



Annals and Magazine of Natural History

Series 1

ISSN: 0374-5481 (Print) (Online) Journal homepage: <http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah07>

XLI.—On a new species of Rafflesia from Manilla

J. E. Teschemacher Esq.

To cite this article: J. E. Teschemacher Esq. (1842) XLI.—On a new species of Rafflesia from Manilla, Annals and Magazine of Natural History, 9:59, 381-384, DOI: [10.1080/03745484209445352](https://doi.org/10.1080/03745484209445352)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03745484209445352>



Published online: 04 Dec 2009.



Submit your article to this journal [↗](#)



View related articles [↗](#)



Citing articles: 1 View citing articles [↗](#)

some appeared on the 9th of April at several places, but they were nowhere numerous. On the 13th of that month a very few were observed between Leghorn and Pisa. At Malta on the 17th they were as abundant as we ever behold them in the British Islands. On the passage of H.M.S. Beacon from Malta to the Morca, two swallows flew on board on the 22nd of April, when the vessel was about forty miles east of Malta; on the 25th, when about fifty miles from Calabria, several appeared; towards the evening of the next day about a dozen alighted on the vessel, and after remaining all night took their departure early on the morning of the 27th, when perhaps ninety miles west of the Morca: throughout the afternoon and towards the evening of the same day (at sunset we were about sixty miles from the Morca) many more arrived, and all that came having remained, they appeared about the close of day flying about the ship in considerable numbers.

On arrival at Navarino on the 28th, the swallow was observed to be common, as it likewise was, in the following month, in the island of Syra, about Smyrna and Constantinople*; in June about the island of Paros, at Athens and Patras†; in July at Venice, Verona, Milan, &c. At Trieste, where I spent ten days at the end of June, no swallows were observed, although house martins and swifts were abundant; my not seeing them however may have been accidental. About none of the southern or eastern localities mentioned are swallows, house martins, sand martins or swifts more numerous than in the north of Ireland, or the British Islands generally‡.

In the later editions of Bewick's 'British Birds,' a highly interesting account of the familiarity of the swallow in confinement appears in a letter from the Rev. Walter Trevelyan.

[To be continued.]

XLI.—On a new species of *Rafflesia* from Manilla.

By J. E. TESCHEMACHER, Esq. §.

[With a Plate.]

HAVING just received from Manilla, preserved in spirit, several buds of that rare and singular parasite, *Rafflesia*, which

* I never met with swallows more plentiful anywhere than they were on the 16th of May, flying over some low and extremely rich pastures in which some of the Sultan's stud were grazing, between Constantinople and the village of Belgrade.

† On the 14th of June, the young were all but fledged here. At this date, they are in favourable seasons equally far advanced in the north of Ireland.

‡ The only localities that in the midst of summer I ever remarked all the *Hirundinidae* to be absent from, were the South Islands of Arran, off Galway Bay. Not an individual of any of the species was seen here by Mr. R. Ball or myself, when visiting the islands on the 7th, 8th and 9th of July 1834, the weather being all the time very fine. Returning from them we had no sooner reached the coast of Clare—the nearest land—than many of the *H. rustica* were observed.

§ From the Boston Journal of Nat. History, vol. iv. p. 63.

on examination appeared to differ essentially from the species hitherto described from Java and Sumatra, I beg to offer to the Society the following account, with a drawing.

The specimens were gathered in Basci, a district of the province of Leite, on the same spot visited by Mr. Cuming for the purpose of finding this plant, during his late excursion to the Philippine Islands. Not having seen any description of this plant by him in the scientific journals, I am uncertain of the result of his visit; and although I propose the specific name of *Manillana* for this species, I would readily yield it to any other he may wish it to retain.

The only accounts of *Rafflesia* to which I have access are, that of *R. Arnoldi* from Sumatra, in the 13th volume of the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society of London,' and that given by Sir W. J. Hooker in the 'Companion to the Botanical Magazine,' of *R. Patma*, detected by Dr. Blume in Nossu Kambangan, a small island on the coast of Java, and described and figured by him in the 'Flora Javæ.'

The column of one of my specimens was sent by itself from Manilla, and of two others I have dissected buds; the larger by a vertical cut, the section shown in the figure; the second, a smaller specimen, by the removal of the whole of the envelopes, exhibiting the naked column with its processes, edge, anthers, &c. The column from Manilla, being dissected when fresh, was considerably dried when placed in spirits. Its form and several parts are therefore not very distinctly retained, but the number of anthers and several other particulars are clear enough.

The largest bud of those I dissected is two and a half inches in diameter, and arises from a cup three-fourths of an inch in depth, the outer part of which is formed of the same substance as the external bark of the root on which it is parasitic, and which is evidently of the same structure as that of the root of *Cissus angustifolia*, on which the *R. Arnoldi* was found.

