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steller, Landwirthe, Botaniker, selbst Mykologen versicherten, dass das „Black rot" in Italien seinen Einzug gehalten habe. Andere schoben die Erscheinung der Peronospora viticola in die Schuhe. Doch hatten nur Wenige irgend welche Pilzbildung auf oder in den vertrockneten Beeren beobachtet; verschiedene Saprophyten hatten sich freilich auch hier und da auf den schon kranken oder todten Früchten angesiedelt und wurden zum Theil auch wieder als Urheber des Uebels angeklagt. Nur wenige Autoren (Prof. Cuboni, Cettolini und der Ref.) hielten aufrecht, dass es sich nicht um die Invasion eines Parasiten handele, sondern dass die in jenem Sommer so allgemein aufgetretene Beerenkrankheit eine Folge des Sonnenbrandes (Cuboni, Penzig) oder des schroffen Temperaturwechsels (Cettolini) sei.

Verf. des vorliegenden Aufsatzes gibt dagegen an, einen Schizomyceten, ein Bacterium, als alleinigen Urheber jener Krankheit entdeckt zu haben, das er vorläufig als „Bacterium der Weinbeerenfäule" bezeichnet, und berichtet über seine diesbezüglichen Beobachtungen, Culturversuche, Infectionsversuche etc. In Gelatine-Culturen bildeten sich, nach des Verf.'s Angaben, Zoogloeen und Sporenformen zwischen 18° und 24°, doch sagt Verf. kurz nachher, dass die Bakterien sich am besten zwischen 30° und 38° entwickeln. Er ist der Meinung, dass die Bakterien in die Traubenspindel (Rachis) eindringen und von da sich zu den Weinbeeren begeben, welche die Temperatur von 30—38° haben, also am meisten der Sonne ausgesetzt sind: so ist seine Theorie mit den Beobachtungen Anderer (wonach die Trockniss nur in den von der Sonne verbrannten Beeren auftritt) in Einklang gebracht. — Die hier veröffentlichten Studien sind in der kgl. landwirthschaftlichen Hochschule in Portici angestellt worden. Penzig (Genua).

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*) Der ergebenst Unterzeichnete bittet dringend die Herren Autoren um gefällige Uebersendung von Separat-Abdrücken oder wenigstens um Angabe der Titel ihrer neuen Publicationen, damit in der „Neuen Litteratur" möglichste Vollständigkeit erreicht wird. Die Redactionen anderer Zeitschriften werden ersucht, den Inhalt jeder einzelnen Nummer gefälligst mittheilen zu wollen, damit derselbe ebenfalls schnell berücksichtigt werden kann.

Dr. Uhlworm,
Terrasse No. 7.

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[Verf. gibt Beschreibung und Abbildung der im Wald von Fontainebleau von ihm gefundenen Peziza (Discina) leucoxantha Bresadola.]

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Haloragis Baeuerlenii.

Very tall, glabrous, leaves comparatively large, all opposite and of equal form, somewhat decurrent into the short stalk, lanceolar, crenate-serrulated, faintly veined, the apex of the serratures deciduous, leaving a callous base, the upper leaves not much smaller, and never alternate; flowers, at least in part, axillary and solitary; two of the calyx-lobes deltoid, the two others dilated, or truncate-rhomboid; tube of the calyx, when fruit-bearing, expanded into four broadish, conspicuously-veined membranes, of these, two on each side of the somewhat compressed tube approximated; styles four, very short; stigmas beardless; fruit rather large, four-celled, pendant from a stalklet of half or nearly its length; pericarp spongy; seeds irregularly developed.

Between rocks in ravines, on and near the summit of Mount Tingiringi, at an elevation of about 5000 feet, W. Bäuerlen. This remarkable and seemingly quite local plant attains a height of five feet, the stem finally gaining an inch in thickness. Branches spreading; branchlets opposite, quadrangular, as well as the young shoots often of a reddish tinge. Leaves mostly from one to two inches long, and from one-third to half inch broad, flat, gradually narrowed into the acute apex, dark-green above, somewhat lighter colored beneath; the leaves of young shoots pinnati-lobed in their lower portion. Pedicels, so far as seen, solitary in the axils, but perhaps also sometimes racemosely arranged, as would appear from remnants of flowering summits of branchlets. Stamens, as yet unknown, only fruit-bearing specimens having been obtained. Fruit, roundish-ovate in outline, from hardly one-quarter to fully one-third inch long, the four surrounding membranes two and two confluent with the broadest lobes of the calyx, and decurrent much beyond the fruit-cells, the latter small in proportion to the pericarp. Matured seeds not available yet.

