

NIB

SAPINDACEAE

Allophylus crenatus
Radlk.

8. ATALAYA, Blume.

SAPINDACEAE

Flowers regular, polygamous. Sepals 5, much imbricate in the bud. Petals 5, exceeding the sepals, with an inner scale or tuft of hairs. Disk annular. Stamens 8, inserted inside the disk. Ovary 3-celled, with 1 ovule in each cell. Style short, undivided. Fruit separating into 3 distinct carpels or samaræ, 1-celled, 1-seeded and indehiscent at the base, terminating in a long wing. Seeds without any arillus, testa coriaceous; cotyledons thick, unequal.—Trees or shrubs. Leaves pinnate or rarely simple. Flowers usually larger than in *Cupania* and *Ratonia*, in axillary or terminal panicles.

The genus is endemic in Australia, with the exception of one species, which extends to Timor. The flowers are nearly those of *Sapindus*, with the fruit of *Thouinia* and *Acer*.

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| Flowers and fruit, as well as the whole plant, quite glabrous | 1. <i>A. salicifolia</i> . |
| Flowers and fruit more or less pubescent or tomentose. | |
| Leaflets ovate or broadly oblong, the petiole not winged. Panicle pedunculate, many-flowered. Carpels divaricate | 2. <i>A. multiflora</i> . |
| Leaflets narrow-oblong or linear, or leaves undivided, the petiole often winged. Carpels diverging. | |
| Plant glabrous, except the flowers | 3. <i>A. hemiglauc.</i> |
| Branches, young leaves, and panicles velvety-tomentose. Leaflets and petiole-wings much reticulate | 4. <i>A. variegata</i> . |

3. **A. hemiglauca**, *F. Muell. Herb.* A tall shrub or small tree, quite glabrous except the flowers, and more or less glaucous. Leaves usually pinnate; leaflets few, from narrow-oblong to linear, obtuse or scarcely acute, from 2 or 3 to 7 or 8 in. long, often somewhat falcate, narrowed at the base but rarely petiolulate, rigidly coriaceous, with numerous pinnate and reticulate veins and a somewhat thickened margin, the common petiole terete or nearly so; sometimes, however, the petiole becomes winged, or the leaves are quite simple, oblong, or linear, or the leaflets are decurrent on the petiole forming a large 2- or 3-lobed leaf, or rarely the simple leaf is ovate-lanceolate, and 8 to 10 in. long. Panicles rather dense, the rhachis and branches glabrous or nearly so; pedicels 1 to 2 lines long. Sepals orbicular, nearly glabrous, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or the inner ones nearly 2 lines long. Petals pubescent, oblong, 3 to 4 lines long, with a hirsute scale at the base. Filaments pubescent. Ovary densely silky-pubescent. Samaræ pubescent, with minute appressed hairs, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, including the wing, which is nearly as broad as long, the cavity hairy or nearly glabrous inside.—*Thouinia hemiglauca*, *F. Muell. Fragm. i. 98.*

N. Australia. N.W. coast, *Bynoe*; Hammersley Range, Nichol Bay, *F. Gregory*; Albert river, *Henne*.

Queensland. E. coast, *R. Brown*; Oxley's Station, *Leichhardt*; Rockhampton, *Thozet*; Brisbane river, *A. Cunningham, Fraser*; Mooni river, *Mitchell*.

N. S. Wales. Liverpool plains, *A. Cunningham*; Bowen and Castlereagh rivers, *F. Mueller*; desert of the Darling, and thence to Stokes range and Cooper's Creek, *Victorian Expedition* and others.

1. **A. salicifolia**, Blume, *Rumphia*, iii. 186. A small tree, quite glabrous, green or somewhat glaucous. Leaflets in our specimens 2 to 5, oblong or oblong-lanceolate, 3 to 5 in. long, narrowed at the base, but not petiolulate, thinly coriaceous, with numerous pinnate veins, and more or less reticulate, the margins not thickened. Panicles loose, perfectly glabrous, as well as the flowers, except a few hairs on the filaments and petal-scales. Flowers otherwise those of *A. hemiglaucæ*. Samaræ about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in. long, including the wing, and perfectly glabrous.—*Sapindus salicifolius*, DC. Prod. i. 608; *Cupania salicifolia*, Dcne. Herb. Tim. Descr. 115; *Thouinia australis*, A. Rich. Sert. Astrol. 31, t. 12.

