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Geheeb, A., Ein Blick in die Flora des Dovrefjeld. (l. c. p. 40.)

Mueller, Ferd. Baron von, Description of a new Tiliaceous tree from North-Eastern Australia. (Proceedings of the Royal Society Queensland. Vol. II. Part 2. 1885.)

[Among the Queensland timber samples procured by Dr. Bancroft, jun., with such praiseworthy zeal for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, soon to be held in London, occurs also the wood of the following tiliaceous tree, concerning which I have been consulted by Mr. F. M. Bailey, the Government Botanist of Queensland. The branchlets transmitted by him for taxologic identification bear leaves, flower-buds. well-developed flowers, and fruit.

Elaeocarpus Bancroftii F. v. M. & Bail.

Tree over 100ft. in height; the diameter of stem over 2ft.; bark scaly of a brownish colour, about 1/2in. in thickness. Branchlets, thinly brownish, velvet-downy. Leaves ovate-lanceolar, or almost ovate on rather long somewhat velvety stalks, entire at the margin, or slightly wavy, shining above, paler and without lustre beneath, and there the ascendent primary veins prominent, nearly glabrous on both pages; flower-stalks axillary or lateral comparatively short bearing only 2-5 flowers, at or near the summit—as well as the stalklets and calyces—tkinly velvety downy. Flowers rather large, longer than their stalklets. Buds ovate-globular; sepals four, oblong lanceolar, of thick consistence; petals four, glabrous, cleft at the upper end into generally three short roundish lobes without fringes; stamens numerous; filaments nearly or fully as long as the anthers, the latter glabrous, only slightly pointed; ovary greyish velvet-downy, four-celled, passing into an upwards glabrescent style. Fruit very large, ovate-globular; endocarp, remarkably thick, somewhat uneven, and slightly foveolated outside, separable into four valves; cavity, one-celled. Seed one, very large, oblique-ovate.

On the Johnstone River; Dr. Bancroft, jun.

A tall tree; branchlets robust. Leaves 3-5 inches long 1 1/2-2 inches broad, rather smooth above, gradually narrowed at the base, the closely-reticulated veinlets subtile; no foveoles at the mid-rib beneath. Leaf-stalks attaining a length of from one to two inches. Flower-stalks comparatively thick, but generally not above an inch long, occasionally even shortened to 1/4in. Stalklets, not bent downward, finally sometimes lengthening to one inch. Sepals 1/3-1/2in. long, pale silky inside. Petals somewhat longer. inflexed along the margin while in bud. Filaments slightly hairy. Anthers very narrow, about 1/6in. long, unbearded. Style subulate, 1/3-1/2in. long. Annular disk slightly lobed, rather broad, bearing the stamens chiefly on the summit, thinly velvety. Ovules generally four in each cell. Fruit measuring 1-1 1/2in. exocarp thinly crustaceous. Mesocarp exsiccating, forming a stratum not very thick. Endocarp woody, the sutural lines very perceptible outside, the commissural spaces permanently cohering, but on forced separation showing a silky fibrous vestiture. Seed turgid, about 2/5in. long; testa brown-black, smooth; albumen copious, almost amygdaline; embryo white, nearly as broad as the albumen and almost as long; cotyledons foliaceously flat, about 1/2in. long, oblique-ovate; radicle hemiellipsoid-cylindrical, several times shorter than the cotyledons.

These "kernels" have an agreeable flavour, and are eaten by the settlers. The wood of this tree is hard and durable, considerably resembling in this and other respects the American lignum vitae—for which indeed it might form a good substitute.

This remarkable species bears alliance to E. Horckii, so far as the form of the leaves, the few-flowered peduncles, and the large size of the fruit are concerned; elongated filaments occur likewise in E. aristatus, E. amoenus, E. venustus, and some others, while the sutural indication is also well-marked in E. tuberculatus, E. ganitrus, and

several other congeners—thus a transit is offered to Dubouzetia, which, indeed, may well be regarded as a subgenus of Elaeocarpus, the valvular dehiscense of the endocarp being complete in Dubouzetia, according to the observations of Brongniart and Gris, while a close approach to its inflorescence is shown by Elaeocarpus Bancroftii; the flowers of the latter however, resemble externally those of E. Guillainii (Vieillard) from New Caledonia, though the normally tetramerous calyx and corolla are quite exceptional in the genus Elaeocarpus, nor are they occurring in Dubouzetia, and remind one of Sloanea, with which our new Elaeocarpus agrees also in inflorescence.

Incidentally it may be here observed, that the discovery of a very particular Sloanea in New Guinea (S. paradisearum, F. v. M., Papuan plants, I., 84) has strengthened the view, expressed by the writer of these lines already in 1864, that Echinocarpus should be subjugated to Sloanea. This opinion is also shared by Dr. von Szyszylowicz, who in a recent study of Tiliaceae (Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher. VI. 454) likewise unites Echinocarpus with Sloanea, but, who, on the same occasion, felt inclined to refer Aristotelia Braithwaitii, F. v. M. (Wing's Southern Science Record, Aug., 1881) to Elaeocarpus, not having seen specimens which would have demonstrated to this excellent investigator the intenability of that opinion.]

Mueller, Baron Ferd. von, Description of a new Papuan Vacciniaceous Plant. (From Wing's Southern Science Record. Vol. II. [New Series.] February. 1886.)

[Agapetes Moorhousiana.

(Dimorphanthera Moorhousiana.)

