

# 1. STYLIDIUM, Swartz.

(Forsteropsis, Sond.)

Calyx-lobes 5, often more or less united in 2 lips. Corolla irregular, 1  
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of the lobes or labellum much smaller and turned down or rarely nearly as long and curved upwards, the other 4 ascending in pairs. Column elongated and bent down or folded, elastic in most of the species if not in all. Stigma undivided. Ovary 2-celled.—Habit and foliage those of the Order. Flowers in racemes, panicles or corymbose cymes on terminal peduncles or radical scapes.

A genus comprising nearly the whole Order, and entirely Australian, with the exception of one species extending into tropical Asia, and another East Indian species not yet identified with certainty with any Australian one. The majority of the species form a rosette or spreading tuft of radical leaves, from the midst of which springs the scape. Sometimes the following year the new leaves and scape are close upon the old ones, forming a dense, tufted stock, the bases of the leaves sometimes assuming a bulbous appearance; in others, one or two short stems are formed above the old tuft, each crowned by a new rosette and scape, and sometimes several successive tufts of leaves, separated by short stems or branches, may be observed; these are termed *proliferous* stems or branches, and occasionally emit adventitious roots from several of the lower tufts. In a few species the leaves are all, or only the small upper ones, in almost regular whorls; and in a few others they are alternate or scattered without forming tufts. The inflorescence in different species shows every gradation, from the simple raceme or raceme-like panicle to the corymb or to the dichotomous cyme with sessile or pedicellate flowers in the forks. The precise form of the corolla, the direction of its lobes in the expanded flower, and the small scales or glandular appendages in the throat or at the base of the labellum may be constant in many cases, and might serve for good specific characters; but these parts are so delicate that there is great uncertainty in describing them from dried specimens. Different botanists have described them differently in the same species, and I have myself found considerable discrepancies in this respect in different flowers even of the same specimens; the characters founded on them must therefore not be absolutely relied on. The colour of the flower is also said to be constant in some species, and has been made use of as a specific character since the time of Brown; but it appears to be variable in other species, and in most cases it is either unknown, or only given in vague and often contradictory notes of collectors. It is only a botanist resident on the spot that can complete the specific characters in the above respects.

SECT. I. *Tolypangium*.—Capsule globular-ovoid, obovoid or oblong.

SERIES I. *Squamosæ*.—Stock tufted, rarely proliferous. Leaves radical, intermixed with lanceolate, scarious scales, which are wanting in all the following sections. Scapes leafless, except a few scattered bracts.—Western species.

Inflorescence a long raceme, simple or slightly branched at the base.

Leaves obovate or orbicular, not above 1 in. long. Scape glabrous . . . . .

1. *S. carnosum*.
2. *S. pilosum*.

Leaves linear or lanceolate, 4 in. to 1 ft. long. Scape hairy . . . . .

Inflorescence a loose thyrsoid panicle. Leaves linear. Scape hairy. Leaves usually glabrous. Scapes (with the inflorescence) much longer than the leaves . . . . .

3. *S. reduplicatum*.
4. *S. scabridum*.

Leaves pubescent. Scapes but slightly exceeding the leaves . . . . .

Inflorescence short, compact and spike-like. Leaves linear. Spike oblong, hirsute as well as the scape. Bracts small . . . . .

5. *S. hirsutum*.

Spike contracted into a depressed head. Bracts  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long with scarious margins . . . . .

6. *S. crossoccephalum*.

(In a few of the *Lineares* and other series the bases of the old leaves persist on the stock in the form of scales, always much shorter and more rigid than the true scales of the *Squamosæ*.)

SERIES II. *Peltigeræ*.—Stock tufted or proliferous-branched. Leaves radical. Flowers in a dense spike or cluster with numerous bracts produced below their insertion, the scapes otherwise leafless.—Western species.

Scapes erect and rush-like or long and twining. Spike oblong.

Flowers almost sessile . . . . . 7. *S. junceum*.

- Scapes 1 to 2 in. Flowers sessile in a terminal globular cluster of small, leaf-like bracts . . . . . 8. *S. guttatum*.  
 Stock or stem proliferous-branched and rooting at the tufts.  
 Flowers pedicellate in terminal, globular clusters of small, leaf-like bracts . . . . . 9. *S. repens*.

**SERIES III. Lineares.**—Perennials with a tufted or shortly proliferous stock or rarely annuals. Leaves radical, linear or rarely linear-lanceolate. Scapes leafless except a few scattered bracts. Inflorescence racemose, paniculate or corymbose.

- Calyx-lobes united in 2 lips. Inflorescence nearly simple, long and narrow.—Eastern species.  
 Leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, 2 to 9 in. long. Fruit ovoid-oblong . . . . . 10. *S. graminifolium*.  
 Leaves linear-subulate, under 2 in. long. Fruit narrow-oblong.  
 Flowers small . . . . . 11. *S. lineare*.  
 Calyx-lobes all free. Inflorescence thyrsoid or racemose. Capsule ovoid or oblong.—Western species.  
 Leaves 2 to 6 in. long. Scape hirsute. Inflorescence thyrsoid . 12. *S. elongatum*.  
 Leaves under 2 in. long.  
 Leaves very narrow linear, mucronate. Raceme simple, loose, glandular . . . . . 13. *S. spinulosum*.  
 Leaves linear but flat, obtuse or mucronate-acute, densely tufted. Raceme loose, usually simple . . . . . 14. *S. caespitosum*.  
 Leaves linear or slightly cuneate, usually erect, obtuse or rather acute. Raceme simple or nearly so. Stock often slightly elongated.  
 Raceme nearly glabrous. Flowers purple or rarely yellow . 15. *S. violaceum*.  
 Raceme glandular-pubescent. Flowers usually yellow . . 16. *S. lateum*.  
 Leaves densely tufted, linear or slightly cuneate, with a fine, usually hair-like point.  
 Racemes mostly simple, slightly glandular-pubescent . . 17. *S. piliferum*.  
 Panicle narrow thyrsoid or rarely almost a simple raceme, clothed with yellowish, glandular hairs . . . . . 18. *S. ciliatum*.  
 Calyx-lobes free. Inflorescence corymbose-paniculate. Capsule ovoid or oblong.—Eastern species.  
 Perennial. Leaves in a dense globular tuft, with fine, hair-like points. Capsule 2 to 2½ lines long . . . . . 19. *S. soboliferum*.  
 Annual. Leaves linear-filiform. Capsule 1 to 1½ lines long . 20. *S. Floodii*.  
 Calyx-lobes free. Inflorescence corymbose-paniculate. Capsule globular. Annual. Western species . . . . . 21. *S. dispernum*.

**SERIES IV. Androsaceae.**—Small annuals, with radical rosulate leaves and few-flowered, leafless scapes. Labellum long and ascending. Stigma stipitate between the anthers (sessile in all other series). Capsule globular.—Southern species.

- Corolla-tube spurred . . . . . 22. *S. calcaratum*.  
 Corolla without any spur . . . . . 23. *S. perpusillum*.

**SERIES V. Spathulatæ.**—Perennials with a tufted or proliferous stock or rarely annuals. Leaves radical or terminal, from linear-spathulate to obovate. Scapes leafless except a few scattered bracts.

- Tropical species. Leaves usually thin.  
 Stock thick and woolly. Leaves pubescent, with a hair-like point. Panicle narrow-thyrsoid . . . . . 24. *S. eriorhizum*.  
 Annuals or with a slender stem below the terminal tuft of leaves.  
 Raceme long and simple . . . . . 25. *S. debile*.  
 Panicle loose.  
 Scape with long, spreading, glandless hairs . . . . . 26. *S. floribundum*.



- Scape glabrous or with short, glandular hairs . . . . . 27. *S. leptorhizum*.  
 Western species. Perennials with firm leaves.  
 Leaves linear-cuneate, thick and very obtuse. Panicle loosely  
 thyrsoid, glandular-pubescent . . . . . 28. *S. assimile*.  
 Leaves oblanceolate to obovate, spatulate, flat. Raceme simple  
 or nearly so.  
 Leaves pubescent.  
 Stock proliferous-branched. Leaves under  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long.  
 Scapes short, few-flowered . . . . . 29. *S. rupestre*.  
 Leaves radical,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long. Raceme long.  
 Leaves entire . . . . . 30. *S. spathulatum*.  
 Leaves toothed . . . . . 31. *S. Barleei*.  
 Leaves hirsute with long hairs. Raceme long . . . . . 32. *S. lineatum*.  
 Leaves glabrous . . . . . 33. *S. glaucum*.

**SERIES VI. Diversifoliae.**—Perennials with tufted or rosulate radical leaves. Scapes  
 with 1, 2, 3, or 4 whorls of linear leaves, much smaller than the radical ones. Western  
 species.

- Radical leaves spatulate, under 2 in. Whorl-leaves very small  
 and few. Raceme simple or nearly so.  
 Leaves obscurely striate . . . . . 34. *S. amœnum*.  
 Leaves with marked striæ . . . . . 35. *S. striatum*.  
 Radical leaves obovate-orbicular, thick. Whorl-leaves subulate . . . . . 36. *S. diversifolium*.  
 Radical leaves narrow-spatulate, 2 to 4 in. Whorl-leaves narrow.  
 Panicle compact, thyrsoid . . . . . 37. *S. articulatum*.  
 Radical leaves linear or oblanceolate.  
 Whorls several . . . . . 38. *S. Brunonianum*.  
 Whorls 1 or 2, very minute . . . . . 39. *S. luteum*.  
 Radical leaves linear subulate. Whorl-leaves similar but smaller . . . . . 39. *S. diuroides*.

**SERIES VII. Verticillatæ.**—Stems elongated, simple or branched. Leaves all linear  
 in distant whorls, without larger radical ones. Western species.

- Inflorescence glabrous or nearly so . . . . . 40. *S. scandens*.  
 Inflorescence hirsute, with spreading hairs . . . . . 41. *S. verticillatum*.

**SERIES VIII. Sparsifoliae.**—Undershrubs or shrubs, with linear spreading leaves  
 scattered along the branches and not collected in radical or terminal tufts.

- Western species. Branches covered with the adnate cartilaginous  
 bases of the petioles . . . . . 42. *S. glandulosum*.  
 Eastern species. Petioles without adnate bases . . . . . 43. *S. laricifolium*.

**SERIES IX. Imbricatæ.**—Stems branching, slender but hard, covered with small im-  
 bricate, almost scale-like leaves, not collected in radical or terminal tufts. Western  
 species.

- Leaves with scarious margins. Flowers few, sessile within the last  
 leaves. Bracts transparent. Corolla-tube short . . . . . 44. *S. Preissii*.  
 Leaves with scarious margins. Flowers in a short terminal sessile  
 spike or raceme. Bracts leaf-like. Corolla-tube exserted . . . . . 45. *S. imbricatum*.  
 Leaves without scarious margins. Flowers few, in a pedunculate  
 head or short raceme. Bracts leaf-like. Corolla-tube short . . . . . 46. *S. adpressum*.

**SECT. II. Nitrangium.**—Capsule linear or very narrow-oblong.

**SERIES X. Tenellæ.**—Slender annuals. Leaves small or thin, alternate or scattered,  
 the lower ones sometimes more crowded but not distinctly tufted or rosulate.

- Leaves linear, chiefly in the lower part of the stem. Bracts very  
 small.  
 Capsule 2 to 4 lines long. Western species.  
 Flowers pedicellate.



- Corolla scarcely half as long again as the calyx-lobes. Labellum inappendiculate . . . . . 47. *S. despectum*.  
 Corolla twice as long as the calyx-lobes. Labellum appendiculate . . . . . 48. *S. utricularioides*.  
 Flowers sessile. Corolla small . . . . . 49. *S. pygmaeum*.  
 Capsule  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in. long.  
 Flowers pedicellate. Stems erect. Western species . . . . . 50. *S. longitubum*.  
 Flowers sessile. Stems very slender or diffuse. Tropical species.  
 Capsule  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, not beaked . . . . . 51. *S. diffusum*.  
 Capsule  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in. long, more or less distinctly beaked . . . . . 52. *S. fissilobum*.  
 Leaves scattered along the stem, contracted at the base, the lower ones not larger, the upper ones passing into the bracts. Tropical species.  
 Floral leaves or bracts opposite. Capsule sessile . . . . . 53. *S. alsinoides*.  
 Floral leaves or bracts alternate. Capsule pedicellate . . . . . 54. *S. tenerriumum*.

**SERIES XI. Corymbulose.**—Slender annuals or small perennials. Leaves radical, *rotulate* or tufted. Scares rarely exceeding 6 in. Flowers corymbose or sessile in the forks or along the scape or its branches, or solitary.

- Leaves radical, very small, oblong-linear or spatulate, not forming a bulb.  
 Flowers corymbose. Capsule oblong-linear. Western species . . . . . 55. *S. brachyphyllum*.  
 Flowers 1 or 2. Capsule very narrow-linear. Tropical species . . . . . 56. *S. capillare*.  
 Leaves radical, not forming a bulb, the lamina thin, obovate-orbicular. Tropical species.  
 Flowers in a loose, irregularly-corymbose panicle. Capsule narrow-linear.  
 Calyx-lips undivided, short and broad. Corolla-lobes nearly equal . . . . . 57. *S. rotundifolium*.  
 Calyx lower lip 3-partite. Corolla with 2 lobes much longer and bifid.  
 Very slender, slightly glandular. Flowers white . . . . . 58. *S. schizanthum*.  
 Rather more rigid and glandular. Flowers pink . . . . . 59. *S. lobuliflorum*.  
 Flowers sessile along the scape or its branches. Capsule shortly linear . . . . . 60. *S. uliginosum*.  
 Leaves radical, small, linear or spatulate, the dilated base of the petioles forming a little brown bulb. Western species.  
 Flowers in a small regular corymb. Capsule linear . . . . . 61. *S. pulchellum*.  
 Flowers in a loose, irregular corymb. Capsule oblong.  
 Scape without any or very few scattered bracts below the inflorescence . . . . . 62. *S. petiolare*.  
 Scape with a whorl of minute bracts below the inflorescence . . . . . 63. *S. emarginatum*.  
 Leaves radical, linear, densely tufted, not bulbous,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 in. long. Western species.  
 Flowers in a compact corymb, with the central one sessile.  
 Leaves not very narrow. Bracts oblong or ovate. Calyx-lobes broad, very obtuse . . . . . 64. *S. corymbosum*.  
 Leaves very narrow. Bracts and calyx-lobes linear . . . . . 65. *S. lepidum*.  
 Flowers in a loose, divaricate, irregularly corymbose panicle . . . . . 66. *S. streptocarpum*.  
 Flowers solitary on each scape . . . . . 67. *S. uniflorum*.  
 Stem shortly developed below the terminal tuft of leaves and peduncles. Tropical species (except *S. brachyphyllum*).  
 Leaves linear-subulate. Peduncles 1-flowered . . . . . 68. *S. pedunculatum*.  
 Leaves oblanceolate or spatulate. Stem thick and hard.  
 Flowers corymbose . . . . . 69. *S. pachyrrhizum*.  
 Leaves petiolate, orbicular, membranous ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in.).  
 Flowers sessile along the branches of the peduncles . . . . . 70. *S. muscicola*.

Leaves very small, narrow. Flowers pedicellate . . . . . 55. *S. brachyphyllum*.

(See also 77. *S. bulbiferum* and 78. *S. breviscapum*, which have the inflorescence sometimes almost corymbose, but a proliferous-branched stock.)

**SERIES XII. Thyrsiformes.**—Perennials with a tufted or proliferous-branched stock or stem, with radical or terminal tufts of leaves. Flowers in an oblong or elongated thyrsoid panicle or raceme.

- Stock hard, at length horizontal. Leaves radical, elongated, thick, oblanceolate or spatulate.  
 Scape 1 to 2 ft. high, glabrous at the base. Inflorescence long and narrow. Capsule 5 to 8 lines long . . . . . 71. *S. crassifolium*.  
 Scape  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 ft., glandular-pubescent or villous. Inflorescence thyrsoid. Capsule 9 to 10 lines long . . . . . 72. *S. pycnostachyum*.  
 Stock tufted. Leaves linear.  
 Leaves rather broad, with a very fine joint. Inflorescence glandular-pubescent. Capsule 4 to 6 lines long . . . . . 73. *S. pubigerum*.  
 Leaves narrow-linear, obtuse or shortly pointed.  
 Inflorescence nearly glabrous. Capsule 3 lines long . . . . . 74. *S. canaliculatum*.  
 Inflorescence glandular-pubescent or villous. Capsule 4 to 6 lines . . . . . 75. *S. leptophyllum*.  
 Stock or stem proliferous-branched. Leaves narrow-linear.  
 Inflorescence thyrsoid, many-flowered. Upper leaves 1 in. long or more . . . . . 76. *S. dichotomum*.  
 Inflorescence short, few-flowered or compact. Leaves under  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long.  
 Flowers few, loosely racemose. Capsule long, linear . . . . . 77. *S. bulbiferum*.  
 Flowers in a compact cluster. