the gland connecting them being of a bright ruby colour. The whole central part is like a little gem—a pearl set round with small rubies.

In the structure of its flower it comes nearest to *Boucerosia*, but differs in its perfectly rotate corolla, while in habit and appearance it is far removed from *Stapelia*, *Boucerosia*, and *Caralluma*. It approaches in habit to some Euphorbias, having a miniature resemblance to *E. nivulia*, barring the thorns. I dedicate this genus to Sir H. B. E. Frere, not only as a mark of esteem and respect, but also because he always has been the enlightened encourager and promoter of scientific researches in India, and is himself a close observer of nature.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

- Fig. 1. Flower from behind, showing calyx.
 2. Flower viewed laterally.
 3. Flower viewed from above.
 4. Corona and stigma. All magnified.

Description of a New Genus of *Scrophularineæ* from Martaban.

By Dr. J. D. HOOKER and Dr. T. THOMSON.

[Read March 3, 1864.]

[PLATE IV.]

BRANDISIA.

Calyx campanulatus, 5-costatus, subæqualiter 5(-7)-dentatus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, bilabiata; labio postico exteriore magno, concavo, obtuso, subtruncato, integro; antico trilobo, segmentis subæqualibus. *Stamina* 4, tubo corollæ prope basin affixa, didynama, adscendentia, subexserta, quinti rudimento 0. *Filamenta* glabra; *antheræ* rotundatæ, biloculares, loculis superne confluentibus, antice et margine longe pilosæ, dorso glabræ. *Ovarium* biloculare, placentis in loculos porrectis multiovulatis. *Stylus* elongatus, filiformis, glaber, superne subclavatus, integer, apice minute stigmatosus. *Ovula* ∞, lineari-oblonga, tenuia.—*Frutex* scandens vel sarmentosus, oppositifolius. *Flores* axillares, solitarii, pedicellis bibracteolatis.

B. DISCOLOR, *H. f. et T.* Ramuli elongati, graciles, rotundati, fusco-tomentosi. Folia oblongo-lanceolata, 2-3 poll. longa, 1-1½ lata, petiolo ½-poll., subcoriacea, juniora utrinque dense floccoso-tomentosa,

pilis stellatis; adulta superne, costa excepta, glabra, atro-viridia, siccitate atrata, subtus cum petiolo tomentosa. Pedicelli vix pollicares, cum calyce dense tomentosi, supra medium bracteolis 2 linearibus muniti. Calycis dentes basi lati, subtriangulares, tubo $\frac{1}{2}$ breviores, normaliter 5, sæpe 6 vel 7. Corolla pollicaris, extus fusco-tomentosa, ima basi glabra, tubo intus glabro, limbo utrinque pubescente. Ovarium dense tomentosum. Stylus glaber.

We dedicate this very interesting genus to its discoverer, Dr. Brandis, the head of the forest-department in Pegu, an excellent botanist, who has made extensive and most valuable collections in the forests under his charge.

The general appearance of the plant is so little like Scrophularineæ, that it was only after examining the ovary that we were induced to place it there. The aspect of *Brandisia* is so very Verbenaceous, that we placed it in that family till we ascertained that it was many-ovuled. The order can, in fact, only be approximately determined, as the dehiscence of the fruit and the structure of the seed are unknown. If the seeds be exalbuminous, it will go to Bignoniaceæ; but the ovary and placentation are so much like Scrophularineæ, that in all probability albumen will be found in the seeds.

The position of *Brandisia* among Scrophularineæ, as Mr. Benthams has kindly pointed out, is probably among *Cheloneæ*, the only tribe in which large woody climbing plants occur. The flowers, though solitary, have two opposite bracteoles on the pedicel, and the curiously elongate ovules probably become winged seeds like those of *Wightia*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1. Peduncle and flower.
 2. Corolla laid open.
 3. Back and front of anther.
 4. Pistil.
 5. Transverse section of ovary.
 6. Peduncle and young fruit.

The "Bryologia" of the Survey of the 49th Parallel of Latitude.

By WILLIAM MITTEN, A.L.S.

[Read Jan. 22, 1864.]

[PLATES V.—VIII.]

THE Mosses collected during the expeditions for the survey of the 49th Parallel owe their principal interest to the specimen

Brandisia discolor H. & T.