28. **ATALANTIA**, Corr.

Calyx 3- to 5-cleft. Petals 3 to 5, imbricate in the bud. Stamens twice as many or rarely more, free or irregularly united at the base; anthers ovate or oblong. Ovary 2- to 5-celled; style deciduous, with a capitate stigma; ovules solitary or 2 in each cell, collateral or rarely superposed. Berry globular, with a thickened rind, 1- to 5-seeded. Seeds obovoid or oblong, testa membranous; albumen none; cotyledons flat or convex, more or less fleshy.—Shrubs or small trees, unarmed or thorny. Leaves simple, coriaceous. Flowers in axillary clusters or short racemes or small cymose panicles, occasionally solitary. Fruits usually larger than in the preceding genera.

The genus is dispersed over tropical Asia. The Australian species are both endemic; one however is in some measure doubtful, the flowers being unknown, and the other is slightly anomalous in character though congener in essential points and habit. The genus, in the increased number of stamens of two species, and in the inflorescence, fruit, and seeds, connects the anomalous *Citrus* with the rest of the tribe.

Leaves narrow. Spines straight or incurved. Pedicels clustered in the axils of the leaves . . . . . 1. *A. glauca.*

Leaves ovate. Spines mostly recurved. Racemes short, axillary or terminal . . . . . 2. *A. recurva.*

2. **A. (?) recurva,** *Benth.* Glabrous, armed with axillary spines, very spreading or recurved. Leaves broadly ovate, obovate or elliptical, mostly very obtuse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, coriaceous, on petioles of 1 to 3 lines. Racemes axillary, sometimes 2 together, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. long, or terminal and slightly branched. Pedicels very short. Calyx minute, 3- or rarely 4-lobed. Petals and stamens not seen. Berries globular, either 1-seeded and 3 or 4 lines diameter, or 2-seeded and larger.

N. Australia. Careening Bay, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham*; islands of the Gulf of Carpentaria, *R. Brown* (*Hb. R. Br.*). The flowers are wanting, to determine absolutely the affinities of this species. R. Brown's specimens are however in very good fruit. A. Cunningham's are in leaf only, with some remains of the inflorescence and calyx.

2. BORONIA, Sm.

Calyx 4-cleft. Petals 4, either much imbricate or valvate in the bud, spreading. Disk thick, entire or (in one species only) with 4 gland-like lobes. Stamens 8, inserted outside the disk; anthers either all similar and perfect or 4 different from the others and imperfect. Carpels of the ovary 4, distinct or nearly so; styles terminal, united; stigma entire or 4-lobed. Ovules 2 in each carpel, superposed or rarely collateral. Cocci usually 4, 2-valved, the endocarp cartilaginous and separating elastically. Seeds solitary or rarely 2 in each coccus, oblong; testa crustaceous.—Shrubs, undershrubs, or rarely annuals, glabrous pubescent or hirsute, rarely tomentose. Leaves opposite, simple, pinnate with a terminal leaflet, or once or twice ternately compound, the rhachis usually articulate at each pair of leaflets and often dilated between them. Peduncles axillary or terminal, either 1-flowered and jointed with a pair of minute bracts at the joint, or bearing an umbel or dichotomous cyme of several flowers with small bracts at the base of the pedicels. Flowers red, white, purple, or blue. Calyx-segments or sepals usually valvate when the petals are valvate and sometimes also when they are imbricate, but in the latter case the sepals are usually also imbricate at the base. In some species the anthers and stigma are different in different individuals of the same variety. In most of the species the filaments of the sepaline

stamens (those alternating with the petals) are longer and more distinctly clavate or capitate and glandular at the top than the petaline ones. Anthers usually very shortly stipitate, rather below the obtuse summit of the filament.

The species are all limited to Australia.

