACHYS, Wight. Abundant; moist woods, up to 4000 feet. Fruit eaten by the hill tribes.

CYCLOSTEMON ZEYLANICUM, Thw. Very abundant in moist woods, at 2000 feet. The timber is very strong.

HEMICYCLIA SEPIARIA, W. & A. Common with the preceding.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM NEILGHERRENSE, Thw. A very common tree in moist woods, above 5000 feet.

W. Fitch del et lith

Day & Son (Limited) Lith London

Orophea Thomsoni. Bedd.

W. Fitch, del. et lith.

Day & Son (Limited) Lith. London.

Anacolosa densiflora Bedd.

W. Fitch, del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks, Imp.

Miquelia dentata, Bedd.

W. Fitch, del. et lith.

Vincent Brooks Imp.

Dicraea algæformis, Bedd.

W. Fitch, del. et lith.

Day & Son, Limited, lith. London.

Dimorphocalyx glabellus Thw.

W. Fitch, del et lith.

Day & Son Limited, Lith London.

Desmostemon Zeylanicus, Thw.