

2. *GENERA*, 2000

Flowers hermaphrodite or polygamous. Calyx campanulate, usually 3-lobed, valvate. Petals usually 3, valvate, or slightly imbricate in the bud. Disk annular, rather thick. Stamens twice as many as petals, inserted on the margin of or outside the disk. Ovary usually 3-celled; stigma sessile, capitate, 3-lobed; ovules 2 in each cell. Drupe ovoid or ellipsoid, often 3-angled, the putamen 1-celled by abortion. Seed solitary; testa membranous; cotyledons folded.—Trees, with large pinnate leaves. Flowers small, in axillary panicles.

The largest genus of the Order, dispersed over tropical Asia and especially the Indian Archipelago, with a few African species. The Australian one is endemic.

1. *C. austrasicum*, *F. Muell. Fragm.* III. 19. Branches thick, marked with the broad scars of fallen leaves, the young ones minutely hoary. Leaflets 5 to 9, petiolulate, ovate or oval-oblong, or the lower ones nearly orbicular, very obtuse, or rarely shortly acuminate, 2 to 4 in. long, glabrous, coriaceous, with parallel pinnate veins, and smaller reticulations conspicuous on both sides. Stipules linear-subulate, deciduous. Panicles raceme-like in the upper axils, shorter than the leaves, the cymes shortly pedunculate along the simple rhachis. Bracts and bracteoles small, deciduous. Flowering calyx 1 line long, tomentose. Petals about 2 lines, glabrous. Stamens 6, the filaments shortly united in a cup at the base. Drupes ellipsoid, the woody nut nearly 1 in. long, smooth, usually 1-celled, rarely with 2 cells and seeds. Cotyledons much folded and crumpled.

N. Australia. Careening Bay, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown, Henne*.

Queensland. Estuary of the Burdekin, *Fitzalan*. The species does not come very near to any other one known to me.

Flowers polygamous. Calyx campanulate, 5-lobed, valvate. Petals 5, inserted above the middle of the calyx-tube, induplicate-valvate. Disk thin, lining the calyx-tube. Stamens 10, inserted with the petals. Ovary 4- or 5-celled; styles elongated; ovules 2 in each cell. Drupe indehiscent, with 5 or fewer bony nuts, rugose outside. Seeds solitary in each nut; cotyledons folded.—Trees. Leaves pinnate. Flowers rather large for the Order, in terminal panicles.

The genus is dispersed over tropical Asia and America; the Australian species extends at least to Timor, and is perhaps a variety of a common Asiatic one.

G. pinnata, DC. *Herb. Timor*, 1825, 1826, 1827. Branches thick, marked with the broad scars of the fallen leaves. Leaves crowded at the ends of the branches; leaflets 7 or 8 pairs, very shortly petiolulate, very obliquely ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, 2 to 3 in. long, crenate especially on the outer edge, glabrous when full grown, the common petiole 8 in. to 1 ft. long, slightly pubescent or at length glabrous. Panicles broad and dense, terminating leafless branches. Flowers numerous, much smaller than in the common Indian *G. pinnata*, Roxb., arranged in cymes along the last ramifications, the pedicels and flowers hoary with a minute tomentum. Calyx about 2 lines long. Petals linear-oblong, twice as long as the calyx-lobes. Fruit not seen.

N. Australia. Port Nelson, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham*. I have followed Planchon (in Herb. Hook.) in referring this to the Timor species described by Decaisne, although I have seen no specimens from that island. It differs from some forms of *G. pinnata*, Roxb., in little besides the much smaller flowers in a more compound panicle.