SERIES I. **Valvatæ.**—*Petals strictly valvate. Sepals usually valvate.*

Sepals as long as or longer than the petals, enclosing them in the bud. (Plants tomentose or pubescent.)
- Sepals longer than the petals.
  - Leaves all simple. Sepals 5 to 6 lines . . . . . 1. *B. grandisepala.*
  - Leaves mostly or all pinnate. Sepals 3 to 4 lines . . . . 2. *B. artemisiæfolia.*
- Sepals (about 2 lines) of the size of the petals. Leaves pinnate.
  - Leaflets small, ovate, numerous. Pedicels slender . . . . 4. *B. filicifolia.*
  - Leaflets linear. Pedicels very short . . . . . 3. *B. affinis.*

Sepals much smaller than the petals.
- Inflorescence entirely or mostly terminal.
  - Cymes terminal, leafy. Leaves pinnate. Flowers large . . 5. *B. alata.*
  - Flowers small, 1 to 3 together in the forks of spreading dichotomous stems. Common petiole very short.
    - Leaflets usually 5, obovate, about 2 lines, thick, glabrous and green on both sides. Flowers almost sessile . . . 6. *B. algida.*
    - Leaflets 3, obovate-oblong, about 3 lines, pale underneath. Pedicels slender . . . . . 7. *B. Edwardsii.*
- Inflorescence entirely axillary.
  - Peduncles 1-flowered.
    - Leaflets 3, sessile.
      - Leaflets small, obovate, coriaceous, flat.
        - Leaves glabrous. Peduncles as long as the leaves . . 8. *B. calophylla.*
        - Leaves tomentose. Flowers almost sessile . . . . 9. *B. ternata.*
      - Leaflets linear, revolute at the margin. Flowers almost sessile . . . . . 10. *B. ericifolia.*
    - Leaflets 3 or more, with a distinct common petiole.
      - Leaflets (about 5) linear, thick, but flat. Flowers glabrous, minute . . . . . 11. *B. inconspicua.*
      - Leaflets (usually 5 or 7) obovate or cuneate, glabrous, complicate. Flowers tomentose, rather large . . . 12. *B. eriantha.*
      - Leaflets 7 to 13 or more, small, linear or oblong, the margins revolute. Sepals lanceolate, subulate-acuminate . . . . . 13. *B. alulata.*
      - Leaflets 3, rarely 5, the margins recurved or revolute, tomentose or hoary underneath . . . . . 14. *B. ledifolia.*
    - Leaves simple.
      - Leaves linear or linear-lanceolate. Flowers about 4 lines 14. *B. ledifolia.*
      - Leaves oblong-lanceolate. Flowers about 2 lines . . . 15. *B. lanceolata.*
  - Peduncles bearing an umbel of several flowers.
    - Leaves simple, lanceolate, tomentose underneath. Flowers small . . . . . 15. *B. lanceolata.*
    - Leaves mostly pinnate, with few distant leaflets. Flowers 3 to 6 lines.
      - Glabrous or slightly hoary . . . . . 16. *B. Fraseri.*
      - Softly hirsute or tomentose . . . . . 17. *B. mollis.*

SERIES II. **Heterandræ.**—*Petals imbricate. Sepaline anthers different from the others, and often imperfect. Stigma usually thick and fleshy. Leaves mostly pinnate. Leaflets linear. Peduncles axillary, 1-flowered.*

Sepaline anthers large, black, or purple.
- Glabrous. Leaflets 1 to 3, nearly sessile, heath-like. Petals dark purple outside, yellowish inside . . . . . 18. *B. megastigma.*

Glabrous. Leaflets single, long and linear, or 3 with a long petiole. Flowers pink . . . . . 19. *B. heterophylla.*
Branches hirsute. Leaflets several, in distant pairs. Flowers pink . . . . . 20. *B. elatior.*
Sepaline anthers very small.
Branches hirsute. Leaflets several, in rather distant pairs. Sepaline filaments long and inflected . . . . . 21. *B. tetrandra.*
Glabrous or slightly pubescent. Leaflets crowded on a short petiole. Sepaline filaments very short . . . . . 22. *B. crassifolia.*

