This article was downloaded by: [OARE Consortium]

On: 07 July 2015, At: 06:14

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954

Registered office: 5 Howick Place, London, SW1P 1WG

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 1

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah07>

III.—Descriptions of some New or rare Indian Plants

G. A. W. Arnott Esq., LL.D.

Published online: 04 Dec 2009.

To cite this article: G. A. W. Arnott Esq., LL.D. (1839) III.—Descriptions of some New or rare Indian Plants, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 1*, 3:14, 20-23, DOI: [10.1080/03745483909443191](https://doi.org/10.1080/03745483909443191)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03745483909443191>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is

expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

with the sides two ridges, entirely immersed, between which are found the folds of the dorsal sinus.

Besides *A. Becheri* and *A. Henslōwi*, I place in this section *A. Münsteri*, von Buch, *A. orbicularis*, Münster, and also *A. planus*, Münst., which are all three found in the transition limestone of the Fichtelgebirge, and are characterized by the lateral lobes becoming larger and larger as they approach the suture. This distinction establishes in the section two very natural subdivisions.

[To be continued.]

III.—Descriptions of some New or rare Indian Plants. By G. A. W. ARNOTT, Esq., LL.D.

SCHIZOSTIGMA, Arn. (*Rubiaceæ*).

Calycis tubus globosus, limbus 5-partitus, laciniis lanceolatis. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, intus pubescens, extus hirsuta, ad medium usque 5-fida, laciniis linearilanceolatis patulis. *Antheræ* 5, lineares, obtusæ, ad faucem sessiles. *Ovarium* cohærens, multiloculare, loculis multiovulatis. *Stylus* filiformis, stamina longe superans. *Stigma* multi- (4—7) fidum, segmentis linearibus patulis. *Fructus* indehiscens, baccatus, globosus, costatus, hirsutus, laciniis calycinis foliaceis patentibus coronatus, pluri- (4—7) locularis, loculis polyspermis.

Herba decumbens vel subrepens, hirsuta. Caules simplices, 4—8 poll. longi. Folia, 1½—2 poll. longa, opposita, longiuscule petiolata, oblongo-lanceolata, integerrima, supra viridia, parcius pilosa, subtus pallida. Stipulæ interpetiolares, late ovata, acuta, membranacea. Flores, 8—9 lin. longi, axillares, solitarii, alterni, subsessiles, basi bracteis duabus stipulis subsimilibus stipati.

1. *S. hirsutum*; Arn.

Hab. in insula Ceylon.

This genus may be placed near *Sabicea*.

ACRANTHERA, Arn. (*Rubiaceæ*).

Calycis tubus oblongo-turbinatus, limbus 5-fidus, laciniis linearibus. *Corolla* tubulosa, intus glabra, extus hirsutissima, ultra medium 5-fida, laciniis erectis, spathulatis, retusis, æstivatione valvata plicata. *Stamina* 5, erecta, basi corollæ inserta, ea dimidio breviora ac ejus laciniis alterna: *filamenta* filiformia subpappilosa: *antheræ* innata, oblongo-lineares, connectivo apice in mucronem longiusculum ultra

loculos producto. *Ovarium* cohærens, pseudo-biloculare, dissepimentis duobus oppositis vix ad medium attingentibus, placentam bilamellatam divaricatam ferentibus: ovula innumera. *Stylus* filiformis, discum bulbiformem perforans: stigma clavatum, muriculatum. *Fructus* hirsutus, lineari-oblongus, compressiusculus, limbo calycis erecto coronatus, membranaceus, indehiscens, intus subpulposus, pseudo-bilocularis. *Semina* innumera, minuta, globosa, papillosa, placentæ lamellis nidulantia. *Albumen* corneum.

Herba *humilis* (3—8 poll. alta), *hirsuta*, *simplex*, *habitu quodammodo* Cyrtandræco. *Folia opposita*, 4—6 poll. longa, *petiolata*, *oblongo-obovata*, *obtusa*, *basi attenuata*, *membranacea*, *integerrima*, *supra viridia*, *glabriora*, *subtus pallida*; *supremum par cæteris sapius multo minus*: *pili rigidi, acutissimi, forsan urentes*. *Stipulæ interpetiolares, indivisæ, triangulares, ovatæ, acutæ*. *Pedunculi ex axillis supremis orti, breves, flores fastigiatos breviter pedicellatos ferentes*. *Corolla cærulea ac bacca matura pollicem longa, hæc duas lineas lata*.

1. *A. Ceylanica*, Arn. *Wight, Cat. n.* 2472.

Hub. in insula Ceylon, legerunt *Walker et Wight*, Martio 1836.

This approaches most to *Mussænda*, but differs by several characters and by the whole aspect. The internal structure of the fruit is not unlike that of some *Cyrtandræcæ*.

NEUROCALYX, Hook. (*Rubiaceæ*.)

Calycis tubus breve turbinatus, 10-sulcatus, limbus 5-partitus, laciniis oblongis vel ovatis, acutis, patentibus, petaloides (albis), venosis, persistentibus, ovario multo majoribus; æstivatio valvata, pyramidata. *Corolla* calyce brevior, rotata, stellatim 5-partita, tubo brevissimo, laciniis anguste lanceolatis. *Antheræ* magnæ, oblongæ, ad basin corollæ subsessiles, erectæ, marginibus in tubum subconicum coalitæ, connectivo dorso in ligulam brevem obtusam ultra loculos paullo producto. *Ovarium* adhærens, disco operculari puberulo coronatum, biloculare, placenta in quoque loculo ad dissepimentum medium peltatæ, carnosa, magna, multiovulata. *Stylus* filiformis, discum perforans. *Stigma* simpliciusculum vel obscure bilobum. *Fructus* subgloboso-turbinatus, 5-gonus, calycinis laciniis coronatus, membranaceus, indehiscens, bilocularis, polyspermus. *Semina* minuta.