This species shows most affinity to H. racemosa, from the mild coast-region and low hills of South-western Australia, the only other congener (unless H. alata and H. monosperma), which attains to great height, but the leaves are generally shorter, their denticles rather curved inward than spreading and soon getting blunt; the floral leaves often at least do not become much diminished in size; the fruit is proportionately broader, its longitudinal membranes are more expanded, and not almost equally distant, while its endocarp is harder. Whether the petals are gradually much acuminated and generally longer than the stamens, as those of H. racemosa, remains yet to be ascertained. The last-mentioned species should also be placed into the section of appositi florae. Mr. W. Webb found it on Mount Lindsay; Mrs. M'Hard, near the Blackwood River. In various respects our new sub-alpine plant is allied also to H. scordioides, H. alata and H. gossei. Now an apt opportunity is afforded to point out, that the genuine H. alata from New Zealand and the Chatham Islands cannot be regarded as absolutely identical with the East Australian plant, admitted under that name into the Flora Australiensis, in as much as the small blunt

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and often downward-bent appendages at the angles of the fruit in the legitimate species do not occur in any of the Australian specimens seen by the writer of these remarks; besides, the leaves are usually longer and narrower, also more decurrent into the stalk, while the floral leaves are more reduced to bracts; indeed the Australian plant verges closely to H. serra, but has four styles, as also a four-celled and four-seeded fruit; either as a variety or as a distinct specific form it might be distinguished under the name exalata.

H. cordigera has been traced to the Serpentine River (F. v. M.); the fruit is shorter than the calyx-lobes, and not rarely bearing hairlets.

H. scoparia bears a fruit roundish-ovate, compressed, beyond the base upwards slightly quadrangular, much longer than the calyx-lobes, two-celled and two-seeded.

H. hexandra was seen by the writer of these lines near King George's Sound and the Shannon; the leaves, when fresh, are carnulent.

H. odontocarpa extends to the Gascoyne River (Forrest), to Youldeh and Ondahinna (Tietkens), to the Elizabeth River (Giles), to the Lachlan River (Tucker).

H. serra ranges to the Clarence River (Beckler), Hunter River (Miss H. Carter).

H. exalata was obtained at Mount Dromedary (Reeder), on the Burnett River (Hely); the leaves are paler beneath; the stigmas are not conspicuously bearded.

H. rotundifolia varies in height from one-half to four feet; it is perennial, like nearly all its congeners; we know this plant now from Karri-Dale (Walcott), the Shannon, the Collier, the Preston, and the Serpentine Rivers (F. v. M.). The leaves are sometimes not at all larger than those of H. micrantha, to which species this plant bears some resemblance in the capillary branchlets of the panicle and in the minute fruits.

H. scordioides has an irregularly wrinkled, truncate-globular, somewhat quadrangular fruit, not much longer than the calyx-lobes.

H. micrantha has been sent from Walcha by Mr. Crawford.

H. depressa occurs on Mount Field, at elevations from 3 to 4000 feet, also on Mount Kosciusko (F. v. M.).

H. teucrioides has been found in New England (C. Stuart), in Yorke's Peninsula (Tietkins), near Streaky Bay and Fowler's Bay (Mrs. Richards), in Kangaroo Island (Prof. Tate).

H. titragyna reaches the Tweed (Hickey), the Dawson River (O'Shanesy), and the Darling Downs (Law).

H. liptotheca is contained in our collections now, also from King's Sound (Hugham), Yeldham Creek (Armit), Trinity Bay (Fitzalan). H. acanthocarpa, to which Bentham joins H. liptotheca, seems rather to constitute a form of H. titragyna, to which latter would, early in the century, be much more readily accessible to Brongniart than the intra-tropical H. liptotheca.

H. elata extends to the Castlereagh River (Woolls), Macquarie River (Betche), Darling River (Burkitt), Lachlan River (Tucker), Gawler Range (Ryan), Condamine River (Hartmann), Bogan (Morton), Dawson River (O'Shanesy). Contrary to what the specific name would imply, this plant seldom attains a height of two feet; some of the leaves assume occasionally quite a lanceolar form.

H. rudis is often erect, but seems never a tall species; the branchlets are remarkably robust; the leaves have a particularly thick pale margin.

H. nodulosa was gathered by the writer at the Greenough and Irwin Rivers; eastward, it extends to Israelite Bay (Miss Brooke), and Esperance Bay (Dempster).

H. paniculata occurs on the Collier, Preston, and Blackwood Rivers (F. v. M.).

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Haloragis pycnostachya.

