

39. *Cyperus rotundus* L. var. **comosus** (Sibth. et Sm.) Husnot, l. c., p. 76.

C. comosus Sibth. et Sm.

Epillets plus longs (3—5 cm), souvent arqués formant une anthèle plus grande.

Europe méridionale et contrées chaudes de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique.

40. *Cyperus fuscus* L. var. **virescens** (Hoffm.) Husnot, l. c., p. 77.

C. virescens Hoffm. — *C. glaber* Hoppe.

Epillets d'un vert rouge-brun; écailles vertes sur la carène et brune sur les côtés.

41. *Cyperus fuscus* L. var. **pallescens** (Perret) Husnot, l. c., p. 77.

C. sabaudus Perret.

Epillets d'un blanc verdâtre ou un peu rougeâtre; écailles vertes sur la carène et blanchâtres sur les côtés.

Presque toute l'Europe, Asie, Afrique.

LV. J. H. Maiden, *Species novae tres generis Pultenaeae in Victoria Australiensi indigenae.*

(Ex: The Victorian Naturalist, XXII [1905], pp. 98—100.)

1. *Pultenaea Vrolandi* Maiden, l. c., p. 98.

A diffuse shrub up to 6 feet in height, with terete branches, the young branches very pubescent with woolly white hairs.

Leaves numerous, shortly petiolate, rather stiff but not rigid, broad-lanceolate to oval elliptical, 3 or 4 lines long or shorter, with incurved margins, the young leaves somewhat conduplicate, slightly concave, glabrous or rather granular, rough on the upper surface, hairy beneath, becoming glabrous with maturity. Shortly recurved at the end, especially when young, and terminating in an acute point with often three veins spreading on the under side from the petiole, the middle one being also sometimes more or less penniveined.

Stipules rather narrow and flat, about 1 line long, dark coloured along the centre, scabrous at the sides, becoming setaceous with age; persistent.

Flowers from 3 to 6, apparently forming a head, but really in the axils of the last leaves, on pedicels of 2 lines or rather more, slender and pubescent, the shoot being produced beyond the highest pedicel by the time the pods have matured.

Bracts stipular, i. e., the stipules take the place of bracts; viscid.

Bracteoles inserted rather below the base of the calyx and completely embracing the tube, semi-transparent, very convex and almost orbicular in general outline, the edges overlapping each other and having very much the appearance of a two-leaved cupshaped involucre, glabrous and very viscid.

Calyx glabrous and very thin, the tube viscid on the outside, seemingly from contact with the bracteoles, the lobes almost as long as the tube, the upper lobes scarcely as long as the others, all acute.

Standard nearly orbicular, with the very narrow claw twice as long as the calyx, the lamina about 4 lines in diameter, the veins purple in their lower parts.

Wings about as long as the standard, scarcely 1 line broad.

Keel slightly broader than the wings, but scarcely as long, obtuse, with purple markings.

Ovarium sessile, villous, oval.

Style leaving the ovary rather abruptly, subulate, sparingly pubescent to half-way up.

Stigma very small.

Pod almost oblong, hairy, half as long again as the calyx, the pedicels lengthening to about 3 lines.

On summit of a granite hill about 12 miles from Euroa and 2 from Mt. Wombat, in the Strathbogie Ranges, Victoria. Collected by Mr. Anton W. Vroland (no. 974 of herbarium of Mr. H. B. Williamson).

In the ordinary sense of the term, the species does not possess bracts; what pass for such are the stipules situated at the bases of the pedicels and in the axils of the leaves. The cup-shaped involucre-like bracteoles are very distinctive, and are similar to those of *P. involucrata*, which character, together with its slender pedicels and the viscosity of the calyx, bracteoles, stipular bracts, and to some extent the young stipules, make it a very distinct species. Its aspect is similar to that of the short-leaved typical form of *P. villosa* Sm.

2. *Pultenaea Williamsoni* Maiden, l. c., p. 99.

A weak-stemmed shrub „trailing amongst shrubs“.

Leaves not numerous, up to 1 inch long, oval to elliptical or oblong-lanceolate or even slightly oblanceolate, shortly petiolate, with slightly recurved margins or almost flat, with a small recurved point, frequently worn off in the old leaves; silky pubescent underneath, sparingly so in the older leaves.

Stipules broadish, appressed, up to 3 lines long; much broader than those of *P. palacea* usually are; with scarious margins.

Flowers in dense terminal heads, say half an inch in diameter. Rhachis of the flower-head much elongated.

Bracts imbricate, glabrous or ciliate, scarious, pointed, keeled in the upper part and often three-pointed by splitting along both sides of the keel.

Bracteoles inserted at the very base of the calyx but free from the tube, broad and keeled, completely enveloping the calyx, in shape and texture like the bracts, obtuse but mucronate, and also often splitting along both sides of the keel, thus appearing three-cleft.

Standard about twice as long as the calyx, say 3 lines in diameter, the base with spreading purple markings.

Wings as long as the standard, scarcely a line broad; the keel broader than the wings.

Ovarium sessile, silky, compressed.

Fruit sessile, sub-triangular, curved, but not seen perfectly ripe.

Near creeks, Strathbogie, Victoria. Anton W. Vroland, November, 1902 (no. 921 of H. B. Williamson).

Its closest allies seem to be *P. pycnocephala* F. v. M., and *P. palacea* Willd. Herbarium specimens bear a superficial resemblance to *P. stricta* Sims, but the latter has never such large stipules, and the habit is very different. The shape of bracts and bracteoles is much like those of *P. palacea*, but the bracteoles are distinctly free from the calyx. It is a stronger and more robust grower than *P. palacea*, although of the same habit. The leaves are very much broader than those of *P. palacea* and almost flat. The difference as regards the bracteoles is very marked, and seems of itself sufficient to remove it from that species. From *P. pycnocephala* it differs in the less abundant tomentum and in the greater length of the leaves.

3. *Pultenaea Luehmanni* Maiden, l. c., p. 100.

A trailing procumbent straggling shrub with very slender glabrous branches.

Leaves opposite, though sometimes irregularly opposite in some shoots, linear to narrow-lanceolate, with so much incurved margins that they appear often terete and grooved above, 4—6 lines long, quite glabrous. Stipules small.

Flowers in small few-flowered terminal heads (or rather umbels) surrounded by a few stipulary imbricate bracts, hardly as long as the pedicels, and by a few, generally 4, floral leaves.

Bracteoles very small, lanceolate, inserted at the base of the calyx, but free from it, densely silky-hairy outside as the calyx and the pedicels. Calyx-teeth lanceolate, acute, about as long as the tube, the two upper ones united half-way up.

Petals of about the same length; the wings and the margins of the standard orange-coloured, the keel and central part of the standard dark brown.

Ovarium sessile, densely silky-hairy.

The most striking character in this graceful plant is the slender branches, almost filiform in the side-branchlets and the distant leaves; the leaves are on the flowering branches from $\frac{1}{2}$ to above 1 inch apart, though they are denser on leafy shoots; but I have seen only a few specimens.

Grampians, Victoria. H. B. Williamson, no. 1160. November, 1904.

The systematic position of the species is in Section III, *Euchilus*, on account of its opposite leaves and branches, but it is distinguished from all species of this section by the head-like inflorescence. Its closest affinity appears to be *P. tenella*, Benth.