Herbæ simplices. *Caules breves, versus apicem foliosi*. *Folia approximata attamen opposita, cuneato-lanceolata, longe petiolata, integerrima, penninervia, subtus pallidiora, nervis venisque ac petiolis ful-*

vis et plus minusve pubescentibus. Stipulæ interpetiolares bifida. Racemi simplices, axillares, folio breviores, pedunculati, bracteati. Flores pedicellati: pedicellus basi unibracteolatus.

1. *N. Wightii* (Arn.); stipularum segmentis ovatis, integris, apice subulato cuspidatis, bracteis vel integris vel basi utrinque laciniulis setacea unica auctis. *Wight, Cat. n. 2473.*

Hab. ad Courtallum, *Wight.*

Caulis 3—12 poll. altus, inferne nudus, ferrugineo-pubescent. Racemi cernui, folio 2—3-plo breviores: pedicellus calyce duplo brevior. Calycis lacinia ovata, corolla paullo tantum longiores: ovarium 10-costatum, 10-sulcatum, at fructus 5-angulatus, facibus planiusculis.

2. *N. ceylanicus* (Hook.); stipularum segmentis lanceolatis attenuatis latere exteriori pinnatisectis, bracteis pedunculi palmatisectis, laciniis sub 5 lateralibus tenuioribus.

Hab. in insula Ceylon, ad "Adam's Peak," *Walker.*

Caulis subnullus. Racemi folio tantum paullo breviores: pedicellus calycem subæquans. Calycis lacinia oblonga, corollam duplo superantes: ovarium et fructus omnino ut in antecedente.

That this genus is allied to *Argostemma**, Wall., will not I presume be disputed; indeed, trusting to the generic character alone which is given of that genus, it might be doubted if the two were truly distinct. In *Argostemma*, however, the calyx segments are green, and considerably shorter than the

* The following is a new species of *Argostemma*, the only one yet discovered in the Peninsula of India, found at Courtallum, in 1835, by Dr. Wight.

A. courtallense (Arn.); caule basi repente, supra terram erecto, simplici pubescente, foliis utrinque glabris, verticillatis terminalibus vel quaternis, duobus oppositis aut tribus late ovatis subæqualibus cætera oblonga multo superantibus, nunc quinto inferiore, vel rarius ternis subæqualibus, stipulis obsoletis, umbella pedunculata 2—6-flora foliis majoribus brevior, pedicellis calycibusque pubescentibus, floribus 4-meris, filamentis declinatis, antheris discretis, versus apicem rima duplici dehiscentibus. *Wight, Cat. n. 2474.*

Corolla alba, basi annulo viridi 4-fido lobis emarginatis notata, calycis segmenta ovata acuta duplo superans: lacinia ovata, acuta. Ab hoc differt affine *A. sarmentosum*, Wall., foliis haud verticillatis at tantum approximatis, cujusque pari valde inæqualibus, subtus ad nervos villosis, corolla calycem 5-plo superante ac laciniis lanceolatis: convenit autem stipularum defectu, floribus tetrameris, calyce pubescente, corolla basi viridi annulata, staminibus declinatis, antheris liberis.

DeCandolle, in his generic character, describes the anthers as cohering at the apex, which does not seem to be the case in any of the species noticed by Dr. Wallich, who constituted the genus.

corolla; here they are white and veined, and during æstivation quite inclose the corolla: in *Argostemma* the peduncles are either single-flowered, or bear an umbel or corymb; here the flowers form a loose simple raceme. In none of the specimens which I have examined, (and in some the seeds appeared perfectly ripe) did the fruit present the least appearance of dehiscence; as, however, the structure of the ovary and disk is very similar to that of *Argostemma*, it is not improbable that, as described in that genus, the fruit may open in a radiating manner at the apex, which renders it doubtful whether it ought to be considered capsular, as DeCandolle, or baccata, as Dr. Wallich views it.

Since the above characters were drawn up, Sir W. J. Hooker has described this genus and figured one of the species in his valuable 'Icones Plantarum': he, however, has mentioned, but with doubt, the fruit as a 5-celled capsule, and in the plate traces of five dissepiments are represented. As this is the principal point of difference between his observations and mine, I have re-examined both flower and fruit of *N. Wrightii*, and an ovary of *N. ceylanicus*, but I cannot perceive more than the two cells which I have noticed.

In the same part of the 'Icones' two Ceylonese species of *Elæocarpus* are figured; of these *E. pubescens* (tab. 155.) is an excellent representation of my *E. subvillosus*, and *E. coriaceus* (tab. 154.) of my *E. obovatus*, published in the 'Nov. Act. Acad. C. L. Nat. Cur.' xviii. p. 322. Allied to *Elæocarpus* I possess a new genus, also from Ceylon, of which the petals are exactly as in *Elæocarpus*, the filaments long as in *Grewia*, or rather *Tilia*, the anthers short and considerably different from those of either; the leaves, with nearly the structure of some species of *Capparis*, are opposite and quite entire; the calyx has a valvular æstivation, and when in bud is globose and inclosed within two rounded concave bracteolæ; it may be *Elæocarpus integrifolius* of Moon's 'Catalogue of Ceylon Plants.' I have seen neither fruit nor seed.

[To be continued.]