Additions to the Florula Marmarica

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nullo. *Flores disci* numerosi; tubus 1.2 cm. longus, lobis ovatis *Antherae* obtusae, 3 mm. longae. *Stylus* glaber, stigmatibus glanduloso-pilosis. *Achaenia* plana, pilosa, 1 cm. longa, 2-aristata, aristis 1.5 mm. longis.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. Cultivated at Kew from seeds collected in British East Africa, by R. Diespecker.

This is a very handsome *Coreopsis*, and the most showy species yet introduced from Africa.

910. *Haworthia Pearsoni*, C. H. Wright [Liliaceae-Aloineae]; *H. translucens*, Haw., affinis, foliis omnibus erecto-incurvatis primo aspectu differt.

Acaulescens. *Folia* circa 80, dense spiraliter congesta, oblanceolato-oblonga, in seta 7 mm. longa, acuminata, 3 cm. longa, 1.4 cm. lata, 5 mm. crassa, dilute viridia, dorso albo-striata, apice translucens, supra convexa, subtus obtuse carinata et lineis duabus ciliarum instructa, marginibus setaque albo-ciliatis. *Scapus* 25 cm. longus, cylindricus, 2.5 mm. diam.; bracteae late deltoideae, cuspidatae, pedunculo appressae, albae, brunneo-carinatae; pedicelli 2 mm. longi. *Perianthium* 1.5 cm. longum, parte inferiore curvatum; segmenta oblonga, obtusa, dilute carnea, brunneo-costata. *Stamina* perianthio dimidio breviora.

SOUTH AFRICA? Described from a plant received from Prof. H. H. W. Pearson, of Cape Town, in 1905, which flowered in the Succulent House at Kew in April, 1907.

This plant is allied to *H. translucens*, Haw. (*Aloe arachnoides*, var. *translucens*, Ker-Gawl. in *Bot. Mag.* t. 1417), which has fewer leaves with a different phyllotaxy, the outer ones spreading and the margins beset with flattened deltoid teeth, not with setae. In *H. Pearsoni* even the outermost leaves curve upwards.

LVI.—ADDITIONS TO THE FLORULA MARMARICA.

OTTO STAPE.

Last year Mr. W. L. Balls, of Cairo, presented to Kew a set of plants collected in the neighbourhood of Mirsa Matruk, about 250 km. west of Alexandria, by Dr. W. F. Hume, of the Geological Survey of Egypt. Another set from the same district, but collected by Dr. John Ball, also of the Geological Survey of Egypt, was communicated quite recently by Prof. G. Schweinfurth in order that it might be included in the present article, the object of which is to register such species out of the two collections as are not yet recorded from the Marmarica, or at least the neighbourhood of Mirsa Matruk. Dr. Ball informs me that his plants came from an area situated between the coast (from a point about 5 km. west of the fort of Mirsa Matruk to Ras Allen Rum) and a line about 15 km. inland, and that they were collected in March, April, and May of 1903. The soil is mostly a calcareous loam. The term "Marmarica" is used here to cover the Egyptian littoral between Arab Bay and Bomba Bay, that is in the same sense as it is understood by Schweinfurth and Ascherson in their "Primitiae

Florae Marmaricae" (*Bull. Herb. Boissier*, i., 1893). The enumeration following below is intended merely as "addenda" to their valuable paper, and for convenience the form and arrangement there adopted is adhered to, as well as their abbreviations, viz. :—

S. & A.: Schweinfurth & Ascherson, *Primitiae Florae Marmaricae*, in *Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier*, vol. i., pp. 433-449, 584-603, 644-682, t. xx.

A. & S.: Ascherson & Schweinfurth, *Illustration de la Flore de l'Egypt*, in *Mém. de l'Inst. Egypt*, vol. ii., pp. 25-260.

B.: Boissier, *Flora Orientalis*, vols. i.-v.

A at the end of the line indicates that the plant also occurs in Egypt; C, that it has been found in the Cyrenaica.

The species recorded for the first time from the Marmarica are marked with an asterisk (*).

Concerning the general conditions of the vegetation of the Marmarica, I would refer to the very interesting sketch of the phytogeography of the district in the first part of Schweinfurth and Ascherson's paper. Unfortunately there are no notes with either collection which would throw fresh light on the physiognomy or ecology of the vegetation. The additions are therefore of interest mainly in as far as they extend our knowledge of the constitution of the flora of the Marmarica.

**Roemeria dodecandra*, Stapf, var. (?) *laevis*, Stapf (var. nov.); a forma typica differt omnibus partibus praeter foliorum imorum bases glaberrimis, foliorum laciniis anguste linearibus, carpellis stigmatisque lobis 4-5. (Coll. Hume.)

A very striking form. Unfortunately the material is too meagre to decide the question of its status as species or variety. Schweinfurth and Ascherson indicate a doubtful specimen of *R. dodecandra* from Matruk; possibly it is the form described above.

Didesmus bipinnatus, DC.; S. & A. 594. (Coll. Hume.) C

This indicates a slight extension of the area of that species to the east, it not having been found, so far, beyond Tobruk.