SERIES III. **Pinnatæ.**—*Petals imbricate. Anthers nearly uniform. Leaves pinnate. Peduncles mostly axillary.*

Peduncles all 1-flowered. (Western species.)
Low or diffuse undershrubs or shrubs. Leaflets linear-cuneate, obtuse, crowded on a short petiole.
Branches hirsute. Flowers nearly sessile. Stigma conical . 23. *B. albiflora.*
Branches pubescent. Flowers shortly pedicellate. Stigma depressed, 4-lobed, radiating . . . . . 22. *B. crassifolia.*
Stems erect, virgate, hirsute. Leaflets linear-terete. Flowers nearly sessile. Sepals usually lanceolate-subulate . . . 24. *B. lanuginosa.*
Erect shrubs. Leaflets in distant pairs. Flowers pedunculate. Sepals broad.
Pedicels shorter than the leaves, thickened upwards . . . 25. *B. pulchella.*
Pedicels long and slender . . . . . 26. *B. gracilipes.*
Peduncles mostly 3- or several-flowered. (Eastern species.)
Glabrous. Leaflets small, thick, obovate . . . . . 27. *B. microphylla.*
Glabrous. Leaflets linear or oblong in distant pairs . . . . 28. *B. pinnata.*
More or less pubescent. Leaflets crowded, the lowest pair close to the stem . . . . . 29. *B. pilosa.*

SERIES IV. **Cyaneæ.**—*Petals imbricate. Anthers nearly uniform. Leaves simple or 3-foliolate, or the terminal leaflet or all three again 3-foliolate. Flowers axillary, blue or bluish. Filaments usually much flattened.* (*Cyanothamnus*, Lindl.)

Leaves or leaflets short, oblong or cuneate, thick. Appendage of the anthers small.
Lower branchlets divaricate, spinescent. Sepals leafy . . . 30. *B. spinescens.*
No thorns. Sepals usually small . . . . . 31. *B. cærulescens.*
Leaves or leaflets narrow-linear or subulate. Appendage of the anthers long and broad.
Flowers pedicellate.
Annual. Leaves all simple . . . . . 32. *B. tenuis.*
Undershrub or shrub. Leaves mostly compound . . . . 33. *B. ramosa.*
Flowers sessile, or nearly so. Leaves simple, linear-terete . . 39. *B. subsessilis.*

SERIES V. **Variabiles.**—*Petals imbricate. Anthers nearly uniform. Leaves simple or 3-foliolate, or the terminal leaflet or all three again 3-foliolate. Flowers axillary, red or pink.*

Terminal leaflets or all three dentate, or again 3- or 5-foliolate.
Erect or spreading shrub. Peduncles usually 3- to 5-flowered 35. *B. anemonifolia.*
Leaves mostly 3-foliolate.
Common petiole distinct.
Leaflets flat, linear oblong or obovate. Anthers apiculate.
Pedicels 1-flowered . . . . . 34. *B. polygalifolia.*
Leaflets linear-terete, mucronate. Anthers not apiculate.
Pedicels 1- to 3-flowered . . . . . 36. *B. falcifolia.*
Leaflets sessile. Flowers minute. Appendage of the anthers broad, ciliate . . . . . 37. *B. penicillata.*
Leaves all simple.
Leaves flat.
Leaves obovate or broadly cuneate, often denticulate . . . 42. *B. crenulata.*

Leaves linear or lanceolate, acute, or the lower ones rarely cuneate.
Low undershrub. Flowers all axillary. Sepals short . 34. *B. polygalifolia.*
Virgate shrub. Flowers all axillary. Sepals lanceolate-subulate, elongated . . . . . 38. *B. crassipes.*
Small branching shrub. Flowers many of them terminal . 46. *B. viminea.*
Leaves linear-terete.
Flowers all axillary. Appendage of the anthers large . . . 39. *B. subsessilis.*
Flowers many of them terminal. Anthers minutely or not at all apiculate . . . . . 41. *B. nematophylla.*

