

4. WAHLENBERGIA, Schrad.

CAMPANULACEAE

Calyx 5- or rarely 4-lobed or in abnormal flowers 6- or 7-lobed. Corolla regular, campanulate or more or less tubular at the base, with as many valvate lobes as calyx-lobes. Stamens free. Ovary 3- to 5-celled or rarely 2-celled. Style with as many stigmatic lobes as ovary-cells. Capsule opening at the top loculicidally within the calyx-teeth, in as many valves as cells.—Herbs. Leaves alternate or very rarely opposite or whorled. Peduncles terminal or in the upper axils, often forming loose, terminal, dichotomous, leafy panicles. Flowers usually blue.

A considerable genus, dispersed over various parts of the world, most abundant in Southern Africa. The two Australian species are both in New Zealand, and one appears to be the same as a common one in tropical Asia.

Stems leafy, simple or branched. Leaves sometimes crowded but not

<sup>rosulate</sup> . . . . . 1. *W. gracilis*.  
Leaves all radical or crowded on very short, tufted stems. Scapes leafless 2. *W. saxicola*.