Reboudia microcarpa, Coss.; S. & A. 681; A. & S. 40. Syn., *Erucaria microcarpa*, Boiss.; B., i., 366. (Coll. Ball.) C A

**Helianthemum vesicarium*, Boiss.; A. & S. 45; B., i., 445. (Coll. Hume.) C A

Silene villosa, Forsk.; A. & S. 46; B., i., 592. (Coll. Hume.) A
Also in Algeria.

Erodium gruinum, Willd.; S. & A. 599; A. & S. 54; B., i., 892. (Coll. Hume.) C A

Ononis sicula, Guss.; S. & A. 601; A. & S. 61; B., ii., 60. (Coll. Ball.) A

Trigonella stellata, Forsk.; S. & A. 602; A. & S. 61; B., ii., 85. (Coll. Ball.) A

***Trifolium resupinatum**, *L.* ; A. & S. 63 ; B., ii., 137. (Coll. *Hume.*) A

Probably an escape from cultivation. Also in Algeria.

Hippocrepis multisiliquosa, *L.* ; S. & A. 603 ; A. & S. 65 ; B., ii., 185. (Coll. *Hume.*) C A

***Astragalus Forskalii**, *Boiss.* ; A. & S. 67 ; B., ii., 392. (Coll. *Hume.*) A

Not known, so far, west of Alexandria.

Ebenus Armitagei, *Schweinf. & Taub.* ; S. & A. 645. (Coll. *Ball.*)

So far only known from a single locality in the small bay of Mirsa Badia, almost 200 km. to the west of Mirsa Matruk.

The occurrence of this *Ebenus* in the Marmarica is phytogeographically very interesting. The genus is entirely absent in Egypt and Syria, and the nearest congener is found in Crete. This, *E. cretica*, *L.*, is at the same time more closely allied to *E. Armitagei* than any other species. One other species occurs in North Africa, viz., *E. pinnatus*, *Desf.*, ranging from Morocco to Tunis ; but this represents another type (section *Onobrychoides*, *Jaub. & Spach.*).

Vicia sativa, *L.*, var. *angustifolia*, *Alef.* ; S. & A. 646 ; A. & S. 68. Syn., *V. angustifolia*, *All.* ; B., ii., 574. (Coll. *Hume.*) C A

***V. calcarata**, *Desf.* ; S. & A. 646 ; A. & S. 68 ; B., ii., 590. (Coll. *Hume.*) C A

A very narrow-leaved form, possibly identical with Boissier's variety *cinerea* (*V. cinerea*, *M.B.*), which is known from South Palestine and Tunis as the nearest localities.

Lathyrus Aphaca, *L.* ; S. & A. 647 ; A. & S. 68 ; B., ii., 602. (Coll. *Hume.*) C A

L. Cicera, *L.* ; S. & A. 647 ; A. & S. 69 ; B., ii., 605. (Coll. *Hume.*) C A

***Aizoon hispanicum**, *L.* ; A. & S. 78 ; B., ii., 765. (Coll. *Ball.*) A

The nearest locality to the west for this species is Sfax in Tunis.

Odontospermum pygmaeum, *O. Hoffm.* ; A. & S., Suppl., 760, 798 ; S. & A. 652. Syn., *Asteriscus pygmaeus*, *Cass. et Dur.* ; A. & S. 85 ; B., iii., 179. (Coll. *Ball.*) A

Also from Tunis to Morocco.

Gnaphalium luteo-album, *L.* ; A. & S. 88 ; B., iii., 224. (Coll. *Hume.*) A

Subcosmopolitan.

Anthemis Ballii, *Stapf* (sp. nov.) ; affinis *A. microspermae*, *Boiss. et Kotschy*, sed foliis minus et arctius dentatis, receptaculo elongato, conico, acheniis distinctius costatis costis glandulosis diversa. (Coll. *Ball.*)

Herba annua, pumila, gracilis, 7 cm. alta, e basi pauci-ramosa, caulibus tenuibus purpurascens inferne parce superne densius

crispo-villosis. *Folia* linearia vel lineari-lanceolata, acuta, superiora integra, inferiora utrinque 2-3-dentato-lobata lobis approximatis ovatis mucronulatis, 5-7 mm. longa, 1.5-3 mm. lata, crassiuscula, villosula. *Pedunculi* graciles, apice nutantes neque incrassati, 1-1.5 cm. longi. *Involucrum* tenuiter lanoso-villosulum phyllis exterioribus ovato-lanceolatis acutis, interioribus gradatim longioribus obtusioribus, intimis ad 4 mm. longis obtusissimis late hyalino-marginatis. *Receptaculum* elongatum, conicum, 2-3 mm. longum, paleis oblanceolatis acutis subcarinatis hyalino-scariosis. *Ligulae* albae, elliptico-oblongae, circiter 8 mm. longae, femineae. *Achaenia* pallida obovoidea, apice rotundata, minute umbonata, calva, 8-costata, ad costas glandulosa.

This also resembles meagre specimens of *A. deserti*, Boiss., from which it differs in the conical receptacle and much smaller achenes.