N. Australia. Careening Bay, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham*; Melville Island (not Moreton Bay), *Fraser* and *A. Cunningham*. Also in Timor, the specimens precisely similar to the Australian ones.

NIB

SAPINDACEAE

Atalaya simplicifolia

W.V. Fitzg.

4. **A. variifolia**, *F. Muell. Herb.* A tall shrub or small tree, the young

branches and panicles softly velvety-tomentose. Leaves or leaflets from oblong to linear, apparently as variable as in *A. hemiglauca*, but longer, often above 8 in., very much more reticulate, the common petiole usually broadly winged, the wing also much reticulate. Panicle loose. Sepals silky-pubescent, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. Petals twice as long. Filaments hairy. Samaræ softly tomentose, 2 in. long including the wing, which is fully twice as long as broad, the cavity pubescent inside.—*Thouinia variifolia*, *F. Muell. Fragm. i. 46.*

N. Australia. Sea range, Macadam range, and near Fitzmaurice river, *F. Mueller.*

1. **CARDIOSPERMUM**, Linn.

SAPINDACEAE

Flowers polygamous. Sepals 4, broadly imbricate, the 2 outer ones small. Petals 4, 2 larger with a large scale, 2 smaller with a crested scale. Disk one-sided, almost reduced to 2 prominent glands opposite the lower petals. Stamens 8, oblique. Ovary excentric, 3-celled, with 1 ovule in each cell; style very short, with 3 stigmatic lobes. Capsule vesicular, membranous, more or less 3-cornered, 3-celled, opening loculicidally. Seeds globose, with a thick funicle or small aril; testa crustaceous; cotyledons large, transversely folded.—Herbs or undershrubs, mostly climbing. Leaves dissected. Flowers few, small, on long axillary peduncles, which usually bear a tendril under the panicle.

A small genus, chiefly American, of which 2 species are also spread over the Old World within the tropics, and a third is perhaps confined to the Old World. The Australian species is one of those most widely diffused in both worlds.

1. **C. Halicacabum**, *Linn.*; *DC. Prodr.* i. 601. A straggling or somewhat climbing annual or perhaps perennial, attaining several feet in length, glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaf-segments usually twice ternate, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, coarsely toothed or lobed, the upper leaves smaller, narrower and less divided. Peduncles 2 to 3 in. long, bearing a double or treble short recurved tendril under the small panicle, which is often reduced to an umbel of few small white flowers. Capsules flat on the top, usually pubescent.—*A. Gray, Gen. Ill. t. 181; Wight, Ic. t. 508.*

N. Australia. Victoria river, Sea range, etc., *F. Mueller*; Albert river, *Henne*.

Queensland. N.E. coast, *R. Brown*; Rockhampton, *Thozet*.

The species is common in most tropical regions. The Australian specimens belong either to the variety with fruits scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, often considered as a distinct species (*C. microcarpum*, *H. B. and K.*), or are intermediate between that and the typical form, with fruits above 1 in. diameter.

5. DIPLOPELTIS, Endl.

SAPINDACEAE

Flowers polygamous. Sepals 5, persistent, imbricate in the bud. Petals 4, the place of the fifth vacant, clawed, without any scale inside. Disk very oblique, produced into a concave or apparently double scale. Stamens 8, within the disk, turned to one side. Ovary 2- or 3-lobed, 2- or 3-celled; style ascending, usually twisted; ovules 2 in each cell, superposed halfway up the inner angles. Capsule 2- or 3-celled, opening loculicidally in as many valves, or separating into cocci. Seeds usually solitary in each carpel; testa crustaceous; arillus small; embryo spirally rolled.—Shrubs or undershrubs, more or less glandular-pubescent. Leaves alternate, entire or pinnatifid. Panicles terminal, with scorpioid racemes. Flowers white pink or violet, larger than in most *Sapindaceæ*.

The genus is limited to Australia.

Fruit separating into distinct indehiscent cocci.

Leaves ovate or obovate, on distinct, rather long petioles 1. *D. petiolaris*.

Leaves linear, oblong, cuneate, or pinnatifid, narrowed into very short petioles or sessile 2. *D. Huegelii*.

Capsule membranous, loculicidally 3-valved. Leaves linear or cuneate, entire or 3-lobed 3. *D. Stuartii*.

NIB

SAPINDACEAE

Diplopetis eriocarpa

Hemsl.