SERIES VI. **Terminales.**—*Petals imbricate. Anthers nearly uniform. Leaves all simple (except in* B. filifolia, inornata, *and* oxyantha). *Flowers mostly or all terminal, sessile or on short 1-flowered peduncles.*

Terminal flowers sessile, capitate.
Leaves linear-terete.
Branches hirsute. Leaves very obtuse . . . . . 40. *B. capitata.*
Glabrous. Leaves mucronate or acute . . . . . 41. *B. nematophylla.*
Leaves obovate or spathulate, often crenulate . . . . . 42. *B. crenulata.*
Leaves rhomboidal, serrulate . . . . . 43. *B. serrulata.*
Terminal flowers solitary, or rarely 2 or 3, sessile or shortly pedicellate.
Leaves obovate-orbicular, coriaceous

4. **B. filicifolia,** *A. Cunn. Herb.* Branches rather slender, tomentose-pubescent or villous. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 12 to 20 pairs, with a terminal odd one, ovate or oblong, 1 to 2 lines long, pubescent, the margins slightly recurved. Peduncles axillary, slender, often $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, bearing a single small flower. Sepals lanceolate-valvate, tomentose, attaining about 2 lines. Petals lanceolate, valvate and tomentose, like the sepals, and of the same size. Filaments clavate and glandular upwards. Anthers shortly apiculate. Style pubescent.

N. Australia. York and Montague sounds, N.W. coast, *A. Cunningham.*

24. **B. lanuginosa,** *Endl. in Hueg. Enum.* 16. Stems erect, simple or with erect virgate branches, 1 to 2 ft. high, hirsute with spreading hairs, hard and woody at the base. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 5 to 9 or rarely more, linear-terete or slightly flattened and cuneate, mostly acute, rarely ½ in. long, glabrous or hirsute, somewhat crowded on a rather short common petiole. Peduncles axillary, short, or the flowers almost sessile. Sepals usually lanceolate-subulate, more than half as long as the petals. Petals attaining nearly 4 lines, mucronate, imbricate, slightly pubescent, deeply coloured in the centre. Filaments glabrous or ciliate, the longer ones especially thickened and glandular at the top; anthers all perfect, shortly apiculate. Stigma small.—*B. stricta*, Bartl. in Pl. Preiss. i. 169.

W. Australia, *Drummond, Coll.* 1845, *n.* 9; King George's Sound and neighbouring districts, *R. Brown; Preiss, n.* 2034; *Maxwell.* I have not seen specimens named by Endlicher, but this is the only species of R. Brown's (with whom F. Bauer collected) which answers to the short diagnosis given.

Var. (?) *brevicalyx.* Sepals very small, without the long point of the common form.—Phillips River, *Herb. Mueller.*

B. pubescens, Bartl. in Pl. Preiss. ii. 227; from W. Australia, *Preiss, n.* 2643, is unknown to me, but from the description given it would appear to be a small-flowered variety of *B. lanuginosa.*

N10

RUTACEAE

Boronia pauciflora
W.V. Fitzg

NSB

RUTACEAE

Euodia elleryana

F. Muell.

18. **EVODIA,** Forst.

Flowers more or less unisexual. Sepals 4 or 5, imbricate. Petals 4 or 5, valvate or very slightly imbricate. Disk sinuate. Stamens 4 or 5; filaments subulate or slightly dilated. Ovary of 4 or 5 carpels, usually distinct and style-like in the male flowers, more or less united in the females, styles attached below the middle, more or less united with a 4- or 5-lobed stigma. Ovules 2 in each carpel, collateral or superposed. Fruit separating more or less completely into coriaceous 2-valved cocci, the endocarp separating elastically. Seeds with a crustaceous testa, usually smooth and shining; albumen fleshy; embryo straight with ovate cotyledons.—Unarmed trees or shrubs. Leaves opposite, usually digitately 3-foliolate or pinnate, rarely 1-foliolate or simple; leaflets entire, often large. Cymes or panicles axillary or rarely terminal. Flowers small.