Erect, rather dwarf; beset with spreading soft hairlets, leaves firm from lanceolar to rhomboid-ovate, flat, serrulated, almost sessile, the lower opposite, the upper scattered; flowers in dense terminal spikes; bracts ovate-lanceolar, foliaceous, about as long as the flowers or somewhat longer; flowers singly sessile in each axil; calyx-lobes four, almost deltoid, much shorter than the four outside short hairy petals; stamens eight; stigmas conspicuously bearded; fruit small, subtle downy, somewhat quadrangular, rough from two transverse rows of minute tubercles, above the upper row contracted and streaked, usually one-celled and one-seeded. Near Israelite Bay; Miss Brooke. Differs from H. confertifolia in the longer and less dense vestiture, in much larger and less crowded stem-leaves, in broader and shorter calyx-lobes, in more noduligerous and upwards more conspicuously contracted fruits, the latter reminding of those of H. nodulosa.

H. heterophylla must include also H. ceratophylla, according to the respective drawings by De Caisne, and by Bauer; it belongs more particularly to the coast-regions, while H. aspera pertains chiefly to the inland country, and thus not occurs in Tasmania. Further, the H. pinnatifida (A. Gr. non J. H.) seems a state of H. heterophylla; Endlicher derived his plant from Shoalwater Bay; his description accords fully with the earlier one given by Brongniart, except the remark on the supposed unisexuality of individual plants pronounced evidently from imperfect material. Our collections show this species to inhabit the following localities beyond those already recorded: Gordon River (Miss Oakden), Mount Lofty (Teppor), Barossa Range (Dr. Behr), Wannon River (Sullivan), Emu and Creswick Creek (Rev. W. Whan), Loddon, You Yangs, Snowy, and Hume Rivers (F. v. M.), Genoa (Bäuerlen), Paramatta (Woolls), Moona (Crawford), Hunter River (Miss H. Carter), Clarence River (Beckler), Richmond River (Miss Edwards), New England (Stuart), Armidale (Parrot), Tweed (E. Hickey), Brisbane River (Leichhardt), Comet River (O'Shanesy), Georgina River and Gainsford (Bowman), Warrego and Maranoa (Barton), Burdekin River (F. v. M.), Mount Surprise (Armit). The flowers are sometimes fascicled, and occasionally supported by long floral leaves. Forms with particularly long and narrow leaf-lobes, seemingly also belonging to this species, bear much resemblance to meionectes. At the whole it is less robust than the following:—

H. aspera was originally in 1836 collected by Sir Thomas Mitchell on the Murrumbidgee; it has a wide range, thus is known from the Upper Darling River (Würfel), Warrego (Mrs. Cotter), Barcoo (Schneider), Charlotte Waters (C. Giles), James and Finke Rivers (Kempe), Evelyn Creek (A. King), Mount Everard (E. Giles), Musgrave Ranges (Forrest), Eucla (Carey). Any endeavour to separate H. glauca specifically from H. aspera, would prove futile; for unison the latter name is preferable. Under the name sclopetifera a plant is separable from H. aspera, either as a variety or perhaps as a distinct species, on account of its verrucular calyx, which when fruit-bearing, is copiously beset at the summit with narrow dilated and often simply or doubly-hooked excrescences, its leaves are from linear-lanceolar to broad-linear, it is known only from Norman River and Spear Creek (Th. Gulliver), and from Aramac Creek (Dr. (Poulton).

H. acutangula extends to Point Sinclair; its leaves are rather flat and often somewhat denticulated.

H. salsoloides has staminate and pistillate flowers on distinct plants, as first observed by Messrs Haviland and Deane, wo found this rare species at Double Bay, consociated with Casuarina nana; it is often only half-a-foot high, even when fruiting, and then somewhat reminds of Tillaea recurva. Specimens from any mountain region never came under the writer's notice.

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H. Gossei was found near the Finke River (Rev. H. Kempe), at Ularing (Young), at Alice Springs (Ch. Giles), in the glen of Palms (E. Giles), on the Mulligan River (Cornish), Field River (Winnecke), Nickol, Cane and Ashburton Rivers (Forrest), Exmouth Gulf (Carey); occcasionally the fruits are tetramerous.

H. trigonocarpa was obtained at the Gascoyne River by the Hon. John Forrest, and a variety with linear leaves at Lake Austin by Mr. H. S. King.

H. monosperma forms somewhat leafy spikes to the length of three inches; according to specimens sent by Mr. G. Mac Raes, the petals are almost white, gradually pointed, not prominently keeled, and fully to one-quarter inch long; thus, as far as blooming is concerned, it proves the most conspicuous among its many congeners, so far approaching the Loudonias, to which it bears similarity also in tall growth, while it verges to the serpiculas in carpologic characteristics, but the fruit of a few other species may ripen also only one seed, notably those of H. titragyna in India, as pointed out by Mr. C. B. Clarke in Sir Joseph Hooper's Flora of British India, II., 431, and as noted already by C. König.

H. trifida will likely prove a Myriophyllum, while the H. cyathi flora, to judge from Fenzl's descriptive notes, may possibly be a gyrostemonous plant.

