

TABLE OF EXPERIMENTS ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

	Mean Specific Gravity.	Maximum Capacity of Absorption per Cent.	Minimum Capacity of Absorption per Cent.	DESCRIPTION.
Granite—Geelong (?)	2.688	0.153	0.017	Composed of felspar and quartz, with a large proportion of black mica. Cohesion generally perfect. Not of good quality, as the mica rapidly exfoliates. Colour greyish-white. Some varieties of the Geelong granite are very durable.
Basalt—Melbourne	2.650	1.751	0.518	Close texture. Fracture uneven. Good quality. Coal Measures. Fine quartz grains, with mica, felspar, and these minerals decomposed.
Sandstone—Geelong.....	2.329	3.831	0.336	Bituminous matter and iron. Argillaceous cement. Colour greyish-brown.
Sandstone—Boroondara	2.480	3.703	2.542	Coarse quartz grains, and a little mica. Argillaceous and siliceous cement. Colour, yellowish-white with ferruginous streaks and spots.
Sandstone—Toorak	2.290	5.300	3.952	Fine quartz grains and small plates of white mica, with an argillaceous base. Colour irregular. Light and dark ferruginous brown.
Limestone—Geelong.....	2.622	1.670	0.493	Magnesian. Very suitable for building purposes. Colour, greyish-yellow.
Fire Brick—Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2.204	5.216	2.796	Composed of ordinary fire-clay. Vitrified. Fracture sharp and clean.
White Brick—Launceston	2.153	10.858	7.717	Composed of a fine clay with little of foreign admixture.
Red Brick—Melbourne	2.078	13.854	9.950	Composed of clay and siliceous earth. Fracture rough and uneven.

ART. IV. *Definitions of rare or hitherto undescribed Australian Plants, chiefly collected within the Boundaries of the Colony of Victoria, and examined by DR. FERD. MUELLER.*
(Continued.)

CRUCIFERÆ.

1. *Cardamine laciniata.*

Perennial, erect, glabrous; leaves nearly all radical, on long petioles, lanceolate, remotely toothed or lacinate or sometimes pinnati-partite; flowers in the raceme remote; petals oblong-cuneate, hardly twice as long as the sepals; siliques as well as their pedicels spreading; style short; seeds brown, slightly wrinkled.

On moist grassy as well as on boggy places, along rivers and creeks; it often indicates a saline soil.

2. *Sisymbrium cardaminoides.*

(Sect. *Arabidopsis.*)

Annual, diffuse, somewhat hairy; leaves lanceolate, entire or on both sides with one or two teeth; pedicels expanded, hardly half as long as the silique; nerve of the valves thin; petals white; filaments linear-subulate; style short; stigma indistinctly bilobed.

On sandridges near the entrance of the Murray River.

3. *Capsella antipoda.*

(Sect. *Hutchinsia.*)

Annual; stems simple or little branched, ascending, foliate; leaves all petiolate, pinnately parted or entire, glabrous; lateral lobes two or three on each side, ovate or oblong, the terminal one larger; petals white, ovate, unguiculate; calyx for some time persistent, half as long as the corolla; silicles elliptical, shorter than the pedicles, 4-12-seeded; stigma subsessile.

In the Black Forest, and on the summit of Mount Alexander. Of great affinity with *Hutchinsia petraea*.

4. *Lepidium ambiguum.*

(Sect. *Dileptium.*)

Perennial; stem upright, branched, somewhat scabrous;

upper leaves linear, entire or with a tooth at the apex and with a broad basis, sessile; flowers furnished with petals; silicles of the length of the pedicels, ovate-oblong, attenuated at the apex, with a very short emarginature, which includes the subsessile stigma.

On the Murray River in South Australia. Allied to *Lepidium hyssopifolium*; silicles 2 lines long.

5. *Lepidium monoplocoides*.

(Sect. *Lepia*.)

Perennial; stems upright or ascending, branched, scabrous from small papulæ; leaves linear, entire, slightly tapering into the base; flowers without petals; silicles orbicular, acuminate, with a broad keel, a little longer than the flat pedicel, their lobules connivent, surpassing in length the style.

