

Neue Litteratur.*)

Algen:

- Hauptfleisch, Paul**, Zellmembran und Hüllgallerte der Desmidiaceen. [Inaug.-Dissert.] 8°. 80 pp. und 3 Tfln. Greifswald 1888.
Boldt, Robert, Studier öfver sötvattensalger och deras utbredning. II. III. 8°. 154 pp. 2 Tfln. Helsingfors 1888.

Pilze:

- Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M.**, New species of fungi from various localities. [Contin.] (Journal of Mycology. IV. 1888. p. 49.)

Physiologie, Biologie, Anatomie und Morphologie:

- Hovelacque, Maurice**, Sur les propagules de *Pinguicula vulgaris*. (Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des sciences de Paris. T. CVI. 1888.)
 — —, Sur les tiges souterraines de l'*Utricularia montana*. (l. c.)

Systematik und Pflanzengeographie:

- Buchenau, F. und Focke, W. O.**, *Melilotus albus* × *macrorrhizus*. (Abhandlungen des naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Bremen. Bd. X. Heft 1. 1888. p. 203—204.)
Focke, W. O., Die Verbreitung beerentrager Pflanzen durch die Vögel. (Abhandlungen des naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Bremen. Bd. X. Heft 1. 1888. p. 140.)
Focke, W. O., Bemerkungen über die Arten von *Hemerocallis*. (Abhandlungen des naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Bremen. Bd. X. Heft 1. 1888. p. 156—158.)
Knuth, P., Einige Bemerkungen, meine Flora von Schleswig-Holstein betreffend. 28 pp. Leipzig 1888.
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Krause, E. H. L., Reiseerinnerungen: Sansibar. Abtheilung: Flora. (Abhandlungen des naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins zu Bremen. Bd. X. Heft 2. 1888. p. 306—312.)
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Goodenia pusilliflora.

Annual, never tall, generally diffuse or ascending, rather scantily beset with spreading hairlets; stems slender, nearly always branchless and only leafy at the base and inflorescence; radical leaves crowded, pinnatifid or some merely short-incised, the lobes mostly from semilanceolar to deltoid, entire or occasionally indented. the upper often

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somewhat confluent; floral leaves small, from rhomboid-cuneate to lanceolar, with but few incisions or indentations or completely entire; stalklets elongated, very thin, corymbously or somewhat racemously approximated, unprovided with bracteoles; flowers quite small; lobes of the calyx comparatively broadish, about as long as the tube or longer, the latter at last considerably extending beyond the insertion of the lobes; corolla minute, almost or quite glabrous, downward dark-streaked, all its lobes expanding on both sides into yellowish or soon whiteish or purplish membranes; style very short; stigma-cover dorsally invested with very minute hairlets; fruit globular-ovate, nearly unilocular, hardly exceeded by the calyx-lobes, few seeded; dissepiment narrow crescent-shaped; seeds rather large, collateral, quite flat, when ripe blackish, surrounded by a pale broadish membrane. Generally on sandy or somewhat saline ground.

Yorke's Peninsula, O. Tepper; near Flinders-Range, F. v. M.; near the Broughton River, Miss L. Wehl; near Mount Parry. Prof. Tate; Richardson's Creek, Dr. Curdie; Wimmera, D. Sullivan; Lake Corong, C. Walter; Looma-Rapids, Miss Campbell; Lake Albatutya, Ch. French; Murray-River, Mrs. Holding; Edwards-River, F. v. M.; Murrumbidgee, Dr. Lucas; Darling-River, Brueckner; Lachlan-River, F. v. M.; Tarella, W. Baeuerlen.

The plant is of bitter taste and produces sometimes threadlike offshoots; the stigma-cover is comparatively broad and slightly contracted in the middle, so as to indicate some approach to that of *Calogyne*, which genus indeed might be considered a section of *Goodenia*. The appendages on the upper corolla-lobes for the protection of the stigma-cover are present. *G. pusilliflora* is generally not so large as *G. pinnatifida*, of more depressed and probably always annual growth, its vestiture is less dense and more spreading, the floral leaves are proportionately broader, the flower-stalklets more dispersed, the flowers always very much smaller, but the calyx-lobes broader; the corolla is never so brightly yellow, the membranous expansions are on both sides of all corolla-lobes developed; the dissepiment is not reaching far up into the cavity of the fruit; the seeds are fewer in number and not of much less length and breadth than the pericarp. Individual plants of *G. pinnatifida*, which might show a close approach to *G. pusilliflora*, may have possibly arisen through hybridism, both growing occasionally intermixedly.

From *G. coronopifolia* the species now described is separated by its laxer habit, more developed vestiture, broader leaves with less distant and not so narrow lobes, the floral leaves particularly being never so elongated-linear, by which means the aspect of the whole becomes very different, but the flowers and fruits of both species are very similar, though the stigma-cover of *G. coronopifolia* is not at all bilobed; the seeds of the latter plant are not yet available for comparison in our collections here. The relationship of *G. O'Donelli*, which species has recently been brought by Mr. Nynlasy also from the sources of the Victoria-River, is more distant.