It is probable that the smaller size alone would sufficiently distinguish this from the last-mentioned species, the buds of which are stated to be one foot in diameter, because, although the respective age of these buds is not known, yet every part is so perfect in the buds I dissected, even to minute and glandular hairs, that it is not probable they would have been long in this state before opening.

There are apparently in this, five series of bractæ; the middle one, at its origin, about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, or three times the thickness of the two outer and the two inner series. These bractæ are imbricated over, and

completely envelop the perianth; they are marked by prominent veins, precisely as in *R. Arnoldi*; the tube of the perianth originates on a line with the central row of bractæ below the two interior rows, and although in the bud at its upper part it is undivided, yet the lines of its divisions, when expanded, are clearly discernible. The interior of these divisions of the perianth is marked by tubercles of various forms, as in the other species.

The column has a convex disc, surrounded by a raised edge; on the surface of this column are eleven processes, rather more than one-eighth of an inch in height, differing from each other slightly in size and form, the summits of which are entire and hispid, the hairs much resembling pistillary projections. One of these processes is in the centre, the other ten arranged around it at about an equal distance between it and the raised edge.

The anthers, which are of the same form, with pores and cells like those of the other species described, are ten in number, and are also suspended from the under side of the upper edge of the column, in open cavities formed in the lower part or base of it; both edges of the open part of these cavities are covered with hairs resembling those on the tips of the processes on the disc, and that part of the tube of the perianth opposite to these openings is studded with thick, capillary hairs, each terminated by what is apparently a glandular knob.

Down the centre of the column are lines, evidently bundles of vascular tissue, which pass through the substance of the cup into the root of the *Cissus*; all the rest of the interior is cellular.

I could not perceive any very distinct appearances in the bud of an annular process at the mouth of the tube of the perianth, although it is not improbable, from various marks, that such a ring may be developed when the flower is open.

There is no appearance, in any of these three specimens, of the cavities exhibited in the figure of *R. Patma* which contain the spores; on this part of the structure of *Rafflesia*, therefore, these specimens from Manilla do not throw any further light. They are probably male flowers. Of *R. Horsfieldii*, which, when expanded, is only three inches in diameter, I have not seen any description.

I close this paper with the following comparisons of the two species described, and of that which I call, at present, *R. Manillana*.

R. Arnoldi. Bud, before expansion, one foot in diameter, sessile on root of *Cissus angustifolia*, the under side of its base reticulate: disc of column convex; processes on surface forty to sixty, close together,

divided at the summits, which are hispid : anthers forty to sixty, with numerous cells, and furnished with pores at summits : a moniliform cord at base of column : interior of perianth covered with variously formed tubercles.

R. Patma. When expanded, two feet diameter, arising directly from the root of the *Cissus* : disc of column concave ; processes on surface of disc *numerous*, of a pyramidal form, the summits of which are entire and hispid : lower part of tube of perianth and column glabrous ; interior of perianth covered with variously formed tubercles : anthers with cells and pores ; number not mentioned : no moniliform cord at base of column : antheriferous flower containing cavities filled with spores, hence hermaphrodite.

R. Manillana. Pl. VI. Bud, before expansion, two and a half inches in diameter, arising from a cup three-fourths of an inch high, formed by the thickened bark of the root of the *Cissus* ; the bractæ originating from the inner side of the upper edge of the cup ; no appearance of reticulation under the base : disc of column convex ; processes on surface eleven, one of which is in the centre, the rest arranged around it, their summits entire and hispid ; lower part of tube of perianth studded with thick glandular hairs ; anthers ten, with cells and pores as in the other species ; no moniliform cord at base of column ; sporiferous cavities not apparent ; flowers examined probably male ; interior of perianth covered with various-formed tubercles.

XLII.—*Contributions to the Ichthyology of Australia.* By JOHN RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Inspector of Hospitals, Haslar.

[Continued from p. 218.]

SEBASTES PERCOIDES, Percoid Sebastes.

Scorpana percoides, Solander, Pisces Austr. incd. p. 4.

—, Parkins. drawings, vol. ii. pl. 16. No. 14.

THIS species was discovered on Cook's first voyage on the coast of New Zealand, off Cape Kidnappers, and at Motuaro in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Parkinson's sketch is unfinished, and but partially tinted, with some appended notes of the markings, but is sufficiently characteristic to leave no doubt of the fish being a *Sebastes*, and, from its slight armature, apparently allied to *inermis*. Its colours are more varied than those of any species described in the 'Histoire des Poissons.' Solander's short description includes very few details of form.

The height of the body is greatest about the middle of the pectorals, and is contained three times and a half in the total length of the fish, caudal included. The length of the head is a trifle greater than the height of the body. The curves of the back and belly are equal, and unite gradually with the profile of the head, which is moderately and regularly convex, particularly above. The eye is