

Neue Litteratur.

Kalender etc.:

Botaniker-Kalender 1887. Herausgegeben von **P. Sydow** und **C. Myllus**. In 2 Theilen. Jahrg. II. 80. 205 pp. Berlin (Jul. Springer) 1886. Geb. M. 3.—

Kryptogamen im Allgemeinen:

Denayer, A., Les végétaux inférieurs. Thallophytes et cryptogames vasculaires. Classification en familles, en genres et en espèces. Fasc. I. Analyse des familles avec 4 photomicrographies. 80. 80 pp. Bruxelles (A. Manceaux) 1886. 2 fr.

Physiologie, Biologie, Anatomie und Morphologie:

Fischer, Alfred, Neue Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Siebröhren. (Sep.-Abdr. aus Berichte der mathematisch-physikalischen Classe der Kgl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig. 1886.) 80. 48 pp. und 2 Tfn. Leipzig 1886.

Jorissen, Armand, Les phénomènes chimiques de la germination. (Mémoire couronné par la classe des sciences de l'Académie royale de Belgique. 1885.) 80. 140 pp. Bruxelles et Liège (Decq et Nierstrasz) 1886. 2 fr.

Poulsen, V. A., Anatomiske Studier over Mayaca Aubl. (Sep.-Abdr. aus Oversigt over d. K. Danske Videnskabs Selskabs Forhandling.) 18 pp. und 5 Tfn. Kopenhagen 1886.

Systematik und Pflanzengeographie:

Mueller, Ferd., Baron von, Description of two new species of *Eugenia*. (Extra print from the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy. June. 1886.)

[*Eugenia Holtzei*.—Branchlets terete; leaves thinly chartaceous, conspicuously stalked, almost ovate, bluntly acuminate, distantly subtlenerved, copiously and pellucidly dotted, paler beneath; cymes compound, lateral, trichotomous, with slender ramifications; flowers small, one to three on the ultimate peduncles, these about as long as the flowers or variously shorter or almost obliterated; calyx jointed with the last peduncles, its tube turbinate-semiglobular, much produced beyond the ovary, entire at the margin, not angular, somewhat longer than the depressed-hemispheric slightly pointed lid; petals four, minute, roundish, sessile, agglutinated to the lid; anthers almost oval; style very slender; stigma not dilated; ovary two-celled, flat-topped; ovules not numerous in each cell, horizontal or ascending.

Near Port Darwin; Moritz Holtze. A good-sized tree, with aromatically fragrant foliage. Petioles $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Leaves measuring 2—4 inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches in breadth, slightly decurrent at the base; the peripheric vein somewhat distant from the margin and irregularly diverging into veinlets, none of the veins particularly prominent. Cymes 2—4 inches long; the general peduncle one inch or less in length, not angular. Bracteoles minute, lanceolar-deltoid, fugacious. Tube of the flowering calyx $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ inch long, shining; operculum paler, membranous, after secession often persistently adhering yet on one point, faintly four-nerved, not bursting into lobes. Petals about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch long, not readily separable, though really distinct. Stamens forming several rows, the longest measuring nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; filaments pale. Placentas towards the base lateral. Fruit not seen. This species is evidently allied to *E. Kalahiensis*, differing in rather longer petioles, in leaves more protracted at the summit, with thinner less copious nervature and with the circumferential vein less near the edge, in not distinctly pedicellate flowers and probably in its fruit also.

This tree deserves technologic attention, as a cosmetic oil might be distilled, from the foliage, the numerous oil-dots indicating a fair yield.

Eugenia Baeuerlenii.—Branchlets somewhat angular; leaves on very short stalks, thick-chartaceous, almost oblong-elliptical bluntly short-acuminate, somewhat decurrent at the base very spreadingly pinninerved, copiously and pellucidly dotted, quite shining on both sides, somewhat paler beneath; cymes short, terminal; peduncles and pedicels angular; the latter continuous with the calyx and as long or somewhat shorter; tube of the calyx almost semi-globular, wrinkled-striate, extended beyond the ovary, hardly longer than the hemispheric smooth, lid; petals four, minute, orbicular, sessile, quite free; anthers cordate-rounndish; style slender; stigma not dilated; ovary two-celled, convex at the summit; ovules several in each cell, covering and surrounding the placentas.

On the Strickland-River in New Guinea; W. Baeuerlen (Expedition of the Australian Geographic Society). Height as far as noted about 15 feet. Petioles less than half an inch long. Leaves measuring 3—4 inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches in breadth; lateral nerves rather numerous; peripheric vein slightly waved, not far from the margin. Primary peduncle $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$ inch long; secondary peduncles mostly shorter, with generally two or three flowers on the summit. Bracteoles minute, almost deltoid, fugacious. Tube of the flowering calyx $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ inch long, as well as the lid shining; the latter membranous, four-nerved, not seceding into lobes. Petals only about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch long, singly deciduous. Stamens pluriseriate, the longest measuring about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; filaments pale. Placentas short, quite lateral. Fruit as yet unknown.

This species approaches in many respects *E. laevigata*; but the branchlets are distinctly angular the leaves longer, comparatively narrower and almost suddenly protracted into the apex, their dots are translucent, the calyx-tube is streaked, the petals are not cohering into an operculum, the anthers more globular, and the fruit may also be different.

The question is still open for discussion, whether that section of *Eugenia*, which is characterised by an eucalyptoid calyx, should be retained in the genus; if so, then unavoidably *Acicalyptus* in its totality, comprising already three Polynesian, new also (with inclusion of one of the two above described *Eugenias*) two Australian, several South-Asiatic and at least one Papuan species, must merge into *Eugenia*; but the genuine species of the latter genus hold precisely the same relation to *Acicalyptus*, as *Angophora* to *Eucalyptus*.—Regretably the name *Acicalyptus*, derived from an exceptional characteristic of the original species discovered, does not apply to most of the other forms, which must be considered congeneric. But it would appear, that *Acicalyptus* ought to be reduced to *Cleistocalyx*, published five years earlier by Blume, though the calyptriform portion of the calyx, well shown by his illustration (*Mus. Bot. Lugd. LVI*) is according to his description finally tearing into lobes. Closely cognate to this generic group of plants are also *Piliocalyx* and to some extent *Pleurocalyptus*, the latter as regards the dehiscence of its calyx being analogous to that series of species of *Eucalyptus*, which have in *E. terminalis* a leading representative. The fruit of *Pleurocalyptus* remained however unknown, and may prove capsular; that of *Piliocalyx* agrees with the generic characteristic of *Acicalyptus*, while the difference in the position of the ovules is rather sectional than generic. Some species of *Cleistocalyx* became recorded under *Syzygium*; but the typical form, on which Gaertner (after Samuel Brown) founded that genus, is *S. caryophyllaeum*; it is therefore referable to *Eugenia*, and *Syzygium* can thus not be so restricted, as to absorb *Cleistocalyx*, *Acicalyptus* and *Piliocalyx*. The scattered leaves of *Pleurocalyptus* render it unlikely, that its fruit will be that of an *Eugenia* or closely allied genus.]

Paläontologie:

Crié, Sur les affinités des Fougères éocènes de la France occidentale et de la province de Saxe. (Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences de Paris. T. CIII. 1886. No. 10.)

Teratologie und Pflanzenkrankheiten:

Jouet, D., Traitement du mildew par le mélange de sulfate de cuivré et de chaux, expériences faites dans les domaines de Léoville-Barton et Château-Langoa (Médoc) en 1884 et 1885. (Extr. des Annales de l'Institut national agronomique de France. T. IX.) 8^o. 8 pp. avec tableaux. Nancy 1886.

Just, L., Beschreibung und Vertilgung des Kleewürgers. Im Auftrage des Grossh. Ministeriums des Innern herausgegeben von der Grossh. badischen pflanzenphysiologischen Versuchsanstalt. 8^o. 8 pp. 1 Tfl. Karlsruhe 1886.

Müller-Thurgau, H., Ueber das Gefrieren und Erfrieren der Pflanzen. II. Theil. (Sep.-Abdr. aus Thiel's Landwirthschaftliche Jahrbücher. 1886.) 8^o. p. 453—610 und 4 Tfln. Berlin 1886.

Medicinish-pharmaceutische Botanik:

Fikl, Ein Fall von Pyämie mit Verstopfung vieler Herz- und Nierengefässchen durch Mikrokokken. (Wiener medicinische Wochenschrift. 1886. No. 37.)

Helme, François, Contribution à l'étude des pneumonies infectieuses: épidémiologie, bactériologie, clinique. 4^o. 135 pp. Paris (Ollier-Henry) 1886.

Portanier, La Rage: Biographie et travaux de Pasteur. Notions générales sur la rage considérée chez l'homme et chez différentes espèces animales; législation et police sanitaire. 8^o. 244 pp. Nice (Imprim. Viterlo) 1886.

Schmitt, J., Microbes et maladies. 8^o. X, 299 pp. avec figures. Paris (J. B. Baillière) 1886. 3 fr. 50 cent.

Sevestre, Sur la durée de l'incubation et sur la contagion de la rougeole. 8^o. 16 pp. Paris (Steinheil) 1886.

Technische und Handelsbotanik:

Wiesner, Julius, Mikroskopische Untersuchung der Papiere von El-Fayum. (Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient. XII. 1886. No. 9.)

Forst-, ökonomische und gärtnerische Botanik:

Flores, V., Le foglie d'alberi come foraggio. (L'Agricoltura Meridionale. IX. 1886. No. 19. p. 289.)

Wissenschaftliche Original-Mittheilungen.

Untersuchungen über den anatomischen Bau bunter Laubblätter, nebst einigen Bemerkungen, betreffend die physiologische Bedeutung der Buntfärbung derselben.

Von

Dr. Carl Hassack.

Hierzu Tafel I.

(Fortsetzung.)

Aehnliche anatomische Verhältnisse, wie bei dem eben besprochenen Beispiel finden sich bei zahlreichen anderen weiss-

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