The writer of these remarks avails himself of this opportunity to draw attention to another Victorian *Goodenia*, but concerning which further field-observations should be instituted. It is treated by Bentham in the *Flora Australiensis* as a variety of *G. glauca*, of which indeed it may only be a form; it differs however from the typical state of that species in more developed vestiture, in dark-green and also partly indented leaves, more crowded near the root, the upper generally quite narrow, in usually smaller flowers in bright yellow dilatations of the corolla-lobes, in almost glabrous style, in more compressed fruit with thinner pericarp and in the nucleus of the seeds being not so perceptibly pointed at the base;—from *G. pinnatifida* it diverges in often lobeless basal leaves, in the frequent presence of one or two stem-leaves below the flowers, in the corolla never glabrous outside nor its upper lobes unequally dilated, in nearly or quite glabrous

style and in not black colour of the seeds;—from *G. elongata* it is separated by less scattered laeves, outside densely invested corolla, nearly glabrous stigma-cover, never reversed stalklets of the fruit, quite flat and broadly margined seeds. This plant, to which as a mere variety or as a distinct species the name *subintegra* might be assigned, has a far wider range than the ordinary form of *G. glauca*; thus it is now known from Sturt's Creek and Flinders-River (F. v. M.), Field-River (W. Field), Eyre's Creek (Kayser), Finke-River (R. Warburton), Charlotte-Waters (Chr. Giles), the Thompson-River (Dr. Poulton), Lake Eyre (E. Giles), the Paroo (L. Morton), the Ballandool (Looker), Gosse's-Range (Rev. Mr. Schwarz), Lake Blanche (Burkitt), Barcoo (Dr. Wuth), Stokes Range and Wills' Creek (Howitt), the Bulloo (R. S. Moore), Grey-Range (W. Neal), Maranoa (Sir Thos. Mitchell), Dawson-River (F. v. M.), Comet-River (O'Shanesy), Warrego (Mrs. Cotter), Lachlan-River (Brueckner), Darling-River (Dr. Beckler), Lake Urana (H. Crouch), Edwards- and Murray-River and Wimmera (F. v. M.), Yorke's Peninsula (Tepper), Burenda (Miss Hood).

The following are as yet unrecorded localities for species of this genus:

G. hederacea: Genoa 3500' (W. Baenerlen).

G. elongata: Cudgegong (Dr. Barnard), Upper Murrumbidgee (Miss Chamberlin), Genoa (Baenerlen), Cann-and Bemm-River (Edwin Merrah).

G. barbata: Genoa (F. v. M.), New England (F. Campbell).

G. glabra: Warrego (Mrs. Cotter), Paroo (Mrs. Spencer).

G. incana: Pallinup-River (Miss Cronin).

G. pterygooperma: Israelite-Bay (Miss Brooke).

G. calcarata: Mt. Poole (Baenerlen).

G. Chambersi: Near Lake Eyre (Hon. J. Newland).

G. cycloptera: Rawlinson's Range and Lake Eyre (E. Giles), Cooper's Creek (Flierl), Finke-River (Rev. H. Kempe), Gosse's Range (Rev. J. Schmidt), Storm-Creek (Lieut. Dittrich), Field's River (Winnecke), Lake Torrens (Prof. Tate), Comet-River (P. O'Shanesy).

G. pinnatifidae: Canoe-Creek (C. Hartmann), Upper Macquarie-River (Rev. J. M. Curran), Omeo (J. Stirling), Manero (Baenerlen), Fowler's Bay (Warburton), Encla (Oliver), between the Great Bight and Victoria-Spring (Alex. Crawford).

G. glauca: Mount Wood (Baenerlen), Ballandool (Looker).

G. heteromera: Wimmera and Lachlan-River (F. v. M.), Urana (H. Crouch), Gwydir (C. Moore), Severn (C. Hartmann), Darling-Downs (Lan).

G. gracilis: Wimmera (St. Eloy D'Alton).

G. lamprosperma: Norman's and Gilbert's River (Th. Gulliver).

G. Mueckeana: Rawlinson's Range (E. Giles), Tempe-Downs (Thornton).

Teratologie und Pflanzenkrankheiten:

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- Fernbach, A.**, De l'absence de germes vivants dans les conserves. (Annales de l'Institut Pasteur. 1888. No. 5. p. 279—280.)
- Gamaleïa, N.**, Sur la destruction des microbes dans les organismes fébricitants. (Annales de l'Institut Pasteur. 1888. No. 5. p. 229—244.)
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Wissenschaftliche Original-Mittheilungen.

Ueber *Bacillus muralis* Tomaschek, nebst Beiträgen zur Kenntniss der Gallertbildungen einiger Spaltalgen.

Von

Prof. Dr. Anton Hansgirg

in Prag.

Mit 2 Figuren.

(Schluss.)

Es sei mir nun gestattet, an die von Tomaschek in diesen Blättern¹⁸⁾ gemachten Angaben über die Gallerthüllen des *Bacillus muralis* Tom. den nachfolgenden Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Gallertbildungen einiger Spaltalgen anzuschliessen.

Die Gallertbildungen einiger Spaltalgen (*Chroococcus helveticus*, *Stigonema* [Sirosiphon] *ocellatum*, *Sphaerozyga mucosa* Klebs) sind

¹⁸⁾ Botan. Centralbl. l. c. p. 281.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Botanisches Centralblatt](#)

Jahr/Year: 1888

Band/Volume: [35](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Anonymous

Artikel/Article: [Neue Litteratur 99-102](#)