

1. JASMINUM, Linn.

Corolla-tube cylindrical, the limb spreading, 5- to 8-lobed, the lobes imbricate, often contorted in the bud. Stamens included in the tube. Ovary (at the time of flowering) entire or notched, 2-celled, with 1 ovule (or in species not Australian sometimes 2 or even 3 ovules) in each cell, laterally attached, but becoming erect as the ovary enlarges; style inserted in the notch, minutely 2-lobed at the tip. Berry 2-lobed almost to the base, or entire by the failure of 1 carpel. Seed usually solitary in each lobe, erect, without albumen; cotyledons thick and fleshy, radicle scarcely prominent.—Shrubs or climbers. Leaves opposite or rarely alternate, either pinnate with 3 (or more in species not Australian) leaflets or apparently simple, being reduced to 1 leaflet, the petiole being then articulate. Flowers white or yellow, in axillary or terminal trichotomous panicles or rarely almost solitary. Bracts very small in all the Australian species.

A considerable genus, dispersed over the warmer regions of the Old World, with one or two S. American species. Of the seven Australian species, two extend over the islands of the S. Pacific and perhaps of the Eastern Archipelago, another is closely allied to, if not identical with, a common S. Asiatic one; the others are endemic, but not presenting any very marked distinctive characters.

- Leaves all or almost all 3-foliolate. Calyx truncate or very shortly and obtusely toothed.
 - Leaflets mostly ovate, 2 to 3 in. Panicle usually broad . . . 1. *J. didymum*.
 - Leaflets ovate or oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Panicles narrowed or reduced to simple racemes . . . 2. *J. racemosum*.
 - Leaflets mostly linear or lanceolate. Panicles short . . . 3. *J. lineare*.
- Leaves simple (unifoliolate), the petiole articulate below the middle.
 - Leaves mostly ovate, penniveined.
 - Calyx-teeth much shorter than the tube or obsolete . . . 4. *J. simplicifolium*.
 - Calyx-teeth subulate, much longer than the tube . . . 5. *J. æmulum*.
 - Leaves mostly oblong or lanceolate, 3- or 5-nerved. Calyx-teeth as long as or much longer than the tube . . . 6. *J. calcareum*.
 - Leaves mostly linear, penniveined. Calyx-teeth subulate, longer than the tube . . . 7. *J. suavissimum*.

6. **J. calcareum**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 212. Stems woody, short and erect or elongated and twining, quite glabrous as well as the foliage in all the specimens seen. Leaves opposite, simple, oblong-lanceolate or rarely ovate-lanceolate, obtuse acute or acuminate, thick, 3-nerved or 5-nerved when broad, narrowed into a petiole articulate near the base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers in terminal, rather dense, trichotomous cymes. Calyx-lobes linear, usually thick, in some specimens not longer than the tube, in others twice or even three times as long. Corolla-tube 5 to 7 lines long; lobes 7 to 10, rather broad. Berry rather large, globular, rarely didymous.

W. Australia. Between Moore and Murchison rivers, *Drummond*, 3th Coll. n. 136; Greenough flats, Champion Bay, and Murchison river, *Oldfield*.

A specimen in Herb. F. Mueller from Central Australia (collector not mentioned) is referred to this species by F. Mueller; but it is too imperfect to determine accurately.

1. ***J. didymum***, *Forst. Prod.* 3. A tall woody climber, usually glabrous or the inflorescence minutely pubescent, but sometimes the foliage and young branches pubescent or villous. Leaves 3-foliolate, with rather long petioles and petiolules or very rarely a few of the lower leaves 1-foliolate; leaflets usually orbicular or broadly ovate and obtuse, but sometimes ovate and acuminate or ovate-lanceolate and acute, mostly 2 to 3 in. long, pinniveined and more or less distinctly 3- or 5-nerved at the base. Flowers small for the genus and often numerous, in loose trichotomous cymes or panicles, axillary or terminating short axillary branchlets, and often exceeding the leaves. Pedicels short. Calyx under 1 line long, truncate or very shortly

toothed. Corolla-tube 3 to 4 lines long; lobes 5 or 6 or rarely 4, less than half as long as the tube. Berry usually globular and 1-seeded, about 5 lines diameter, rarely didymous and 2-seeded. Seed globular, the inner integument formed of an undulated network in the Australian as well as in the Taitian specimens.—DC. *Prod.* viii. 311; *J. divaricatum*, Br. *Prod.* 521; DC. *Prod.* viii. 311; Labill. *Sert. Austr. Caled.* t. 27; *J. parviflorum*, Dene. *Herb. Tim.* 77; DC. *Prod.* viii. 310.