In the Mallee Scrub on the Murray River, towards the junction of the Murrumbidgee.

A rare species, almost intermediate between *Lepidium* and *Monoploca*.

6. *Monoploca leptopetala*.

Fruticulose; branches numerous, scabrous; leaves semiterete; petals lanceolate-linear, long acuminate; silicles ovate, of equal length with the pedicel; their lobules at the extremity connivent, half as long as the style.

In the Murray desert not unfrequent.

7. *Stenopetalum sphaerocarpum*.

(Sect. *Camelinella*.)

Glabrous; stems filiform; lower leaves of the stem tripartite, their segments and the upper leaves linear, entire; pedicels filiform, nodding, longer than the calyx; petals white, exceeding with its linear curled appendage twice the sepals; silicles globose, nerveless, hardly of the length of the pedicel; each cell containing from six to eight seeds; funicles shorter than the seeds.

On moist sandy places on the Murray River, at Lyndock Valley, Crystal Brook and various places on Spencer's Gulf.

BUETTNERIACEÆ.

8. *Thomasia petalocalyx*.

T. macrocalyx of Schlechtendal, (Linnæa xx. p. 633.) not of

Steudel. Hispid from starry hair; leaves petiolate, oblong, entire, blunt on the summit and rounded on the base; stipules large, foliaceous, oblique, ovate or half cordate; racemes lateral, simple, few-flowered; segments of the hypocalyxine bracteola lanceolate; petals five or wanting; germen short-downy, pointed; style glabrous, as long as the anthers, which are at the top short-dehiscent; capsule three-celled.

On coast rocks of Wilson's Promontory, on scrubby places of the Bugle Ranges, and on the Gawler and Murray River. The first species known from the eastern portion of Australia.

9. *Lasiopetalum Behrii*.

Leaves coriaceous, narrow-oblong, obtuse, above at length perfectly smooth, beneath covered with a velvety grey-brown toment; cyme few-flowered, about as long as the opposite leaf; basilar bracteole linear, the upper one tripartite and half as long as the calyx, with unilateral linear scarcely unequal segments; lacinae of the calyx outside starry grey-hairy, inside smooth, ovate-lanceolate, acute; germen blunt, white velutinous.

In the Mallee Scrub on the Murray River and St. Vincent's Gulf, where it was at first observed by Dr. H. Behr.

10. *Corethrostylis Schulzenii*.

Leaves thin, cordate, somewhat acute, above asperulous, beneath grey-green and thinly tomentose; cyme about as long as the opposite leaf; bracteoles linear-filiform, undivided, solitary, the upper one a little remote from the calyx, which is whitish, almost membranous, marcescent and not spotted; petals opposite to the filament, smooth or outward hairy; germen white from glandless velvet hair; style with exception of the summit densely retro-pilose.

In the Salt Flatt at Guichen Bay and on Mount Benson. Intermediate between *C. membranacea* and *C. cordifolia* from the western coast of Australia, to which part of the country the genus was formerly considered restricted.

STACKHOUSIACEÆ.

11. *Tripterococcus spathulatus*.

Smooth, stems branched, ascendent; branches almost terete, streaked, foliate; leaves fleshy, oblong or obovate-spathulate;

flowers nearly sessile; unguis of the petals longer than their lamina; style tripartite.

On the rocky and sandy shores of Wilson's Promontory, of Rivoli Bay and Lake Alexandrina.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

12. *Acacia tenuifolia*.

Procumbent or rarely erect, twigs soon terete, hispidulous; leaves scattered, opposite or sometimes fasciculate, spreading, often retroflexed, linear-subulate, rigid, pungent, nearly tetragonal from the prominent nerve, hardly tapering into the base, glandless, scabrous; stipules setaceous, persistent; peduncles solitary or twin, smooth, about as long as the leaves; heads globose, many flowered; sepals ciliolate, nearly three times shorter than the four-parted corolla; pods glabrous, linear-falcate, hardly between the seeds contracted; seeds shining, supported by a conduplicate thick brownish strophiole.

