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XIV.—On two new Genera of Californian Plants.

By THOMAS NUTTALL, Esq.

ANEMIA*.

Natural Order, SAURURÆ. Linnæan Class and Order,
HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Involucrum 5—8 phyllum, coloratum. *Spadix* simplex; floribus hermaproditis bracteatis. *Cal. et Cor.* 0. *Stamina* 6—8. *Styli* 3—4, exserti. *Fructus* cum spadice coalescens. *Capsulæ* uniloculares, 3-valves, apice solo dehiscentes, sub-6-spermæ. *Semina* subrotunda, punctulata.—Herba perennis, subaquatica. *Stolonifera*; scapo monophyllo, prolifero, unifloro. *Capitula involucrata*. *Anemonis facies, unde nomen.*

Anemia Californica.—Root perennial, creeping, reddish, possessing the aromatic smell and spicy taste of the *Acorus* and *Saururus*. *Leaves* clustered round the crown of the root, oblong-oval, cordate at the base and rounded at the extremity, smooth and somewhat glaucous beneath, the petioles and scapes pubescent, the *leaves* 3 to 5 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 broad, with the base of the petiole evidently dilated and sheathing. From the axils of the leaves come forth either stolons or one-flowered scapes; on the latter, about the centre arises a single, amplexicaul, roundish, cordate leaf, beyond which the stem or scape sends out a solitary peduncle, and from the same sheathing leaf also issues commonly one or two leaves of an imperfect or restrained stolon. The *involucrum* consists of from 5 to 7 or 8, though most commonly 6, white, roundish-oval, petaloid leaves, that finally fade, after long persistence, into a brownish red colour. The *spadix* is a cylindric cone, covered with flowers, so as, with its involucrum, completely to resemble an *Anemone*; these flowers, as well as the succeeding fruit, are all ingrafted together on the spadix; still each one, consisting of an area of 6 to 8 stamens and 3 to 4 styles, is subtended by a small round coloured bract. *Filaments* very short, and united with the linear-oblong, 2-celled *anthers*. *Styles* long, thickish, subulate, at length diverging. *Capsules*, or *utriculi*, of a spongy texture when dry, ingrafted together

* There being already an ANEMIA among the Ferns, perhaps ANEMOPSIS might with propriety be adopted by Mr. Nuttall.—ED.

at the sides, of *one* roundish cell, containing about 6 seeds and without valves, or opening merely by the divergence of the bases of the 3 styles. *Seeds* roundish, subcylindric, punctated and somewhat rough, containing a farinaceous perisperm.

HAB. Springy bogs and open marshes by streams around Sta. Barbara and Sta. Diego in Upper California. This present plant is very nearly related to the *Houttuynia cordata* of Thunberg, differing principally in the coalescence of the fruit with the spadix. Compared with a specimen in the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, the aspect of the flower and leaf, as well as the mode of growth, is also exceedingly similar.

* DIPLACUS.

Natural Order, PERSONATÆ. Linnæan Class and Order,
DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Calyx prismaticus, apice 5-fidus. *Corolla* ringens, 5-fida, lobis subæqualibus plerumque emarginatis. *Stigma* bilamellata. *Capsula* lineari-oblonga, bilocularis, *placenta* (s. receptaculum seminis) lata, demum bipartita, adnata. *Semina* minuta, utrinque subulata.

Frutices Californicæ, *Mimulo proximæ*; folia opposita plerumque viscosa.

Diplacus * *punicea*, fruticosa viscosa glabra, foliis lineari-lanceolatis subconnatis vix serrulatis acutiusculis, calycinis laciniis inæqualibus acuminatis; corolla punicea, lobis emarginatis; caule elato ramosissimo. *Nutt. in Bot. Mag.* t. 3655.

A very elegant *shrub*, flowering in its native soil nearly the whole year. Like the other species of the genus, it has altogether the aspect of a *Mimulus*, and one of them has long been known under the name of *Mimulus glutinosus*. The present species is a much taller growing plant, and more of a true shrub. The *leaves* are of a deep green, narrow lanceolate and somewhat acute; the *stems* and *calyx* have also a purplish hue, and the *corolla*, considerably exserted, is of a deep velvety scarlet with shades of pink lake: its lobes are also constantly emarginate.

