

Argentinisch-paraguayisches Grenzgebiet: in regione cursus inferioris fluminis Pilcomayo, 1906, Th. Rojas (Comision argentino-paraguaya de limites) no. 368, 368a.

Paraguay: Villa Encarnesa (?), Bettfreund no. 191.

5. *Lepidium bonariense* L.; Thell. Gatt. Lepid. (1906) 256, no. 75.

Var. β . **Gayl** Thell. in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 2^e sér. VIII (1908), 914.

Bisher nur aus Chile (Prov. Coquimbo) bekannt; sehr angenähert auch in den höheren Gebirgen Argentiniens: La Ciénaga, Sierra de Tucuman, 1874, Hieronymus et Lorentz no. 597 ex p. (cum *L. Chichicara*); Sierra Achala de Cordoba: zwischen San Miguel und Puesto de Sevallos, sowie Cuesto del Gaucho, 1876, Hieronymus.

Var. γ . **hirsutulum** Thell. nov. var.

Differt a typo caule foliisque pilis satis longis ($\pm \frac{1}{2}$ mm) setiformibus dense hirsutulis.

Argentinien: en las cercanias de Córdoba, 1878, Hieronymus et Niederlein.

Var. δ . **stenocarpum** Thell. nov. var.

Differt a typo silicula anguste elliptica ($2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ \times 4 mm), apice circumferentia anguloso-acuta lobis alaribus in utroque latere emarginaturae triangularibus acutis fere porrectis.

Umrissform und Längen-Breitenverhältnis der Frucht sind bei *L. bonariense*, wie ich mich kürzlich an dem reichen Material des Berliner Herbars überzeugen konnte, in weit höherem Masse variabel, als mir zur Zeit der Abfassung meiner Monographie bekannt war; die eben beschriebene Form stellt ein Extrem dar, zwischen welchem und dem Typus zuweilen Übergangsformen vorkommen.

Argentinien: Entre la mina Jareta y la altura del Espiritu Santo, Sierra Famatina, Prov. de la Rioja, 1879, Hieronymus et Niederlein no. 785.

LVIII. Alfred J. Ewart, Contribuciones Florae Australiensis. VIII.

(Ex : Proc. R. Soc. Victoria, N. S., XXIII, pt. 1 (1910), pp. 54—64.
pl. XII—XIII.

48. *Bursaria spinosa* Cav. var. **incana** Ewart, l. c., p. 55. — This form has long, narrow more or less pointed leaves up to 3 inches or more in length, with a white tomentum on the under surface. It is commonest in tropical Australia, and the pons are usually rather larger than in the other forms. In the west and south of Australia specimens are found with shorter and broader leaves, but the tomentum still present (*B. incana* Lindl.).

49. *Bursaria spinosa* Cav. var. **luxurians** Ewart, l. c., p. 55. — This has also large leaves, but they are shorter, tomentum on the under side. In other respects it is identical with the „type“. It appears to be com-

moner in the S.E. of broader and more obtuse than in var. *incana* and have no Australia, particularly in moist valleys near the sea coast, but also extends as far North as Queensland. It may include the *B. tenuifolia* of Bailey. (Flora of Queensland, p. 72), but no authentic specimens of that variety have been seen. The „*B. Pantoni*“ of W. R. Guilfoyle (Vict. Naturalist, Vol. XVII, 1900, p. 42) is merely a form of *B. spinosa* approaching towards this variety.

50. *Bursaria spinosa* Cav. var. *microphylla* Ewart, l. c., p. 56. — The leaves vary in shape, but are always small, often less than half a centimetre in length. Most of the shrubby, spiny specimens come under this variety, which mainly occurs in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, although it also extends as far north as Queensland. A specimen from Stawell (F. M. Reader, 1904) is interesting in having the leaves with the tomentum of var. *incana* on the under sides, but being otherwise identical with var. *microphylla*. — Apparently *Bursaria spinosa* is a plant which has spread over Australia in comparatively recent times, and is in process of adaptive modification into at least three and possibly more distinct species. Since all the connecting links still exist, however, it is not possible to separate these forms into distinct species, and the decision, whether a particular specimen belongs to a variety or the type is often merely a matter of choice.