In dry stony ranges near Ballarat, towards the Goulburn and Broken River. It stands in relation to *A. Brownii*, and varies like many other species with downy leaves.

13. *Acacia Wilhelmiana*.

Viscidulous; stems angular, puberulous; phyllodia incurved, upright, short linear-filiform, compressed, ending in a broader blunt recurved apex, above or on both sides furrowed and furnished with two thin veins; stipules ovate, acuminate, very glutinous, deciduous or at length spinescent; peduncles axillary, solitary, shorter than the flower-heads; pods viscid, narrow, arcuate, between the seeds slightly contracted.

In the Mallee Scrub on the Murray, where it was first discovered by Mr. Wilhelmi.

Allied to *Acacia Hookeri*.

14. *Oxylobium procumbens*.

Podolobium procumbens, Ferd. Mueller, first gen. rep. p. 12.

Fruticulose, procumbent; leaves opposite or rarely ternate, lanceolate or round-ovate, flat, entire, prickly pointed, soon glabrous; stipules setaceous, reflexed; umbels terminal, pedunculate, few-flowered, sometimes compound; bracteoles, affixed to the base of the calyx, long persistent; calyces

scantly clothed with short grey hair; germina silky; pods stalked, many-seeded.

On wooded hills; for instance, at Mount Disappointment, in the Goulburn Ranges, on the Delatite, in the Black Forest, at Balaarat, &c.

This plant and several allied species tend to show, that the distinctions drawn between the genera *Chorizema*, *Podolobium* and *Oxylobium* are merely artificial.

15. *Oxylobium alpestre*.

Fruticose, diffuse or erect; leaves ternate or opposite, oblong-lanceolate, entire, sharp-pointed, soon glabrous, on the margin recurved; stipules linear-setaceous, reflexed; umbels terminal, pedunculate, few-flowered, sometimes compound; bracteoles affixed to the base of the calyx, deciduous; calyx short grey-hairy; germina densely silky; pods villose, short-stalked, few-seeded.

Not unfrequent in the higher parts of the Australian Alps.

16. *Pultenaea Benthami*.

Robust, erect; twigs angular, somewhat silky; stipules lanceolate-subulate, concrete at the base; leaves nearly flat, coriaceous, lanceolate or oblong, awnless or ending in a sharp point, either smooth and even on both sides, or below silky; petiole very short; heads terminal, few-flowered, surrounded at the base by imbricate brown, ovate, or roundish ciliolate bracteas; bracteoles navicular-lanceolate, with exception of the margin, smooth, brown, scarious, affixed to the tube of the whitish silky calyx; upper-lip of the calyx short-bilobed, considerably shorter than the lanceolate subulate laciniae of the lower lip; germen, together with the basis of the style silky.

On springs and rivulets in the Grampians, and amongst rocks on the top of Mount Abrupt.

This elegant species, which stands nearest to *P. myrtoides* All. Cunn., has been named in honour of Mr. George Bentham, the eminent monographer of this class of plants.

17. *Phyllota pleurandroides*.

Twigs pubescent; leaves recurved, spreading, linear, sharp pointed, scabrous, with refract margin, the floral ones crowded and below the middle villose; flowers concealed between the

leaves, either axillary, solitary, or collected in terminal few-flowered heads; bracteoles ovate, keeled, shorter than the tube of the silky calyx; standard surpassing considerably the length of the keel, but little that of the wings; style below the middle appressed-hairy, unbearded on the apex; pod somewhat hairy, ovate, slightly compressed; seeds destitute of a strophiola.

In arid plains, at the foot of Mount Abrupt, in Kangaroo Island, and Encounter Bay.

18. *Burtonia subalpina*.

Twigs almost silky, soon glabrescent; leaves crowded, undivided, filiform, channelled, awnless, smooth, scabrous; stipules longer than the petiole; flowers sessile, terminal, capitate; calyx and germen villose-silky; corolla purple; style below hardly broader.