A considerable genus, spread over tropical Asia and the islands of the Pacific and of the Madagascar group; the only Australian one is endemic. The genus differs from *Melicope* chiefly in the stamens equal to, not double, the number of petals, from *Zanthoxylum* by the leaves all or mostly opposite, generally by the more valvate petals and more united styles, besides minor characters offering occasional exceptions.

24. GLYCOSMIS, Corr.

Calyx 5-cleft, the lobes broadly imbricate. Petals 5, imbricate in the bud. Stamens 10, filaments dilated at the base, anthers often tipped with a small gland. Ovary 3- to 5- or rarely 2-celled; style very short, thick and persistent, the stigma scarcely broader, ovules solitary in each cell. Berry succulent or almost dry, usually 1-seeded. Seeds with a membranous testa, without albumen; cotyledons fleshy.—Unarmed trees or shrubs. Leaves alternate, pinnate, with few alternate leaflets, or 1-foliolate. Flowers small, in axillary or terminal panicles.

A genus of very few species, dispersed over tropical Asia and the Eastern Archipelago, the Australian one being the most widely spread over the whole region.

1. **G. pentaphylla,** *Corr.; Oliv. in Journ. Linn. Soc.* v. *Suppl.* 37. A tall shrub or small tree, quite glabrous. Leaves occasionally 1-foliolate, on short petioles, but more generally pinnate, with 2 or 3 leaflets, from ovate-elliptical or ovate-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, obtuse or acuminate, 2 to 4 or rarely 5 in. long. Panicles dense, shorter, or scarcely longer than the petiole of the pinnate leaves. Petals about 2 lines long. Ovary 5- or sometimes 4-celled, contracted into a very short, thick style. Berry globular, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, or smaller.

Queensland. Northumberland islands, *R. Brown;* islands of Torres Straits, *F. Mueller;* scrub near Rockhampton, *Thozet.*

The species has a very wide range in tropical Asia and is very variable in the size of the leaves and flowers, full details of which and of the consequently extended synonymy of the species will be found in Oliver's paper above quoted. The character given above has special reference to the Australian variety, which is almost identical with the Chinese and Eastern form, usually distinguished as *G. citrifolia,* Lindl.; Benth. in Fl. Hongk. 51, and figured as *Limonia parvifolia,* Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 2416.

NIB

RUTACEAE

Glycosmis
trifoliata

25. **MICROMELUM**, Blume.

Calyx 5-toothed or entire. Petals 5, valvate in the bud, or nearly so. Stamens 10; filaments linear-subulate. Ovary 2- to 6- usually 5-celled, the dissepiments spirally twisted after the flowering; style deciduous with a small capitate stigma; ovules 2 in each cell, superposed. Fruit a dry berry. Seeds usually 1 or 2; testa membranous; albumen none; cotyledons leafy, very much folded.—Unarmed trees. Leaves alternate, pinnate, with alternate oblique leaflets. Flowers small, in terminal corymbose panicles.

Besides the Australian species, which is widely dispersed over tropical Asia and the Eastern Archipelago, only 2 are known from Penang or the Philippine Islands.

NIB

RUTACEAE

Micromelum minutu

26. **MURRAYA**, Linn.

Calyx 5-cleft. Petals 5, narrow, imbricate in the bud. Stamens 10, free; filaments subulate; anthers small. Ovary 2- to 5-celled. Style elongated, at length deciduous, stigma capitate. Ovules solitary, or 2 in each cell, superposed, or nearly collateral. Berry 1- or 2-seeded. Testa glabrous or woolly; albumen none; cotyledons equal, not folded.—Unarmed trees or shrubs. Leaves pinnate, leaflets alternate, usually oblique at the base. Flowers often rather large, in terminal corymbs, or few together in the upper axils.