51. *Halgania erecta* Ewart et Rees, l. c., p. 58, pl. XII. — Small branching shrub about 8 in in height. Stems woody, bearing a glandular viscid scabrescence intermingled with a few rigid appressed hairs of peculiar type, and as in *H. strigosa* attached at the centre, and having two processes extending apically and basally in the same line or at a slight angle. Leaves about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, entire when young, usually becoming slightly 3-dentate when older, appressed, sessile, slightly narrowed at the base, margins incurved, whole leaf somewhat concave, under surface bears a number of stiff white hairs similar to those on the stems, also traces of the viscid scabrescence. Flowers stalked apparently solitary and axillary—Calyx—5 sepals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, linear acuminate bearing short hairs. Petals dark blue rather broad, narrowing to pointed apex, longer and more acuminate than those of *H. strigosa*. Stamens with very short filaments, anthers about one line long, each with long straight process about twice as long as anther itself, processes free at tip, much longer than those of *H. strigosa*. The plant is nearest to *H. strigosa* Schlecht, but is smaller, has stouter and more numerous hairs, much smaller appressed leaves, and longer anther appendages. From *H. viscosa* Spencer Le Moore, it differs in having the strigose indumentum even more strongly developed than in *H. strigosa*, in the shorter and broader leaves, in the solitary stalked flowers and in the anther appendages. — Neu-Süd-Wales: Victoria Desert Camp, 38, September, 1891, R. Helms.

52. *Melaleuca neglecta* Ewart et Wood, l. c., p. 60, pl. XIII. — Shrub not over 8 feet in height, stem two or three inches in diameter at the

base, bark rough and corky, slightly furrowed. Leaves 2 to 3 lines in length, ovate-lanceolate, stalked tuberculate, semi-terete, flat on top, scattered and numerous. Flowers small whitish, numerous in lateral spikes; axis grows through the inflorescence before flowering is over. Calyx tube campanulate, lobes 5 triangular nearly as long as the tube. Corolla white, petals 5 deflexed, clawed, very thin and delicate. Stamens in 5 bundles, opposite petals, 7 to 9 in each bundle. Ovary hairy on top, single style and stigma, 3-celled, ovules erect, placenta bifid. — Remarks. This plant differs from *Melaleuca pustulata* in that its bark is not smooth and papery. The flowers of *Melaleuca pustulata* are in small terminal leafy heads, and the rhachis as a rule does not grow out until flowering is over. The flowers differ in the two plants in external appearance, the calyx lobes of *M. pustulata* are longer than broad, and more pointed. The petals also differ, the petal of *M. pustulata* being longer, more ovate, and claw is shorter. The plant is of no value as timber, owing to its small height. Its nonrecognition as a distinct species has been due to its being confused with *M. pustulata*. Hitherto it is only known from Victorian localities. Attention to the possibility of this plant proving to be a new species was first drawn by Mr. St. Eloy D'Alton. Hence its popular name might be D'Alton's *Melaleuca*. — Neu-Süd-Wales: Habitat, near Dimboola. Collector, St. Eloy D'Alton. Date, November, 1909.

LIX. Vermischte neue Diagnosen.

869. *Draba Simonkaiana* Jávorka in Bot. Közl., 1910 (1911), p. 281 et p. (57), tab. III. — *Draba* e sectione *Leucodraba* DC. Perennis, \pm dense caespitosa nana, fructifera scapis 2–7 cm longis; rhizomate dense ramoso, ramis in rosulas steriles et scapiferas abeuntibus. Folia vetusta permanentia brunnescentia, hornotina oblongo-lanceolata vel angustelanceolata, medio vel supra medium latissima, 3–12 mm longa, 1–2 mm lata, margine integerrima, sensim in petiolum \pm alatum angustata, apice obtusiuscula, acuta vel acuminata, rarius obtusa, \pm obscure viridia, dorso rhachide prominulo, tota superficie pube 2–4-ramoso laxiore oblecta, margine, praesertim versus basin foliorum etiam longius ciliata, ciliis plerumque dimidiam folii latitudinem aequantibus. Scapo nudo vel anrarius bifoliato, folium caulinum lineari-lanceolatum sessile medio latissimum acutum. Scapus cum pedicellis pilis simplicibus et ramosis laxe hirtulus rarius subglaber, 3–16 florus, pedicellis fructiferis 2,5–6 mm longis, fructu maturo plerumque brevioribus, erectis. — Sepala ovalia, dorso medio minute pilosa, ca. 1 mm longa, caduca. Petala elliptico-obcordata, in unguem brevem angustata, dorso medio minutissime (an semper?) puberula, 2–2,5 mm longa, alba. Filamenta saepius diu persistentia, 1–1,5 mm longa, longiora e basi late lanceolata in duobus tertiis, breviora duo in tertia vel dimidia parte inferiore alato-dilatata, antherae globoso-ellipticae. — Siliculae convexiusculo-com-