On the rocky summit of Mount William, at an elevation of about five thousand feet.

Not dissimilar to *B. diosmifolia*, from which it differs as well as from all other Western Australian species of the genus in producing stipules. The pod is yet unknown.

19. *Bossiaea distichoclada*.

Erect, unarmed; branches and twigs in two rows, terete, grey-velutinous, densely foliate; leaves small, on very short petioles, bifarious, assurgent, coriaceous, nearly kidney-shaped, at the top awnless and divided into two very short lobes, their margins recurved, above scabrous, on both sides, with the exception of middle rib, glabrous; stipules ovate- or lanceolate-subulate, long persistent, at length reflexed, often of the length of the leaves; pedicels short, axillary, solitary, with rounded or ovate ciliate bracteoles; upper lip of the somewhat silky calyx bifid, lower lip three-parted; pod much compressed, roundish-rhomboid, covered with rusty downs, containing from one to three brown black-spotted seeds.

In the Australian Alps from the Mitta Mitta to the tributaries of the Snowy River, as well between rocks as along the peaty margins of the rivulets.

This singular and beautiful plant descends never to regions lower than four thousand feet; and being at five thousand for many months during the year covered with snow, it will, like the new previously mentioned *Burtonia* and many other of our alpine plants, form an exquisite addition to the garden flora of colder countries.

20. *Psoralea parva*.

Sparingly pilose; stems herbaceous, procumbent, almost simple; leaves trifoliolate, on long petioles; leaflets narrow-lanceolate or of the radical leaves elliptical, perfectly entire, dotted, ending in a sharp point, the intermediate one larger; stipules streaked, ovate-lanceolate, with a subulate apex, peduncles long; spike at first capitate, but generally at length interruptedly extended; bracteoles roundish-cordate; calyces somewhat silky, nearly sessile; pods slightly hairy.

In dry pastures on the Thompson and Latrobe Rivers, and in South Australia, on the Torrens and Gawler Rivers, on the Barossa Ranges, near Villunga, &c.

It differs from *Ps. tenax* in always trifoliolate smaller and less acute leaves, in sessile less deeply divided calyces, in the form of the longer persistent bracteoles, in the whitish or pink corolla, and in the pod, which is neither black nor smooth.

21. *Psoralea adscendens*.

Smooth or sparingly pilose; stems herbaceous, diffuse adscending, at the base procumbent; leaves trifoliolate, on long petioles; leaflets lanceolate, acuminate, entire, sharp pointed, dotted, the intermediate one larger; stipules lanceolate-subulate; peduncles long, upwards as well as the calyces somewhat hairy; racemes dense, almost spicate, many-flowered, of the length of the leaflets; bracteoles lanceolate-ovate, acuminate; pods black, wrinkled-scabrous.

On the grassy moist banks of the Snowy River, Gibbo River, Mitta Mitta, Ovens River, and along the torrents of the Australian Alps.

This fine plant approaches nearer to *Ps. Australasica* than to *Ps. tenax*; the colour of the flowers is purple like that of the former, not deep blue as in the latter, from which it differs besides in the greater size of all parts and the above notes. It may be considered a subalpine plant, whilst *Ps. tenax* hardly advances any where into the mountains.

22. *Leptocyanus sericeus*.

All over grey—silky; stems procumbent; leaflets lanceolate-linear, acuminate, above at length a little glabrescent; pedicels axillary, subsolitary; pods silky; seeds shining-black, even.

On sandridges along the Murray River towards the junction of the Murrumbidgee.

To the same genus belongs *Zichya Latrobeana* of Meisner, (in Lehmann plant. Preiss. I, p. 94.)

CUNONIACEÆ.

23. *Bauera sessiliflora*.

Hirsute; leaves lanceolate or subovate, generally entire; flowers axillary and terminal, sessile, pseudo-vericillate; calyces to the middle eight-cleft, with subulate-lanceolate or linear segments and with a slightly ribbed obconico-cylindrical tube; petals purple; stamens about twelve; anthers oblong-ovate, emarginate, black.