3. **D. Stuartii**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* iii. 12. A shrub apparently diffuse, the branches pubescent and glandular. Leaves linear or cuneate, entire or 3-lobed at the end, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, nearly glabrous above, hirsute underneath. Racemes simple in one specimen, divided into two in the other (both mere fragments), glandular-pubescent and hirsute. Flowers rather smaller than in *D. Huegelii*. Margins or lobes of the disk nearly equal. Ovary very hirsute. Capsule 4 or 5 lines long (3-lobed?), membranous, opening loculicidally in 3 valves.

N. Australia. Between Mount Morphet and Bonny river, *M^r Douall Stuart* (*Herb. F. Muell.*)

16. **DISTICHOSTEMON**, F. Muell.

SAPINDACEAE

Characters of *Dodonaea* except that the sepals vary from 5 to 8, and the stamens are indefinite, usually above 20, closely packed in 2 or more series.— Pubescent shrub. Leaves simple. Inflorescence more nearly an interrupted spike than in any *Dodonaeas*.

The genus is limited to a single species, endemic in Australia, scarcely sufficiently distinct from *Dodonaea*.

NIB

SAPINDACEAE

Distichostemon

filamentosus

S. Moore

NIG

SAPINDACEAE

Distichostemon hispidulus
(Endl.) Baill.

(Empleurosma, Bartl.)

Flowers polygamous or unisexual, often diœcious. Sepals 5 or sometimes fewer, valvate in the bud. Petals none. Disk small or inconspicuous. Stamens usually 8, sometimes fewer, rarely 10; filaments very short, anthers ovoid or linear-oblong. Ovary 3- or 4-, rarely 5- or 6-celled, with 2 ovules in each cell; style short or, in some flowers, very long, shortly lobed at the end. Capsule membranous or coriaceous, opening septicidally in as many valves as cells, each valve with a dorsal angle often produced into a vertical wing, and in falling off leaving the dissepiment attached to the persistent axis, or rarely the dissepiment splitting and remaining attached to the valves, thus closing the carpels and leaving only the central filiform axis persistent. Seeds 1 or 2, nearly globular or more frequently compressed, with a thickened funicle, but not arillate; testa crustaceous; embryo spirally curled.—Shrubs, often tall, but scarcely truly arborescent; the young shoots usually viscid, and often the whole plant. Leaves simple or pinnate, with small leaflets, with or without a terminal odd one. Flowers terminal or axillary by the abortion of the flowering branches, solitary, clustered, or in short racemes or panicles.

With the exception of *D. viscosa*, which is widely dispersed over almost all hot countries, and possibly one distinct Sandwich Island species, one from S. Africa, and one or two from Mexico, the *Dodoneas* are all endemic in Australia, and very difficult to distinguish by positive characters. The form of the wings of the capsule, which has been much relied on, is as variable as that of the leaves, and the species, which at first sight appear the most distinct, often pass one into the other by the most insensible gradations. Even the exceptional dehiscence of the capsule, in those species where the dissepiments are carried off with the valves, appears sometimes to be not quite constant, and is at most a purely artificial character separating species in all other respects very closely allied. Several species have in some, occasionally in nearly all the female flowers, a remarkably long style, sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in., whilst other female flowers on the same specimen, or on other specimens of the same species, have no style at all, the stigma or stigmatic surface sessile on the ovary.

SERIES I. Cyclopteræ.—Leaves entire, toothed, or rarely lobed. Wings of the capsule extending from the base to the style or nearly so, each carpel, including its wing, newly orbicular or longer than broad.

Leaves flat, elliptical, oblong-lanceolate or spatulate or, if linear, not filiform, entire or obscurely sinuate, usually above 2 in. long, rarely between 1 and 2 in.

Young branches very angular. Seeds smooth and shining. Leaf-veins indistinct.

Sepals minute. Anthers linear

1. *D. triquetra*.

Sepals 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, from half as long to as long as the anthers

2. *D. lanceolata*.

Young branches very angular. Seeds opaque. Leaves long and narrow, often serrate

12. *D. ptarmicifolia*.

Young branches terete or slightly angular. Seeds opaque.

Leaves oval-oblong, on a rather long petiole, rounded at the base
Leaves narrowed into the petiole, the lateral veins more or less conspicuous.

3. *D. petiolaris*.

Leaves elliptical-oblong, lanceolate or spatulate, rarely almost linear-cuneate

4. *D. viscosa*.

Leaves narrow, linear-cuneate or long and linear

5. *D. attenuata*.

Leaves flat, more or less cuneate, entire or toothed at the end, rarely exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and usually under 1 in.

