© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/; www.zobodat.at



ohne Differenzirung ist. Das Vernarbungsgewebe, gewöhnlich auch Callus genannt, ist das durch Entstehung einer Korkzone, Anlage innerer Meristemherde und Ausscheidung eines Grundgewebes bereits differenzirte Gebilde, das schon dem Gewebtheile ähnlich geworden ist, aus dessen Wunde es entstand. Stets gültige Regeln über die Art der Callusbildung lassen sich nicht geben. Manchmal machen die Stecklinge nur sehr geringen oder keinen Callus an der convex sich vorwölbenden Wundfläche, in einem anderen Falle liefern dieselben Pflanzen bedeutende Callusmasse. Aeussere Verhältnisse sind bei solcher Verschiedenheit mit von Einfluss, und die Verschiedenartigkeit der Entwicklung dürfte es erklären, dass die wissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen über die Stecklingsvermehrung nicht ganz übereinstimmende Resultate gegeben haben.

Bezüglich der Darstellung der Vermehrung durch Wurzel-, Knollen- und Blattstecklinge und deren anatomische Eigenthümlichkeiten muss auf das Original verwiesen werden.

Kraus (Triesdorf).

---

# Neue Litteratur.

### Algen:

**Foslie, M.,** Ueber die Laminarien Norwegens. Mit 10 Tfln. (Sep.-Abdr. aus Christiania Vidensk. Selskapet Forhandlinger. 1884. No. 14.) 8⁰. 114 pp. Christiania (Dybwad, in Comm.) 1886. 4 Kr.

### Pilze:

**Bresadola, Sac. J.,** Schulzeria. Novum Hymenomycetum genus a cl. St. Schulzer de Müggenburg detectum. Schulzeria. Nuovo genere d'Imenomiceti scoperto dal chiar. Capitano St. Schulzer de Müggenburg. 8⁰. 9 pp. u. 1 Tfl. Trento (Zippel) 1886.

### Flechten:

**Nylander, W.,** Lichenes insulae San Thomé. (Flora. LXIX. 1886. No. 11. p. 171.)

### Muscineen:

**Keller, Robert,** Beiträge zur Kryptogamenflora von Winterthur und Umgebung. Heft I. Laubmoose. 4⁰. 25 pp. Winterthur 1886.

### Gefässkryptogamen:

**Crozier, A. A.,** Branching of Osmunda Claytoniana. (The American Naturalist. Vol. XX. 1886. No. 4. p. 379.)

### Physiologie, Biologie, Anatomie und Morphologie:

**Darwin, Francis** and **Phillips, Reginald W.,** On the transpiration-stream in cut branches. (Extr. from the Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. Vol. V. Part V. 1886. p. 330—367.) Cambridge 1886.

### Systematik und Pflanzengeographie:

**Barbey, Will.,** Epilobium genus a cl. Ch. Cuisin illustratum. Kl. fol. av. 24 tables lith. et texte. Lausanne (Bridel), Bâle (H. Georg) 1886. 25 fr.

**Buchenau, Franz,** Die Juncaceen aus Mittelamerika. (Flora. LXIX. 1886. No. 10. p. 145.)

© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/; www.zobodat.at



**Loret, H.** et **Barrandon, A.,** Flore de Montpellier ou analyse des plantes vasculaires de l'Hérault. Seconde édition. Revue et corrigée par **Henri Loret.** 8⁰. LXXVI, 664 pp. Montpellier (Jos. Calas); Paris (G. Masson) 1886. 10 fr.

**Mueller, Ferd. Baron von,** Description of a New Papuan Dilleniaceous Plant. (Extra print from the Victorian Naturalist. February. 1886.)

[Wormia Macdonaldi.

Shrubby: leafstalkes rather long, glabrous, slender, not dilated by marginal expansions; leaves chartaceous, nearly ovate, rounded at the base, somewhat acute at the summit, slightly repand and only minutely denticulated at the margin, glabrous on both sides; nerves 15 to 22 prominent from each side of the midrib, rather near to each other; veins almost transverse between the nerves, very subtile or almost obliterated; peduncles not much longer than the petioles, bearing only 2 or 3 flowers, as well as the pedicels and calyces nearly glabrous; sepals about half as long as the petals, orbicular-ovate, slightly ciliolated, otherwise glabrous; petals not very large, obovate-cuneate, gradually much narrowed towards the base; stamens on one side of the flower much less numerous than on the other, those of the inner row considerably longer; pistils generally seven; ovaries glabrous.