N. Australia. Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown*, *Henne*; Port Essington, *Armstrong*; Quail Island, *Flood*; Escape Cliffs, *Hulls*.

Queensland. Keppel Bay, *R. Brown*; Rodd's Bay, *A. Cunningham*; Rockhampton, *O'Shanesy*; Moreton Bay, *F. Mueller*.

The species is also in the S. Pacific and Society Islands.

Var. pubescens. Branches and foliage pubescent or villous with spreading hairs.—*J. Dallachii*, *F. Muell. Fragm.* iv. 150.—Seaview Range, Rockingham Bay, *Dallachy*. Among the Taitian specimens are some almost if not quite as villous as *Dallachy's*; but in both countries the more frequent state appears to be quite or very nearly glabrous.

Jaominum Lineare.
R. Br.

2. **J. racemosum**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 19. A slender glabrous shrub, either erect and bushy or the branches elongated and somewhat twining. Leaves opposite or alternate, 3-foliolate with short petiolules; leaflets from broadly ovate to narrow-oblong or the lateral ones orbicular, all very obtuse, finely and often obscurely penniveined, shining above, the terminal one often above 1 in. long, the lateral ones shorter or rarely all similar. Flowers small, in axillary and terminal panicles, sometimes trichotomous, sometimes more simple and almost reduced to slender racemes. Calyx truncate or with very short teeth. Corolla-tube nearly 3 lines long; lobes 5 to 8, at least half as long as the tube. Berry usually globular and 1-seeded, rarely didymous.

Queensland. Thirsty Sound, *R. Brown*; Araucaria Ranges, sources of the Brisbane, *F. Mueller*; Broad Sound, Sutter river, Nerkoool Creek, etc., *Bowman*; Rockhampton, *Dallachy* and others; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*. Very near *J. didymum* (*J. dicaricatum*, Br., in which Brown's specimens were included in his herbarium) on the one hand, and, on the other hand, sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from the broad-leaved specimens of *J. lineare*.

Namoi river, *C. Moore*; Murray river, *Mitchell*, *F. Mueller*, and thence to the Darling and to the Barrier Range, *Goodwin and Dallachy*, *Victorian and other Expeditions*.

S. Australia. Head of Spencer's Gulf, *R. Brown*; thence to the Murray, *F. Mueller* and others; in the interior, *M'Douall Stuart's Expedition*.

W. Australia. Sharks' Bay, *Milne*.

4. ***J. simplicifolium***, *Forst. Prod.* 3. A woody climber or sometimes a tree, glabrous or softly pubescent. Leaves opposite, simple, mostly ovate, shortly acuminate, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. long, but varying from broadly ovate-cordate to ovate-lanceolate or oblong-elliptical, very obtuse or acutely acuminate, and from 1 to nearly 3 in. long; the petioles rather long or sometimes short, articulate below the middle. Flowers white, in terminal trichotomous cymes usually loose and many-flowered, but sometimes compact and few-flowered, but the flowers always pedicellate. Calyx small, the teeth shorter than the tube, and often almost obsolete. Corolla-tube 4 to 5 lines long; lobes acute, rather shorter than the tube.—*Bot. Mag.* t. 980; *J. gracile*, *Andr. Bot. Rep.* t. 127; *R. Br. Prod.* 521; *DC. Prod.* viii. 309; *Bot. Reg.* t. 606; *J. geniculatum*, *Vent. Choix*, t. 8; *J. australe*, *Pers. Syn.* i. 8; *DC. Prod.* viii. 306; *J. acuminatum*, *R. Br. Prod.* 521; *DC. Prod.* viii. 307; *J. confusum*, *DC. Prod.* viii. 309; and probably also *J. funale*, *Dene. Herb. Tim.* 77; *DC. Prod.* viii. 308.

N. Australia. Arnhem's Land, *R. Brown*.

Queensland. Keppel and Shoalwater Bays, *R. Brown*; Wide Bay, *Bidwill*; Port Curtis, *M'Gillivray*; Port Denison, *Fitzalan*; Curtis island, *Henne, Thozet*; Rockingham Bay, *Dallachy*; Rockhampton, *O'Shane*; Ipswich, *Nernst*; Peak Downs, *F. Mueller*.

N. S. Wales. Hunter's River, *R. Brown*; Richmond, Hastings, and Clarence rivers (where it is said to be arborescent), *Beckler, Wilcox*, and others.

Var. *molle*. Branches, foliage, and inflorescence softly pubescent.—*J. molle*, *R. Br. Prod.* 521; *DC. Prod.* viii. 307.—Victoria river, *F. Mueller*; Arnhem's Land and islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown, Landsborough*.

The species is also in the islands of the South Pacific.