**Calendula aegyptiaca*, Desf. ; A. & S. 92 ; B., iii., 419. (Coll. Hume.) C A

Atractylis flava, Desf. ; A. & S. 93 ; S. & A. 655 ; B., iii., 452. (Coll. Ball.) C A

**Amberboa Lippii*, DC. ; A. & S. 95 ; B., iii., 606. (Coll. Hume.) A

Westward from Tunis to the Canaries.

A. crupinoides, DC. ; S. & A. 656 ; A. & S. 95 ; B., iii., 606. (Coll. Hume, Ball.) C A

Centaurea dimorpha, Viv. ; A. & S. 96 ; S. & A. 656 ; B., iii., 692. (Coll. Ball.) C A

Picris coronopifolia, DC. ; A. & S. 99 ; S. & A. 657 ; B., iii., 740. (Coll. Ball.) C A

Urospermum picroides, Desf. ; S. & A. 657 ; A. & S. 99 ; B., iii., 743. (Coll. Hume.)

**Coris monspeliensis*, L. ; A. & S. 103. (Coll. Ball.) A

This is generally a West Mediterranean plant and not taken up in Boissier's *Flora Orientalis*. Ascherson and Schweinfurth, l.c., quote it as very rare near Alexandria, this being the only record of the plant having been observed in Egypt ; but there is also a specimen of it at Kew from Aucher Eloy's collection, numbered 2598, and written up as having been collected in Syria.

**Convolvulus arvensis*, L. ; A. & S. 107 ; B., iv., 108. (Coll. Hume.) A

Subcosmopolitan.

Cistanche lutea, Hoffm. & Link. Syn., *Phelipaea lutea*, S. & A. 661 ; A. & S. 118 ; B., iv., 500. (Coll. Ball.) A

Also throughout North-West Africa.

Salvia lanigera, Poir. ; S. & A. 662 ; A. & S. 121. Syn., *S. controversa*, Ten. ; B., iv., 630. (Coll. Hume, Ball.) C A

Rumex vesicarius, L. ; S. & A. 667 ; A. & S. 134 ; B., iv., 1017. (Coll. Hume, Ball.) C A

Euphorbia Paralias, *L.*; S. & A. 668; A. & S. 138; B., iv., 1130
(Coll. *Hume.*) C A

Arisarum vulgare, *Targ. Tozz.*; S. & A. 669; A. & S. 146; B.,
v., 44. (Coll. *Hume.*) C A

***Ornithogalum tenuifolium**, *Guss.*, var. *trichophyllum*, *Boiss. et*
Heldr.; A. & S. 151; B., v., 219. (Coll. *Hume.*) A

Found only once by Ehrenberg near Alexandria.

***Allium roseum**, *L.*, var. *Tourneuxii*, *Boiss.*; A. & S. 152; B., v.,
274. (Coll. *Hume.*) A

Schweinfurth and Ascherson (*Fl. Marm.* 672) indicate under
Allium Erdelii, *Zucc.*, a barren specimen from Matruk collected
by Roth and enumerated as *A. roseum*, v. *Tourneuxii*, in their
Illustration de la Flore d'Egypte, p. 152. Dr. Hume's specimen
is in flower, and there can be no doubt about its identity with the
original of Boissier's variety *Tourneuxii*.

Trisetum Loefflingianum, *Beauv.*; S. & A. 674. (Coll. *Hume*,
Ball.) A

Ascherson and Schweinfurth do not mention it in their *Illustra-*
tion de la Flore d'Egypte, but there are specimens at Kew collected
by Figari near Alexandria and in the Thebais.

Koeleria phleoides, *Pers.*; S. & A. 675; A. & S. 172; B., v., 572.
(Coll. *Hume.*) C A

* **Bromus scoparius**, *L.*, var. *stenantha*, *Stapf* (var. nov.); a
forma typica differt spiculis ipsis et partibus earum omnibus
angustioribus. (Coll. *Hume.*)

The typical form is known from the Cyrenaica and Northern
Egypt, but has so far not been recorded from the Marmarica.
The valves of the variety described here measure 10–11 mm. by
2.25–2.75 mm. (flattened out) and the tip above the insertion of
the awn is frequently over 3 to 4 mm. long, whilst the awn varies
from 10–15 mm. in length. We have, what appears to me, the
same state from Cyprus (Sintenis and Rigo, 367) and Syria (Post,
160, 692, 695, 698).

Hordeum murinum, *L.*; S. & A. 677; A. & S. 179; B., v., 686.
(Coll. *Hume.*) C A

LVII.—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Sansevieria grandis.—A specimen of fibre has recently been
submitted to Kew for determination and for a report as to its
commercial value. It was accompanied by a few leaves, which
were sufficient to identify it as *Sansevieria grandis*, *Hook. f.*
The sender, Mr. H. L. Hall, General Merchant, etc., of "Riverside,"
Nelspruit, Transvaal, describes the plant as growing plentifully
there, and remarks that the fibre sent was made up by the natives
some time ago, but "as it is now winter and the dry season"
(date of letter Aug. 3rd, 1907), the fibre in the leaf "is not as
good as when gathered in the summer." Thus the uncertainty