auch Bromeliaceen, Irideae, Colchicaceae u. s. w. in den Kreis seiner Betrachtung.

„Es übertreffen diese Pflanzen in Bezug auf das Vergnügen, welches ihr williges Blühen und rasches Entgegenkommen uns verschafft, fast alle anderen Pflanzen, und werden in ihrer Fügsamkeit in die verschiedenartigsten Zwecke von keiner anderen Pflanzenfamilie überboten." Ein Verzeichniss von derartigen Pflanzen, welche man in den einzelnen Monaten in Blüte haben kann, erleichtert dem Liebhaber — und für solche ist namentlich das Buch verfasst — die Auswahl für seine anzustellenden Culturen.

Verf. legte in diesem Buch die Erfahrungen nieder, welche er in einem halben Jahrhundert gesammelt hat; während dieser Zeit cultivirte er ungefähr 500 Species und Varietäten selbst.

Die älteren, d. h. bei Gärtnern gebräuchlichen, Namen sind neben den botanischen aufgeführt, das Vaterland ist jedesmal angegeben.

Ein allgemeiner Theil gibt über die Behandlung der Zwiebelgewächse im grossen und ganzen Auskunft, während der specielle Theil die einzelnen Pflanzen und ihre jeweilige besondere Cultur klarstellt.

Das Buch dürfte sich ebenso wie das Palmenbuch desselben Verfassers, welcher noch eine Reihe ähnlicher Anleitungen geschrieben hat, zu Geschenken für Diejenigen eignen, welche schon einige Erfahrung im Pflanzenziehen besitzen. E. Roth (Berlin).

Neue Litteratur.*)

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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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Mueller, Ferd., Baron von, Note on the Araucaria of New Guinea. (From „The Victorian Naturalist". 1887. December.)

Among the plants of striking interest, observed by Messrs. Cuthbertson and Sayer during their ascent of Mount Obree, one of the foremost is the coniferous tall tree, occupying rocky declivities at elevations from 6000 feet upwards. The careful examination of a fruit-bearing branchlet reveals the identity of this „Pine" with the Araucaria Cunninghami of tropical and sub-tropical eastern Australia, so well known here also as one of the noblest of our park- and garden-trees. Dr. Beccari, when ascending Mount Arfak in Dutch New Guinea, came across the same Araucaria, which he likewise pronounced (already in 1877) as not distinct from A. Cunninghami; but he noticed it at heights from about 3000 to 4000 feet, though the Italian explorer reached an altitude of fully 6000 feet. The occurrence of this Araucaria, on mountains so very widely apart in the great Papuan Island, seems to indicate, that much of the highland-country there is likely occupied by this Pine, which fact,—if it could be established,— would be of geologic significance and otherwise also be of physiographic importance. Prof. David Don, so long ago as 1838 (Transact. Linn. Society of London XVIII, 164) considered it not improbable, „that the interior of New Guinea might afford a species of Araucaria", an anticipation now so extensively realised. Mr. Sayer found the branchlets less vaguely spreading and more distichous, than in the ordinary state of this tree in Australia. The Araucaria Balansae from New Caledonia is closely akin to A. Cunninghami, as characterised in Australia and New Guinea; but the seed-bearing rhacheoles are more circular in outline, their terminal portion extending fully across to the lateral membranous expansions, and ending in a less recurved spinular appendage. Here it may aptly further be noted, that Araucaria Rulei became first described in Lindley's Gardeners' Chronicle, for 1861, when also of the typical form a xylographic illustration was furnished already. The staminate and pistillate rhacheoles of Coniferae are in every respect comparable to those of Cycadeae. Finally it may be mentioned, that the length of the spinular appendage of the seed-bearing rhacheoles in Araucaria Cunninghami is subject to considerable variation.

Mueller, Ferd., Baron von, Definitions of two new Australian Plants. (From the Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia. 1887. October.)

Cheilanthes Clelandi.

Dwarf, stipes shining, dark-brown, almost glabrous; fronds small, semilanceolar-deltoid in outline, bipinnate, greyish-green; rhachis beset with very short, spreading, somewhat glandular hairs; segments of frond broadly linear, sessile, almost blunt, flat, minutely crenate-serrulate, glabrous, the terminal segment somewhat elongate; indusium membranous, extending broadly and uninterruptedly along the whole lower margin of the fertile segments; sori minute. dispersed, one at the upper end of each of the prominent pinnately divergent veins, each separately lodged in a sinus of the serrature.

On Caroona Hill in the Gawler Ranges, 45 miles due west from the head of Spencer Gulf; Dr. Cleland.

The only specimen available for examination is devoid of its rhizome; the stipes is about as long as the frond; the latter reaches a breadth of two inches and a length of three and a half, it is remarkably pale, particularly so in contrast to the dark-brown rhachis; the segments are nearly one-eighth inch broad, the indusium covering in close appression the greater portion of the soriferous segments; sporangia very few in each sorus, almost unprovided with stalklets.

This singular fern combines the indusium of a Pteris with the disposition of the sori of a Cheilanthes, no threadlike receptacle uniting the sporangia into continuity, the latter being perfectly concealed. A

close approach is offered by this plant also to Cryptogramme with which genus Prantl (in Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, III, 413), unites Onychium and Llavea. Whether our new fern, which is preferentially placed under Cheilanthes but just as well referable to Cryptogramme, has the generally dimorphous fronds of the last mentioned genus, remains to be ascertained.

In habit this fern closely resembles Pellaea pilosa, P. Bojeri, P. densa, and Cheilanthes pulchella. The generic position, assigned to it, is rendered all the more justified, as Cheilanthes subvillosa has also a continuous equally wide and rather ample indusium. Moreover the general similarity of C. Clelandi to C. Prenticei is very remarkable, though the latter, which as yet is only known from Thursday Island in Torres Straits, conforms with the ordinary type in the genus as regards narrow irregular and somewhat crenulate reflection of the frond-margin for forming indusia over crowded sporangia, while the underside of the fronds is clothed with short hairs and the veins are much less prominent. Finally it may be added that C. Prenticei is closely allied to C. fragillima.

Newcastlia Dixoni.

An erect undershrub, moderately branched, attaining to two feet, densely tomentose; leaves from rhomboid to cordate-ovate, sessile rather short, flat, thinly tomentose on both sides with whitish branched hairs; lobes of the calyx narrow semilanceolar, considerably longer than the tube; corolla about thrice as long as the calyx, slightly bearded inside near the base, otherwise almost glabrous; corolla-lobes narrow semilanceolar, nearly as long as the tube; stamens hardly half as long as the corolla-tube, inserted near the base; anthers cordate-orbicular; style short, as well as the ovary glabrous.

On sand-ridges at Ral-ral on the River Murray, 30 miles from the Victorian border; also at Crystal Brook; Mr. Samuel Dixon.

Leaves from one-third to two-thirds of an inch long and nearly as broad. Calyces thinly tomentose outside. Corolla almost half an inch long. Ovary longer than broad, attenuated into the style.

Nearest to N. spodiotricha as regards form of corolla and anthers, but in other respects very different.

The two following species are also additional to the flora of extra-tropical South Australia:—

Stenopetalum croceum Bunge (emended by F. v. M. in Frag. Phyt. XI. 6), at Iunaminka on Cooper Creek (Mr. James McLeod!), the trisect petals are yellow. This plant has hitherto been known only from the western districts of West Australia.

Geijera salicifolia.—This graceful tree has now been traced by Mr. Samuel Dixon from the River Darling district into South Australian territory to Ral-ral on the River Murray.

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