XII. *Note on the Identity of three described Species of Acacia.*

By CHARLES LUSH, M.D. F.L.S.

Read April 17th, 1838.

WHEN I was at Cairo in November last, Mr. Traill (Superintendent of the Gardens of Ibrahim Pasha) showed me some young plants of Roxburgh's *Mimosa Sirissa*, raised from seed which I had sent from Bombay. Both Mr. Traill and myself were convinced of the identity of this tree, called in the Marat'ha language *Sirüs*, with the *Mimosa Lebbek* of Forskål's *Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica*. Forskål does not assert that this tree is a native of Egypt,—“Kahiræ hortensis illa” is the *habitat* assigned by this author. There is, therefore, nothing to discourage the belief that this species was introduced into Egypt from India, where it is undoubtedly wild, in the drier mountain-jungles of the west.

I feel at the same time convinced that the *Mimosa speciosa* of Jacquin, Misc. vol. iii. 47., is also identical with the above species. The figure in that work precisely represents the Indian, and the Egyptian cultivated tree. I propose the following specific character, slightly altered from De Candolle's *Prodr. Syst. Nat.*, to include the three species with their synonyms.

Acacia Lebbek: inermis, glabriuscula; pinnis plerumque 4—6-jugis: foliolis 5—10-jugis ovalibus subdimidiatis utrinque obtusis, petiolis eglandulosis, capitulis pedunculatis aggregatis, floribus pedicellatis, leguminibus lato-linearibus planis membranaceis.

Mimosa Lebbek. Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 1503, cum synonymis.

Mimosa Lebbek. Forsk. Fl. Ægypt.-Ar. p. cxxiii. culta in planitie (SERISCH INDIS !)

Acacia Lebbek. Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. p. 1066. De Cand. Prodr. ii. p. 466.

Mimosa Sirissa. Roxb. Flor. Ind. vol. ii. p. 544.

Mimosa speciosa. Jacq. Misc. vol. iii. p. 47. Icon. vol. i. p. 19. t. 198.