Much-branched, erect or divaricate shrubs. Terminal flowers clustered or shortly racemose.

Leaves broad-cuneate, rounded or truncate at the end

6. *D. cuneata*.

Leaves narrow-cuneate, rather acute, acuminate or 3-toothed at the end

7. *D. peduncularis*.

Prostrate shrub. Leaves rather narrow-cuneate, mostly toothed or lobed. Flowers solitary

8. *D. procumbens*.

Leaves linear-filiform, heath-like or pine-like.

Leaves crowded, under 1 in. long

9. *D. ericifolia*.

Leaves 1 to 3 in. long, not crowded

10. *D. filifolia*.

Leaves linear or lanceolate, mostly serrate or pinnatifid.

Branches terete or nearly so. Leaves linear or linear-cuneate, obtuse, mostly under $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long

11. *D. lobulata*.

Branches very angular. Leaves linear-lanceolate, acute, mostly 2 to 4 in. long

12. *D. ptarmicifolia*.

SERIES II. Platypteræ.—Leaves quite entire, flat. Wings of the capsule very divergent or divaricate, not reaching to the style nor to the base, each carpel, including its wing, broader than long, transversely ovate or oblong.

Leaves linear or lanceolate. Branches very angular. Dissepiments persisting on the axis

13. *D. truncatiales*.

Dissepiments splitting and coming off with the valves.

Leaves oblong-elliptical

14. *D. platyptera*.

Leaves narrow-linear

15. *D. stenophylla*.

SERIES III. Cornutæ.—Leaves entire or toothed at the end, the margins revolute or rarely flat. Wings of the capsule reduced to erect or divergent, usually falcate, horn-like appendages at the upper outer angle of the carpels.

Leaves narrow-linear or subulate

16. *D. pinifolia*.

Leaves oblong or oblong-cuneate, obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long

17. *D. ceratocarpa*.

Leaves linear or cuneate, acute or 3-toothed, 2 to 4 lines long

18. *D. divaricata*.

Leaves broadly ovate or orbicular, mostly toothed

22. *D. Baueri*.

SERIES IV. *Apterae*.—Leaves entire or toothed. Capsule without wings, or the angles slightly and irregularly dilated into very narrow wings.

Leaves flat, cuneate or obovate, rigid.

Sepals lanceolate. Buds ovoid or globular.

Dissepiments persisting on the axis of the fruit.

Branches scarcely angled. Leaves obovate, cuneate, or triangular, glabrous or pubescent. Flowers mostly axillary.

Sepals narrow, short 19. *D. triangularis*.

Branches acutely angled. Leaves obovate, glabrous. Racemes short, terminal. Sepals broad-lanceolate 20. *D. aptera*.

Dissepiments splitting and coming off with the valves. Branches terete. Leaves obovate or oblong, glabrous 21. *D. bursarifolia*.

Sepals broad-ovate. Buds very angular.

Erect divaricate shrub. Leaves obovate or orbicular, usually toothed 22. *D. Baueri*.

Prostrate shrub. Leaves oblong-cuneate, often 3-toothed 23. *D. humifusa*.

Leaves short, linear, with recurved or revolute margins.

Quite glabrous. Stamens usually 6 24. *D. hexandra*.

Hoary-tomentose, at least the capsules, rarely almost glabrous.

Stamens usually 8 25. *D. ericoides*.

SERIES V. *Pinnatae*.—Leaves all pinnate or very rarely a few simple ones at the base of the branches. Capsule of the Cyclopteræ, except in *D. oxyptera* and *D. inæquifolia*, where it approaches that of the Platypteræ, and in *D. humilis*, where it is apterous.

Tall shrubs or small trees. Leaflets flat, oblong, lanceolate or obovate, not coriaceous. Racemes or panicles terminal, loose.

Leaflets usually numerous, lanceolate or oblong. Capsule not inflated, the wings broad.

Leaflets $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or less; rhachis scarcely winged. Sepals 3 to 4 lines long 26. *D. polyzyga*.

Leaflets $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.; rhachis broadly winged. Sepals 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines 27. *D. megazyga*.

Leaflets few, obovate or oblong. Capsule large and inflated 28. *D. physocarpa*.

Much-branched, leafy shrubs. Pedicels solitary or clustered (racemose in *D. multijuga* and *D. pinnata*).

Leaflets obovate, cuneate or oblong, often toothed, the margins usually recurved or revolute. Plant usually pubescent or villos (except *D. humilis*).