The genus comprises few species, dispersed over tropical Asia and the Eastern Archipelago; neither of the Australian ones are endemic.

Ovary 2-celled.	Flowers nearly ½ in. long	1. *M. exotica.*
Ovary 5-celled.	Flowers numerous, not 3 lines long	2. *M. crenulata.*

NIB

RUTACEAE

Murraya paniculata
var. ovatifoliolata

NIB

RUTACEAE

Paramignya trimera

6. PHEBALIUM, A. Juss.

Calyx small, 5-cleft or 5-toothed. Petals 5, valvate or laterally imbricate, but always with valvate inflexed tips. Disk narrow or angular. Stamens 10, shorter or longer than the petals; filaments glabrous or rarely slightly ciliate, filiform or rarely flat, subulate at the top; anthers tipped with a small gland or not at all apiculate. Carpels 5, rarely 4 or fewer, distinct from the base or nearly so, usually produced into a short or long appendage above the cells; styles inserted below the middle and immediately united into one; stigma small; ovules 2 in each cell, superposed. Cocci 2-valved, usually more or less beaked at the top or the outer angle; the endocarp cartilaginous and separating elastically. Seeds usually solitary.—Shrubs either glabrous or slightly stellate-pubescent or clothed with scurfy scales, very rarely hirsute. Leaves alternate, simple, entire or slightly toothed, the glands often large and prominent. Inflorescence axillary or terminal, peduncles rarely 1-flowered, usually forming an umbel-like short raceme, rarely reduced to a compact head. Flowers small, white or yellow, very rarely and exceptionally 4-merous or 6-merous.

Besides the Australian species, which are all endemic, the genus comprises one from New Zealand, nearly allied to, but apparently distinct from one of the Australian ones. F. Mueller unites the genus with *Eriostemon*, but the æstivation of the corolla, besides the habit and a number of smaller characters, appear to me sufficient to warrant the maintaining it as distinct. Practically, the section *Leionema* may be at once distinguished from *Eriostemon* by the strictly valvate corolla, and *Phebalium* proper by the scurfy scales always present at least on the flower and ovary.

SECT. 1. **Leionema**, F. Muell.—*Glabrous or pubescent plants without scurfy scales. Petals strictly valvate, glabrous.*

Flowers axillary.
- Peduncles short, 1-flowered. Stamens not exserted.
  - Leaves flat, linear or linear-lanceolate, rigid, pungent . . . 1. *P. pungens.*
  - Leaves linear-terete, obtuse, channelled above . . . . . 2. *P. montanum.*
  - Leaves linear, obtuse, the margins revolute . . . . . 3. *P. lachnoides.*
- Peduncles several-flowered. Stamens slightly exserted.
  - Leaves linear, with revolute margins, crowded, not exceeding ½ in. Peduncles short, few-flowered. Ovary tomentose . 4. *P. phylicifolium.*
  - Leaves linear, 1 to 3 in. Peduncles several-flowered. Ovary glabrous . . . . . 5. *P. dentatum.*

Flowers terminal. Stamens usually exserted.
- Leaves flat or nearly so. Flowers umbellate.
  - Leaves truncate, notched or 2-lobed at the top.
    - Umbels pedunculate and reflexed. Petals erect . . . . 6. *P. Ralstoni.*
    - Umbels erect, nearly sessile . . . . . 7. *P. bilobum.*
  - Leaves acute or obtuse.
    - Leaves oblong or lanceolate.
      - Leaves acute, under ½ in. long . . . . . 8. *P. lamprophyllum.*
      - Leaves obtuse, ½ to ¾ in., thinly coriaceous . . . . 9. *P. elatius.*
      - Leaves crowded, under ½ in., coriaceous, very obtuse, the margins recurved . . . . . 10. *P. Oldfieldii.*
    - Leaves small, obovate or orbicular.
      - Leaves rigid but not thick, flat or concave . . . . . 11. *P. rotundifolium.*
      - Leaves very small, thick, convex . . . . . 12. *P. brachyphyllum.*
- Leaves linear, with closely revolute margins. Flowers capitate . 13. *P. diosmeum.*