Branchlets beset with dark short spreading hairs; leaves on short stalks, ovate lanceolar, entire, acuminate, flat, glabrous except at the base, paler beneath, two of the longitudinal nerves on each side of the midrib more prominent beneath, main-areoles of veins large; pedicels about as long as the flowers, thinly filiform, glabrous, bearing two minute bracteoles above the base; calyx small, its tube hemispheric, not angular; limb entire, expanding; corolla red, rather membranous, almost bell-shaped, outside slightly downy; lobes nearly deltoid, much shorter than the tube; stamens about three times shorter than the corolla, five larger, alternating with as many smaller, all in one row; filaments closely approximated, but disconnected, flat, pubescent; anthers hardly longer than the filaments, the larger bifid to the middle and two-celled, the smaller undivided and one-celled, the cells turgid, acute at the base and summit, each opening at its upper part anteriorly by a large pore; style glabrous, about as long as the corolla; stigma truncated; epigenous disk annular, velvety; ovary five-celled, with very numerous ovules in each cell.

South-eastern New Guinea; Rev. James Chalmers.

Probably an epiphyte. Leaves (two only seen) about 3 inches long and nearly one inch broad, of chartaceous consistence when dry, the longitudinal nerves starting from the lower portion of the midrib. Flowers probably in fascicles, unless solitary. Stalklets of flowers about one inch long, jointed with the calyx. Bracteoles ovate-lanceolar. Flowering calyx not fully 1/4 inch wide. Corolla about 3/4 inch long, glabrous inside. Filaments of the larger stamens considerably broader than the other. Anthers towards their base dorsifixed, yellowish, hardly 1/8 inch long, the larger almost obcordate-sagittate; the connective not extending beyond the sinus; the cells of all nearly four times longer than broad, without any appennages; the single cells of the smaller anthers interjacent to those of the larger on each side, the whole closely fitting (while the stamens are in bud) into one continuous mass, the pores of the larger anthers mutually contiguous, and the single pore of the small anther also in immediate approach beneath. Style very slender, sometimes twisted at the base. Placentas and ovules normal. Ripe fruit unknown.

Biformous anthers are not on record among Vaccinieae, except in Agapetes amblyornidis and A. meliphagidum, concerning which Dr. Beccari noted (Malesia 1, 208 and 209) similarly dimorphous stamens, attributing however two contiguous cells to the smaller anthers of those plants. I have therefore left this new species though reluctantly in the genus Agapetes, as the fruit also remains unknown. Nevertheless it would be best, to separate these three Papuan plants under the generic appellation Dimorphanthera. The five shorter one-celled anthers of our plant resemble much those of the Andine genus Macleania, which likewise has the calyx-limb undivided. From D. amblyornidis our plant differs specifically in much shorter petioles, smaller leaves and flowers, and further in the calyces not being distinctly denticulated, probably also in the fruit. From D. meliphagidum ours is more distinct, thus it has neither the prolongation of the connective of the anthers. Dr. Beccari mentions that these kinds of plants are much frequented by honey-sucking birds.

At the verge of the departure of the Right Reverend Dr. Moorhouse,—who during the last ten years has been the highly esteemed Lord Bishop of Melbourne,—for the See of Manchester, the lovely plant, just recorded, is offered as a phytologic souvenir to this distinguished prelate, and named in grateful appreciation of much generous sentiment extended also to the writer.]

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[Rubus Posoniensis Sabr. n. sp. Crescit in fagetis montium ad Posonium locis multis.]

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Unna, P. G., Die Lepra-Bacillen in ihrem Verhältniss zum Hautgewebe. Mit chronolog. Taf. (Dermatologische Studien. Heft 1. 1886.)

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Wissenschaftliche Original-Mittheilungen.

Prioritätszweifel über Dianthus Lumnitzeri und Viola Wiesbauriana.

Von

J. Wiesbaur, S. J.

(Schluss.)

Was nun den ersteren Einwand anbelangt, so hat wohl Herr v. Borbás entweder diese Stelle Kerner's oder die Pflanze der Ofner Berge oder auch beides vor Augen gehabt, als er obigen Herrn Błocki herausfordernden Satz niederschrieb, widrigenfalls sich auch hier der Fall einstellte, dass man aus trockenem Materiale nicht immer mit Sicherheit urtheilen kann.

Was Herrn Dir. Kerner betrifft, so sind seine Behauptungen nicht blosse Meinungen, sondern Thatsachen, welche in beiden Richtungen durch Cultur aus Samen im Innsbrucker Botanischen Garten erwiesen wurden. Dem gegenüber muss meine obige Vermuthung, die auf einem einzigen Exemplare aus der Hand des Herrn Richter Lajos fusst, weichen; es kann ja, was bei Tauschvereinen öfters vorkommt, eine Verwechslung vorgefallen sein. Wir müssen demnach annehmen, dass unser D. Lumnitzeri von der Pflanze der mittelungarischen Dolomitberge verschieden ist. Daraufhin deutet vor allem das biologische Merkmal der viel früheren Blütezeit, worauf in neuerer Zeit, z. B. auch von Kerner, ein viel grösseres Gewicht gelegt wird, als es früher geschah. D. Lumnitzeri beginnt schon im Mai, manchmal schon in dessen Mitte, zu blühen und ist in der zweiten Junihälfte bereits im Verblühen. D. serotinus hingegen finde ich nie vor Juli angegeben. Wann also letzterer zu blühen beginnt (setzen wir die früheste der Angaben, anfangs Juli —