HAB. In sandy loam by the borders of small winter streams, attaining commonly the height of a man, growing near to Sta. Diego, in Upper California. Flowering in April and May. In cultivation continuing to bloom apparently nearly the whole year.

The generic name alludes to the splitting of the capsule, attached to each valve of which is seen a large placenta, and under its edges are found the slender subulate seeds.

Diplacus glutinosa. (*Mimulus glutinosus*, WILLD.) If the plant now before me (so marked in the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, making formerly a part of that of the late Mr. Schweinitz) be indeed the true species, it is readily known from the preceding by the shorter and wider somewhat obtuse leaves, and particularly by the inferior length of the peduncle, the wider and more obtuse, as well as nearly equal and proportionately shorter calyx. It is probably, however, different, and the plant of Wendland, "*caule hispido glutinoso*," entirely unknown to me, appears distinct from the *M. aurantiacus* of Curtis.

Diplacus * *latifolia*; suffruticosa, viscosa; foliis oblongis sublanceolatis obtusiusculis serrulatis, subtus puberulis; pedunculis brevibus; calycibus glabris, laciniis inæqualibus acutis; corollæ lobis vix emarginatis, latis.

Nearly allied to the two preceding, but readily distinguishable from the first by being scarcely more than an under shrub, with broader leaves and larger shorter *yellow* flowers, and with the lobes of the corolla scarcely emarginated. This is also a very showy species, and may also be the *Mimulus glutinosus*, an inadmissible specific name, as all the species of the genus are equally glutinous. In flower round Montersey, Upper California, in April.

Diplacus * *leptantha*; fruticosa viscosa, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutiusculis subserrulatis glaberrimis; pedunculis brevissimis; calycibus glabris tubulosis elongatis, laciniis inæqualibus acutis brevibus; corollæ lobis latis, oblique emarginatis.

Of this very distinct species I have seen only a single good specimen in the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, communicated to the late Mr. Schweinitz by Sir William Jackson Hooker, and marked "*Mimulus glutinosus*, from Mr. Menzies." From all the preceding easily distinguished by the great length of the calyx and flower. The leaves also are more attenuated upon the petiole, perfectly smooth, and unusually thin. The flower of this species is also yellow.

Diplacus * *longiflora*, suffruticosa viscosa pubescens; foliis lineari-lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis, vix serrulatis, margine revolutis, supra glabris; pedunculis brevissimis, calycibus villosis, laciniis vix inæqualibus acutis; corollæ lobis latissimis, oblique emarginatis.

HAB. In rocky places by small streams, in the vicinity of Sta. Barbara (Upper California). A species remarkable for the width and very oblique emargination of the lobes of the corolla, which is of a paler yellow than in any other species, and inclining to a fawn colour. The stems are very leafy, pubescent, and the leaves elongated and acuminate. The base of the calyx is also almost lanuginous. Flowering in April.

THOMAS NUTTALL.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1837.

XV.—Information respecting Botanical Travellers.

MR. TWEEDIE'S *Journal of an Excursion from Buenos Ayres to the Serras de Tandil. (In a Letter communicated by the Author 12th April, 1837.)*

On the above day I set out on a botanizing excursion to the Serras de Tandil, a dry ridge of rocky hills, or rather stony heaps, about 300 miles to the south of this city. My excursion would have been made earlier in the season, but domestic affairs prevented me. Mid-day being come before we started, we were able to travel only about sixteen miles, through a country intersected with wretched roads; for there being no material for making roads in this country, every one seeks the best way he can through the flat plains. The first thing which interested us was the sticking fast in a bog of one cart out of six belonging to my guide, a Mr. Methuen of Perth. The peons dug a track for the wheels, whilst eight pair of bullocks were employed to drag it out. After looking at their awkward work, we left them, and proceeded on our journey; and in the afternoon passed some large and beautiful groves of peach and Carolina poplars, the only sort of wood grown in this country. The peach plantations attain the height of from ten to twenty feet in three years, and are then cut down for fire wood. The poplars remain and soon become fine trees: these plantations last for forty years, treated as osiers are in England.

At night we halted at the house of a Mr. Roger, who left Killwin-