On the rocky subalpine summit of Mount William, and thence descending along the rivulets into the valleys.

Flowers larger and of a much deeper colour than in *Bauera Billardieri*.

CELASTRINEÆ.

24. *Celastrus Australis*.

(Harvey & Mueller.)

Climbing; branches warted; leaves glabrous, lanceolate, acuminate, crenate or repand-serrated, their teeth mucronulate; panicles terminal; capsules three-valved, with one- or two-seeded cells.

On the Snowy and Buchan Rivers, not only in rich humid ground, but also on rocks.

The first Australian species described of the genus, resembling *C. paniculatus* and *C. dependens* from East India.

LYTHRACEÆ.

25. *Ammannia Australasica*.

Annual, glabrous; stem erect, simple or branched, square; leaves ovate- or linear-oblong, blunt, with a dilated base clasping; cymes axillary, on very short peduncles, or rarely the flowers solitary in the axils; calyces cupshaped, with four very short acute teeth and four indistinct ones alternating with them; petals four, nearly lanceolate, flavescent, very soon falling off; stamens four; capsule globose, extremely thin, one-celled.

On boggy places, periodically under water, along the Rivers Murray, Darling and Murrumbidgee.

The first species discovered in Australia, bearing affinity to *A. multiflora* from East India, and to *A. pusilla* from South Africa; differing from both already in the colour of the petals.

ARALIACEÆ.

26. *Panax augustifolius*.

Fruticose, unarmed, glabrous; leaves simply or bi-pinnate; leaflets spreading, carnulent, in three to seven pairs, oblong—linear, perfectly entire or sometimes again dissected, almost veinless, opaque, above dark-green, beneath pale; umbels distant in the panicle, pedunculate, many-flowered; calyx obsoletely toothed; styles two, reflexed at the extremity.

Dispersed through the Mountains from Dandenong and Mount Macedon to the Buffalo Ranges, and through a great part of Gipp's Land.

The berries are blueish-white, like those of the following species, but somewhat smaller.

27. *Panax dendroides*.

Arborescent, unarmed, smooth; leaves simply or bi-pinnate; leaflets in five-seven pairs, lanceolate, acute, entire, opaque, beneath paler, with above prominent veins; umbels many-flowered, forming a divaricate panicle, which is of equal length with the leaves; calyx with five short teeth; styles two, reflexed from the base.

Not rare in the valleys of the southern and eastern ranges of this colony.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

28. *Sambucus xanthocarpa*.

Arboreous; leaves pinnately three- or five-foliolate or bi-pinnate, smooth, without stipules; leaflets lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, long-acuminate, with exception of the basis sharp-serrated, cymes with five or seven principal branches; flowers three- or rarely four-parted; berries yellow, three-seeded.

On the shady moist banks of the Brodribb, Snowy and Cabbage Tree Rivers.

A tree with the habit of the common Elder and perhaps of equal utility.

COMPOSITÆ.

29. *Brachycome leptocarpa*.

Annual; leaves linear-cuneate, as well as the branches covered with articulate hair, at the upper end cut or pinnatifid, their teeth or segments acute; peduncles naked, filiform, upwards smooth; scales of the involucre blunt, glabrous; akenia cuneate-linear, compressed, pale-brown, with naked margin, on both sides hairy-scabrous; pappus conspicuous.

In low grassland, not unfrequent in the colony of Victoria, as well as in South Australia.

Similiar to *B. debilis*.

30. *Brachycome ptychocarpa*.

Annual, glabrous-scapes filiform, generally naked; leaves pinnatisected, with linear acute segments; scales of the involucre blunt, ciliolate; akenia very small, brown, surrounded by a ciliolate wing, on both sides with three hairy-scabrous ribs, the middle rib more prominent; pappus minute.

In the Buffalo Mountains.

Like the following a small tender herb.

31. *Brachycome nivalis*.