On the Strickland-River; W. Baeuerlen.

Height according to collector's note about 12 feet. Leaves on the only specimen obtained to 6½ inches long and to 3 inches broad, not much paler on the lower side; leafstalkes to two inches long; wingless at least in age. Stalklets during anthesis about as long as the calyx. Sepals of firm consistence, ½—⅔ inch long. Petals measuring about an inch in length, but even towards the summit, hardly half an inch in breadth; color not recognizable, probably yellow. Inner stamens considerably shorter than the calyx; outer about ⅙ inch long; anthers all exceedingly narrow, opening by minute terminal pores. Styles linear-subulate, recurved. Fruit not obtained.

This species is nearest related to W. oblonga, from which however it is distinguished already by its flowers being glabrous and only half the size, and by the lesser number of ovaries. From W. ochreata it is distinctly separated by its leaves not being conspicuously serrated and by showing a closer nervature, further by narrower petals and probably also by its fruit.

This highly ornamental plant bears now the name of A. C. Macdonald, Esq., F.R.G.S., as a slight token of scientific appreciation of his strenuous exertions as hon. Treasurer and Secretary of the Victorian branch of the Australian geographic Society, for the furtherance of Capt. Everill's Expedition.]

— —, Notes on a new Papuan Uncaria. (Extra print from the Australasian Journal of Pharmacy. February. 1886.)

[Among the plants, recently brought by Captain Everill's Expedition from New Guinea, is one, which in all probability will become of medicinal and industrial importance, as yielding Gambir, and it is thus selected for early special notice in this journal.

Uncaria Bernaysii.—Branchlets robust, distinctly quadrangular; leaves on very short stalks, rather membranous, nearly ovate, short-acuminate, rounded at the base, as well as the branchlets glabrous; stipules almost deltoid, bifid; peduncles several times shorter than the leaves, their lower joint gradually compressed downward, glabrous, the upper slightly downy, also shorter and thinner, bearing at the summit very numerous flowers; involucels extremely short, deciduous; stalklets about as long as the calyces, and as well as these greyish-silky; limb of the calyx deeply cleft; lobes linear-oblong, nearly of the length of the tube while flowering, the inside convex towards the summit; fruit slender, ellipsoid-cylindrical, gradually attenuated at the base and summit, several times longer than the lobes and not separated from them by any elongated neck-like attenuation; appendages of the seeds many

© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/; www.zobodat.at



times longer than the nucleus, one of them simple, the other often deeply divided.

On the Strickland-River; Dr. Bernays and Mr. W. Baeuerlen. Leaves, so far as seen, to seven inches long and to five inches broad, dark-green above, palegreen beneath; nerves about ten from each side of the midrib; veins rather distant; veinlets faint. Stipules nearly half an inch broad. Peduncles attaining finally a length of two inches; the lower joint of them flattened, some becoming converted into hook-like tendrils. Calyx soon after anthesis about half an inch long; lobes hardly exceeding 1/8-inch in length. Corolla not available,—all specimens obtained being past flowering. Umbelliform or fascicular head of fruits solitary, measuring about four inches. Pedicels slender, rather longer than the ripe fruits, and as well as these sparsely appressed-hairy; the latter inclusive of the terminating lobes nearly one inch long, streaked by longitudinal nerves, separating by tardy septicidal dehiscence into two halves, but not bursting further, unless at very advanced maturation. Seeds minute, brown, somewhat rough, very much shorter than the whitish narrow appendages.

Aspect of the plant that of U. pilosa; but the branchlets and leaves of that species are short-hairy, the involucels conspicuously large, while the fruits are considerably smaller.—From U. Gambir and U. acida, which are mainly those, reared in plantations for obtaining the mercantile Gambir, our plant differs in many respects; and as it is much more robust and in all its parts larger, the yield of the drug and dye or tan-material from our plant would be much larger, provided that the contents of Catechin and Catechu-Acid should also prove rich.

W. Hunter's illustration of U. Gambir in Vol. IX., pl. 22, of the Linnean Society is a fair one, precisely reiterated in Hayne's Arznei-Gewächse X., 3. Better still is the picture of that plant in Bentley's and Trimen's Medicinal Plants, part 7, numb. 139. From that work and from Flückiger and Hanbury's Pharmacography, p. 298—301, ready information might be gained, concerning the simple mode of preparing the Gambir or pale Catechu, as well as the places and extent of export. One other Uncaria is extant as Papuan, the U. appendiculata from Dutch New Guinea; but it is not closely similar to our plant. In bestowing on the latter now the name of Dr. Bernays, the surgeon of Captain Everill's Expedition, I would bear public testimony to the skill and zeal displayed by him in seeing the whole party back from such a fever-region in safety, the medicinal value of this Uncaria likely enhancing to him this particular identification of his name with the Papuan flora.]