In concluding these short references to Australian Halorageae, it might yet be observed that the genus Meionectes can no longer be maintained, after what we more recently have learned of the numerical inconstancy of the floral divisions in several species of Haloragis. Indeed, Meionectes became impaired in its generic position, already by the discovery of a dimerous species as well of Loudonia as of Myriophyllum, and Bentham also noticed already that his Haloragis tennifolia was closely connected with Meinoctes Brownii. In that plant being placed unter Haloragis now, the generic name serves aptly for specific signification.

H. digyna is now known also from Israelite Bay (Miss Brooke), Eucla (Oliver), and Lake Bonney (F. v. M.); its calyx-lobes occur sometimes of deltoid form, and they number not rarely like the petals; styles and fruit-cells three or four; but, though the fruit may be quadrangular, it is only one-or two-seeded. From H. digyna cannot be held apart as a species H. mucronata. Sometimes the fruit produces callous extrusions, thus far reminding of the inner sepals of Rumex, the margins of the petals turn sometimes bluish.

H. pityoides occurs on the Arrowsmith River (F. v. M.); it is Drummond's plant 706, the calyx-lobes are almost deltoid, the fruit is sometimes densely beset with hairlets. H. pusilla is closely allied to the foregoing.

Pluchea conocephala.

(Eurybia conocephala, F. v. M. in the Transactions of the Victorian Institute, 1—36.)

Dwarf-shrubby, much branched; leaves small, obovate or spatular-cuneate, flat, entire, as well as the branchlets grey velvet downy; flower-heads sessile, singly, terminating branchlets imperfectly dioecious; involucre at first almost hemiellipsoid-cylindrical, at last obverse conical; involucral bracts in several rows, rounded-blunt, near the upper end somewhat velvet-downy and fringy-ciliate, the outer bracts abbreviated, the lowest verging to an oval form, the inner bracts gradually elongated, narrowly elliptical-cuneate, and finally beyond the middle recurved; receptacle minute; flowers few within each involucre and extending considerably beyond it; corolla of the perfect staminate flowers slightly dilated above the middle, those of the most developed pistillate flowers thinly cylindrical, the five lobes of either rather long, comparatively narrow, hardly spreading; style glabrous; achenes narrow-cylindrical, hardly angular, quite glabrous; bristlets

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of the pappus numerous, almost biseriate, nearly equal in length, almost plumously ciliate. In arid calcareous tracts of country from the Wimmera, Darling and Murray Rivers, extending westward as far as Eucla, the northern limits of the species remaining hitherto unascertained.

When the writer of these observations discovered already in 1848 this remarkable plant, he placed it in the Cassinian genus Eurybia (since reduced to Olearia, and later still to Aster), on account of great external resemblance to Aster pimeloides, though at the time some abnormal characteristics, such as the absence of ligulate corollas, were recognised and subsequently recorded. The plant is now transferred to the mainly tropical genus Pluchea, of which it is the most southern species, although Pluchea eyrea was traced, in 1851, also so far south as the apex of Spencer's Gulf. For including this plant in Pluchea it is, however, needful to extend somewhat the limits of that genus, in as much as each individual plant seems to produce within its involucris one only of the two states of flowers, as only few flowers occur in each involucre, as the flowers with imperfect anthers produce also a five-lobed corolla, as the bristlets of the pappus are very copious, therefore not uniseriate, and moreover, long ciliated. Some degree of dioecism is, however, characteristic also of P. tetranthera and P. baccharoides, while pappus-bristlets in a single or in more than one row, and with various extent of denticulation or even ciliation, occur together in some other genera of Compositae, for instance, in Senecio. The remarkable narrowness of the stigmata in our species, as well as their structure, are quite in accord with Pluchea, so also the sagittate base of the anthers, although the latter is reduced to extreme minuteness. This Pluchea, however, connects the genus evidently with the exclusively American Baccharis, and a section in Pluchea, as Natho baccharis might be established for it; those of the staminate flowers being shorter than those of the others. The involucral bracts of P. conocephala arise all closely together from the exceedingly small receptacle; the corollas when dry are dull and dark-coloured towards the summit, but may be purplish when fresh; the filaments are comparatively short; the terminal plate of the anthers is almost semilanceolar; the stigmas of the flowers with rudimentary anthers are fully exserted, those of the other kind of flower much enclosed and thicker than in many other species; the achenes are comparatively long. The pappus is almost that of Ptirigeron.

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Beiträge zur Morphologie und Biologie der Uredineen.

Von

P. Dietel.

Hierzu Tafel I.

(Fortsetzung.)

Da die Stielmembran nur die Fortsetzung des Epispors ist, so kommt es vereinzelt auch vor, dass sich die Warzen des

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