Perennial, herbaceous, smooth; leaves all radical, somewhat carnose, pinnatisected, or rarely entire, on long petioles; their segments distant, linear, entire or pinnatipartite, acute; rachis linear; stems simple, much longer than the leaves, naked or with a solitary bractea; scales of the involucre lanceolate-oblong, with ciliate torn margin; receptacle hemispherical; akenia compressed, oblong-cuneate, with a conspicuous pappus; those of the disk very narrowly winged; those of the ray surrounded with a broad torn membrane, on both sides slightly convex, rough towards the summit.

On the highest summits of the Australian Alps, in grassy or peaty soil; for instance, on Mount Buller and the Cobboras mountains.

A remarkable species, often tinged with a purple hue.

32. *Brachycome multicaulis*.

Suffruticose, somewhat scabrous; stems numerous, ascending, foliate, simple or a little branched, naked towards the summit; leaves nearly sessile, pinnatifid; their segments

linear, acute, close to each other, short in the upper leaves; scales of the involucre cuneate-oblong, somewhat scabrous, blunt, with membranaceous ciliate-torn margin; receptacle convex; akenia compressed, oblong-cuneate, with a very short pappus; those of the disk with very narrow hardly ciliolate wings; those of the ray with broader somewhat callose margin, rough towards the summit.

On the highest cliffs of Mount Buller.

33. *Brachycome chrysoglossa*.

Perennial, glandulously pubescent; leaves only on the lower part of the stem, oblong-cuneate, at the top rounded or truncate with a few notches; scales of the involucre blunt, obovate, with a broad membranaceous torn-ciliate margin, glandulous on the back; ray golden-coloured; akenium tawny yellow, margined, compressed, surrounded by a broad irregularly pectinate-ciliate wing, thickened and somewhat scabrous on the disk; pappus conspicuous.

In the Mallee scrub towards the north-western boundaries of the colony.

Remarkable for the colour of its flower-ray, otherwise closely approaching in affinity to *B. calocarpa*.

34. *Calotis anthemoides*.

(Sect. *Acantharia*.)

Smooth; root fibrous, producing runners; stems simple; radical leaves on long petioles, pinnately divided, the lower segments linear, entire, the rest pinnately cut into linear acute divisions; leaves of the stem small, remote, sessile, lanceolate, entire or rarely toothed; scales of the involucre few, disposed in two rows, ciliate, but smooth on the back, outer ones almost round; akenia cuneate, nearly compressed, margined and broadly winged, with exception of the tops even and smooth; awns generally eight, valid, retro-hispid, alternately very short, and of the length of the akenium.

In muddy localities in the neighbourhood of Station Peak.

A singular plant, differing from the rest of the species, as well in habit as in the hermaphrodite flowers of the disk.

Ray whitish.

35. *Angianthus brachypappus*.

Glomerules tapering gradually into the base, at last

brownish; pappus ciliate-torn, shorter than the akenium, or producing a single hair, which is not plumose at the summit, and shorter than the corolla.

On barren plains near Swanhill.

Although the above notes appear to offer the only distinctive marks between this and *Ang. tomentosus*, the only hitherto known species, yet this new one may be most easily recognised by them.

36. *Hæckeria ozothamnoides*.

Branches scantily woolly; leaves linear, mucronate, with revolute margin, beneath grey-tomentose; heads 5-7-flowered; all scales of the involucre upwards pale-yellow.

In dry places on Barker's Creek, on the Upper Murray and Snowy River.

The species upon which I founded the genus originally may be briefly thus characterized.

Hæckeria cassiniæformis.

Leaves semiterete, blunt, as well as the branches scabrous; heads 2-3-flowered; interior scales of the involucre upwards white.

37. *Antennaria*, *Gaertner*.

(*Sect. Actina.*)

Scales of the involucre radiating. Heads of the fertile plants with several rows of female flowers in circumference, and with hermaphrodite ones in the centre. Heads of the sterile plants with only hermaphrodite flowers, a few rarely fertile. Pappus at the extremity clavellate, with exception of that of the female flowers, which is not thickened.

Antennaria nubigena.