SECT. 2. **Euphebalium.**—*The whole plant or at least the inflorescence and calyx, and often the petals and ovary, more or less covered with scurfy peltate scales, often fringed at the edge, those of the ovary often closely imbricate in one mass. Petals laterally imbricate or rarely almost valvate in the bud, with inflexed valvate tips.*

Umbels terminal. Leaves small or rarely exceeding 1 in.
- Calyx truncate or very shortly toothed. (Eastern species.)
  - Leaves obovate with recurved margins, coriaceous, shining above, scaly underneath . . . . . 14. *P. ozothamnoides.*
  - Leaves very small, obcordate or broadly cordate, silvery-scaly 15. *P. obcordatum.*
  - Leaves linear-cuneate, truncate or emarginate . . . . . 16. *P. glandulosum.*
  - Leaves oblong or linear, rounded or obtuse at the top, ½ to 1½ in. long . . . . . 17. *P. squamulosum.*
- Calyx-teeth as long as the tube. (Western species.)
  - Leaves narrow-linear, channelled above, keeled underneath, very glandular . . . . . 18. *P. tuberculosum.*
  - Leaves small, oblong, with revolute margins, coriaceous, shining above . . . . . 19. *P. microphyllum.*
  - Leaves small, oblong, flat, silvery underneath . . . . . 20. *P. Drummondii.*
  - Leaves linear-filiform, hoary-scaly . . . . . 21. *P. filifolium.*

Umbels terminal and lateral, loose. Leaves oblong or lanceolate or linear, 1 to 2 in. long or more.
- Leaves silvery-white underneath. Petals distinctly imbricate, not scaly . . . . . 22. *P. Billardieri.*
- Leaves green on both sides when full-grown. Petals valvate or nearly so, densely scaly . . . . . 23. *P. argenteum.*

Peduncles all axillary, short, 1- to 3-flowered. Leaves small.
- Leaves ovate, white underneath . . . . . 24. *P. ovatifolium.*
- Leaves obcordate or broadly cuneate, truncate or 2-lobed . . 25. *P. rude.*
- Leaves linear-cuneate, thick, notched or 2-lobed.
  - Flowers distinctly pedicellate, about 2 lines long. Leaves slightly 2-lobed . . . . . 26. *P. amblycarpum.*
  - Flowers almost sessile, 4 or 5 lines long. Leaves divaricately 2-lobed . . . . . 27. *P. Baxteri.*

25. **P. rude,** *Bartl. in Pl. Preiss.* i. 172. A much-branched bushy shrub, the young branches white with scurfy scales. Leaves crowded, broadly cuneate, obcordate or obovate, very obtuse, truncate or shortly 2-lobed, ½ in. long, or less on the flowering branches, twice as long on luxuriant barren shoots, entire, narrowed at the base, flat, green on both sides or whitish with scurfy scales. Peduncles axillary, 1- or very rarely 2-flowered, shorter than the leaves, covered as well as the calyx and petals with silvery scales. Calyx small, truncate, with very small teeth. Petals 2 lines long or rather more, valvate. Stamens shorter than the petals; filaments glabrous, dilated at the base. Ovary scaly. Cocci with a conical beak.—*P. bilobum*, Bartl. in Pl. Preiss. i. 172, not Lindley; *Eriostemon bilobus*, F. Muell. Fragm. i. 102.

W. Australia. King George's Sound and islands on the S. coast, *R. Brown*, *A. Cunningham*, and others; Bald Head and Koukongerup hills, *Preiss*, *n.* 2038 and 2039, and other parts of the S. districts, *Drummond*, *4th Coll. and 5th Coll. n.* 207, and others.