**Pittier, H.,** The flora of the Pays d'Enhaut (Switzerland). A botanical account. 8⁰. 16 pp. Château-d'Oex (l'auteur) 1886.

## Teratologie und Pflanzenkrankheiten:

**Cettolini,** Un nuovo nemico della vite. (Rivista di viticoltura ed enologia. X. 1886. No. 1/2.)

## Medicinisch-pharmaceutische Botanik:

**Freudenreich, Ed. de,** De l'emploi des milieux nutritifs solides pour le dosage des bactéries de l'air. (Archives des sciences physiques et naturelles. Sér. III. T. XV. 1886. No. 2.)

## Forst-, ökonomische und gärtnerische Botanik:

**Lawley,** L'avvenire della nostra viticultura di fronte ad una invasione generale della Fillossera. (Atti della reale Accademia economico-agraria dei Georgofili Firenze. Ser. IV. Vol. VIII. 1885. Disp. 2.)

**Plümacher,** Zur Geschichte des Weinbaues in Tennessee. (Ausland. 1886. No. 12.)

© Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/; www.zobodat.at



**Targioni-Tozzetti,** Di alcune rapporti delle coltivazioni cogli insetti, e di due casi di infezioni del nocciolo e dell'olivo per cagione di insetti. (Atti della reale Accademia economico-agraria dei Georgofili di Firenze. Ser. IV. Vol. VIII. 1885. Disp. 1.)

---

# Wissenschaftliche Original-Mittheilungen.

## Prioritätszweifel über Dianthus Lumnitzeri und Viola Wiesbauriana.

Von

**J. Wiesbaur,** S. J.

(Fortsetzung.)

Um aber ausser dem geschichtlichen Theil und der Verbreitung zahlreicher, sowohl wilder als cultivirter Exemplare dieser schönen Federnelke, die auch bereits von Dr. Keck in Schultz' herb. norm. nova ser. als Dianthus Lumnitzeri mit Diagnose*) ausgegeben wurde (n. 1943), dem freundlichen Leser, so weit meine Behelfe es erlauben, einen weiteren Beitrag zur Kenntniss derselben zu liefern, erlaube ich mir hier die Bemerkungen anzuführen, die ich im Juni 1881 nach blühenden Exemplaren beider erwähnten Pflanzen im Kalksburger Veilchengarten gemacht habe. D. Lumnitzeri stammt vom Thebner Schlossberg, D. plumarius vom Husarentempel in der Brühl.

| 23. Juni 1881. | D. Lumnitzeri. | D. plumarius L. |
|---|---|---|
| Kronendurchmesser . . . . | 38 mm | 32 mm |
| Form der Platte der Blumenblätter . . . . . | fast rhombisch (deltoidisch) | länglich verkehrt eiförmig |
| Länge der Platte (mit den Fransen) . . . . . | 18 mm | 15 mm |
| Breite der Platte . . . . . | 16—18 mm | 10—12 mm |
| Länge der untersten Fransen . | 8 mm | 3 mm |
| Länge der obersten Fransen . | 5 8 mm | 2—3 mm |
| Bekleidung der Platte . . . | glänzende weisse Haare | keine |
| Farbe der Platte . . . . . | rein weiss | lila bis schwach rosafarbig |
| Farbe der Staubkolben . . . | fast weiss | lilafarbig |
| Länge der Kelchröhre . . . | 25 mm | 27 mm |
| Länge der Kelchzähne . . . | 5 mm | 6 mm |
| Breite der (flachgedrückten) Kelchröhre . . . . . | 6 mm | 4.5 mm |
| Geruch . . . . . | stark | schwach |
| Blütenbeginn . . . . . | 10. Juni | 22. Juni |

Obwohl D. Lumnitzeri schon am 10. Juni zu blühen begonnen hatte, so konnte der Vergleich doch erst am 23. Juni gemacht

*) Leider wurde die Diagnose nur sehr unvollständig abgedruckt und ohne jedes Citat.

# ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Botanisches Centralblatt

Jahr/Year: 1886

Band/Volume: 29

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonymous

Artikel/Article: Neue Litteratur 113-116