Stems herbaceous, creeping, corymbose, short, upright, cespitose; leaves dense, flat, oblong or ovate-cuneate, somewhat acute, entire, spreading, clasping at the base, one-nerved, on both sides covered with a thin appressed silver-grey toment; flowerheads terminal, generally solitary, sessile; involucre hemispherico-campanulate; its scales smooth, acute, entire, the middle ones lanceolate-oblong, white at the top; akenia tereti-oblong, scabrous.

On the rocky summits of the Cobboras mountains, covered nearly throughout the year with snow.

A truly alpine species like most others of this interesting genus, formerly not found represented in Australia, unless erroneously referred by Candolle to *Gnaphalium* (as *G. Catipes*.)

38. *Senecio vagus*.

Glabrous; stem suffruticose, with spreading branches; inferior leaves large, pinnati-sected, with generally two pairs of segments, which are long-lanceolate, acute, remotely and grossly toothed; the terminal segment very large, trifid and toothed or laciniated; upper leaves lanceolate, entire or trifid, tapering into a short petiole; flowerheads paniced, with a conspicuous peduncle, and large lanceolate-linear bractes; scales of the almost bell-shaped involucre ten to twelve, equal in length to the disk, acute, on the margin scarious, on the back with black papills; ray spreading; akenia glabrous, angulate, furrowed, transversely rough, half as long as the pappus.

In shady moist valleys of the Dandenong ranges, of Mount Disappointment, and on the Delatite.

A smaller variety (*alpestris*) with thicker more dissected leaves occurs on the rocky summit of Mount Buller.

STYLIDÆ.

39. *Coleostylis Sonderi*.

All over glandulously pilose; stem simple or branched at the top, foliate; leaves alternate, roundish—heartshaped or rhomboid, the uppermost sessile, the rest petiolate; pedicles axillary, solitary, forming a terminal corymb; basis of the corolla tubulose.

On wet places near the Violet Creek found by Mr. C. Wilhelmi.

A neat little plant of the habit of *C. Preissii*.

GENTIANÆ.

40. *Sebæa albidiflora*.

(*Sect. Phyllocalyx*.)

Leaves somewhat fleshy, broad-ovate, the lower ones roundish, blunt, almost nerveless; sepals indistinctly keeled,

oblong, blunt, winged at the base; cyme simple, close; lobes of the corolla four, whitish, ovate-oblong, blunt, half as long as the tube; style short-exserted, with a bifid stigma.

In saline pastures from Port Phillip to Port Fairy, and at George Town in Tasmania.

Approaches next in its characters to *S. albens* from South Africa.

MYOPORINÆ.

Pholidia, *R. Brown.*

(*Sect. Sentis.*)

Leaves alternate. Calyx four-parted. Drupe bony, hard-beaked, with imperfectly divided cells.

41. *Pholidia divaricata.*

Twigs spreading, spinescent, glabrous or with a row of white short hair; axils of the leaves somewhat bearded; leaves glabrous, linear-oblong, blunt, gradually tapering into the base, entire; flowers axillary, solitary, nearly sessile; segments of the calyx narrow-lanceolate, long-acuminate, ciliated; corolla outside starry-velutinous; its upperlip with two very short lobes, lower one three-parted.

In bushy plains, subject to inundations on the banks of the Murray River, the Darling and Murrumbidgee.

An ornamental shrub, several feet high, with purple or white generally spotted flowers.

(*Sect. Eremicola.*)

Leaves alternate, deciduous. Calyx five parted. Drupe dry, acuminate, with almost entirely divided cells.

42. *Pholidia polyclada.*

Glabrous; branches and twigs spreading, not spinescent; leaves linear, somewhat channelled, blunt, entire, sessile; pedicels axillary, solitary, upwards thickened, longer than the calyx; axils glabrous; segments of the calyx nearly cordate, acuminate, with minute ear-like appendages at the base, indistinctly ciliate at the margin; corolla outwards glabrous, very wide, surpassing many times the length of the calyx; upper lip bifid, lower one three-parted.

In sandy-loamy desert plains at the junction of the Darling and Murray.

A shrub with intricate branches, about six feet high. Flowers large white.

This species forms an intermediate link between *Eremophila* and *Pholidia*. To the same genus I refer also *Myoporum brevifolium* of Bartling.

LABIATAE.

43. *Prostanthera spinosa*.

Branches numerous, spreading, hispid; twigs short, spinescent, foliate at the base; leaves lanceolate or roundish-ovate, acute, entire or repand, glabrous or below imperfectly hairy; peduncles thin, axillary, solitary, surpassing twice the length of the calyx, at the middle bibracteate; calyx sparingly hispid, its lips entire, the lower one hardly longer; corolla of lilac-colour, outward but little hairy; longer spur of the anthers exceeding nearly twice the cell; the other abbreviate.

On springs and irrigated rocks in the Grampians.

This species is remarkable for its prickly branchlets.

44. *Prostanthera coccinea*.

Branches hirtellous; leaves small, somewhat thick, with reflexed apex, linear-oblong or simply linear, blunt, flat or on the margin slightly recurved, hairy-scabrous, at length glabrescent, in the axils fasciculate; flowers near the top of the twigs axillary; peduncles a little shorter than the calyx, which is with exception of the ciliolate margin glabrous; its lips entire, the lower one a little longer; corolla red, three times longer than the calyx, somewhat hairy, its upper lip longest; spurs of the anthers adnate, the longer one hardly as long as the cell.

In the Mallee Scrub on the Murray, on St. Vincent's and Spencer's Gulf.

A low diffuse bush, allied to *P. microphylla* (All. Cunn., in Benth. lab. p. 454).

45. *Prostanthera eurybioides*.

Branches puberulous; leaves thick, very small, glabrous, linear-oblong, entire, slightly concave; the younger ones fasciculate, those surrounding the flowers broad ovate; flowers axillary, solitary, on short peduncles; the lower lip of the glabrous calyx nearly retuse, little exceeding the rounded upper lip; longer spur of the anthers surpassing the length of the cell.

In the Mallee Scrub towards the mouth of the Murray River.

Resembles in habit *Eurybia lepidophylla*.

46. *Westringia senifolia*.

Erect; stems densely hirsute; leaves about six in a whorl, crowded, spreading, lanceolate-linear, acute, sessile, with revolute margins, above glabrescent and scabrous, beneath as well as the calyces hirsute; flowers white, axillary, nearly sessile, forming on the top of the twigs a foliate spike; calyces to the middle divided, hardly as long as the leaves; its segments lanceolate-subulate.

On rocks in the Buffalo Ranges and on the summit of Mount Buller.

47. *Westringia violacea*.

Leaves three in a whorl or rarely opposite, linear-lanceolate, awnless, with slightly recurved margins, glabrous on both surfaces or beneath along the rib hairy, above dotted-scabrous; pedicles, calyces and twigs appressed-hairy; bracteoles linear-subulate, four or five times shorter than the calyx; teeth of the calyx lanceolate, acuminate, hardly longer than its tube; corolla violaceous, puberulous.

48. *Westringia grevillina*.

Leaves three in a whorl, coriaceous, broad-linear, spreading, acute, with revolute margin, above smooth, beneath as well as calyces and branchlets more or less grey velvet-hairy; teeth of the calyx much shorter than its tube; corolla velvet-hairy.

On the rocky coast of the Port Lincoln District. C. Wilhelmi.

Nearest in its affinity to *W. cinerea*.

SCROPHULARINÆ.

49. *Veronica Hillebrandi*.

Stems short, erect or ascending, all over covered with short reclined hair; leaves thick, on short petioles, somewhat rough, oblong or hastate-ovate, grossly and remotely serrated, truncate or rarely tapering at the base; racemes corymbose, axillary, few-flowered; bracteas ovate-lanceolate;



Mueller, Ferdinand von. 1855. "Definitions of rare or hitherto undescribed Australian Plants, chiefly collected within the boundaries of the Colony of Victoria, and examined by Dr. Ferd. Mueller (Continued.)." *Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Victoria* 1, 34–50.

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