Capsule winged, hirsute at least when young.

Villous. Leaflets 7 to 20 or more; rhachis winged. Sepals acuminate. Capsule-wings rounded.

Pedicels long, clustered 29. *D. vestita*.

Pedicels very short. Raceme terminal 30. *D. pinnata*.

Pubescent. Leaflets 3 to 7; rhachis angular. Pedicels short.

Sepals obtuse. Capsule-wings acutangular 31. *D. oxyptera*.

Capsule not winged, covered with long, glandular setæ. Leaflets deeply toothed, glabrous. Flowers in dense corymbose clusters 32. *D. humilis*.

Capsule winged, glabrous or very sparingly pubescent. Plant pubescent or rarely glabrous.

Leaflets usually under 11. Pedicels short, clustered 33. *D. boroniaefolia*.

Leaflets usually above 15. Flowers racemose.

Racemes loose. Pedicels slender 34. *D. multijuga*.

Racemes dense. Pedicels very short 30. *D. pinnata*.

Leaflets linear-terete or linear-oblong. Plant glabrous, viscid.

Leaflets linear-oblong, flat, numerous. Capsules broadly winged 35. *D. larraeoides*.

Leaflets narrow-linear, convex underneath. Capsules small.

Capsule-wings very divaricate; dissepiments remaining on the axis. Leaflets above 15 36. *D. inæquifolia*.

Capsule-wings rounded; dissepiments splitting and coming off with the valves. Leaflets under 15 37. *D. adenophora*.

Leaflets almost terete, not thicker than the common petiole.

Capsules rather large, the wings rounded.

Leaflets few, distant. Pedicels solitary 38. *D. stenozyga*.

Leaflets several, crowded. Pedicels shortly racemose 39. *D. concinna*.

(*D. heterophylla*, Colla, and *D. scabra*, Lodd., inserted in Steud. Nom. Bot. ed. 2, as Australian plants, are unknown to me, nor can I find any description of them. They are probably garden names given to some of the species here enumerated.)

5. **D. attenuata**, *A. Cunn. in Field, N. S. Wales*, 353. A viscid shrub, closely resembling the narrowest-leaved forms of *D. viscosa* on the one hand, and almost passing into *D. lobulata* on the other. Leaves linear or narrowly linear-cuneate, obtuse, often slightly sinuate-toothed, rather thick and rigid, 1-nerved, the lateral veins inconspicuous, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long in the original form, but sometimes longer. Flowers and ovate sepals of *D. viscosa*, in short usually simple racemes. Capsule of *D. viscosa*, usually intermediate between the extremes of the varieties *a* and *b* of that species. Seeds opaque.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 2860; *D. Preissiana*, *Miq. in Pl. Preiss. i. 226*; *F. Muell. Fragm. i. 72*.

N. S. Wales. Blue Mountains, *A. Cunningham* and others, and apparently common westward in the Darling and Murray desert, Mutanie ranges, Mount Brown, etc., *Herb. F. Mueller*.

Victoria. In the Murray desert and N.W. interior, *F. Mueller*.

S. Australia. Towards Spencer's Gulf, *Warburton*.

W. Australia. Mount Hardy, near York, *Preiss, n. 2437*; between Swan River and King George's Sound, *Drummond, 4th Coll., n. 257*; in the interior, *Roe*. The latter specimens have narrower, more rigid wings to the capsule, and more coriaceous leaves.

Var. linearis. Leaves long, narrow-linear, mostly acute, rigid, the margins often recurved. Capsule (only seen in few specimens) rather small, but with the terminal sinus between the wings narrow.—New England, *C. Stuart*; Mitta-Mitta, Genoa and Buchan rivers in Victoria, *F. Mueller*; Kangaroo Island, *Waterhouse, Sealy*; Swan River, *Drummond, n. 203*. The foliage nearly resembles that of *D. stenophylla*, which has a very different capsule.

14. **D. platyptera**, *F. Muell. Fragm. i. 73.* A tall shrub with the habit of the larger forms of *D. viscosa*, glabrous and viscid. Leaves elliptical-oblong or broadly lanceolate, rather obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, entire, almost coriaceous, the pinnate veins rather numerous, but very fine, narrowed into a short petiole. Petals few, slender, in short racemes. Sepals narrow-ovate. Capsule flat at the top, the wings very diverging, obovate-oblong, not reaching to the style nor to the base of the carpels; dissepiments splitting and falling off with the valves, leaving only the filiform axis persistent.

N. Australia. Cygnet Bay, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham*; Fitzmaurice river, *F. Mueller*. The specimens are not satisfactory. *F. Mueller's* have no flowers and only a few fruits; in *A. Cunningham's* the flowers are mostly fallen off, and I found amongst the capsules only one far enough advanced to identify them.

26. **D. polyzyga**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 74. A tall shrub, the short flowering branches nearly terete and, as well as the leaves, sparingly pubescent and glandular-viscid. Leaves pinnate, the rhachis slightly dilated or nearly terete; leaflets numerous, often above 30, oblong, acute, rarely exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in., entire, obliquely rounded at the base and almost petiolulate, flat, 1-nerved, rather rigid but not coriaceous. Flowers not seen. Fruiting racemes terminal, loose, but much shorter than the leaves; pedicels recurved, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Sepals lanceolate, foliaceous, 3 to 4 lines long. Capsule like the larger ones of *D. viscosa*, the wings rather broad but variable in shape, the terminal sinus usually open.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller.*

28. **D. physocarpa**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 74. A tall shrub, the flowering branches short, nearly terete, and as well as the leaves slightly pubescent as in *D. polyzyga*, but much less viscid. Leaves pinnate, the rhachis angular but scarcely dilated; leaflets rarely more than 10 and often only 4 to 6, obovate or oblong, obtuse or mucronate, mostly 3 to 4 lines long, entire or rarely obscurely 2- or 3-toothed, flat, 1-nerved, sometimes rather thick but not coriaceous. Racemes terminal, short, loosely few-flowered. Sepals lanceolate, obtuse, nearly 2 lines long. Anthers short, obtuse. Style often elongated. Capsule large, somewhat inflated, often 5- or 6-celled, the axis above $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; wings not very broad, rounded above and below, but much injured in our specimens. Seeds opaque.

N. Australia. Sea range, Victoria river, *F. Mueller.*

31. **D. oxyptera**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 74. A shrub of several ft., the

branches virgate, terete, pubescent as well as the leaves and more or less viscid. Leaves pinnate, the rachis angular but scarcely dilated; leaflets usually 5 to 11, narrow-oblong or oblong-cuneate, obtuse, 2 to 4 lines or rarely $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the margins recurved. Flowers small, sessile or very shortly pedicellate. Sepals broad, acute, about 1 line long. Anthers obtuse, not exceeding the calyx, often hirsute. Capsule small, slightly hairy, the axis 2 to 3 lines long, the wings rigid, divergent, almost triangular and acute.

N. Australia. Islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*; dry rocky hills, Fitzmaurice river, Arnhem's Land, *F. Mueller*. Several of *R. Brown*'s specimens have numerous male flowers and fruits on the same individual.

2. **D. lanceolata**, *F. Muell. Fragm. i. 73*. Very closely allied to *D. triquetra*, with the same angular branches, smooth, almost veinless leaves, slender pedicels, and very shining seeds, and scarcely distinguishable except by the sepals, which are from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. The leaves are perhaps generally rather narrower, and the capsule-wings broader, but neither of these characters can be relied upon.

N. Australia. Capstan Island, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham* (the specimens rather doubtful, not being in fruit); Victoria river and Sea range, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Northumberland Islands, *R. Brown*; Cape Cleveland, *A. Cunningham*; Sunday Island, *M. Gillivray*; Palm Island, *Henne*; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*.

N. S. Wales. Clarence river, *Beckler*.

7. **D. peduncularis**, Lindl. in Mitch. Trop. Austr. 361. A very much branched glabrous and viscid shrub, closely allied to *D. cuneata*, the smaller branches terete, slender but rigid. Leaves from linear-cuneate to broadly spatulate, either acute or very shortly acuminate or rounded or truncate at the end, and often 3-toothed, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., or very rarely (when narrow) 1 in. long, coriaceous and rigid, 1-nerved, the margins often thickened, the lateral veins inconspicuous. Pedicels rather slender, mostly axillary, solitary or clustered, or in short terminal racemes. Sepals ovate, thicker than in *D. cuneata*. Capsule of *D. viscosa*.—*D. pubescens*, Lindl. in Mitch. Trop. Austr. 342 (the supposed pubescence apparently a mistake).

Queensland. Near Lindley's Range and on the Maranoa, Mitchell.

N. S. Wales. Eurylean scrub in the N.W. interior, Liverpool plains, Hastings river, etc., Fraser, A. Cunningham.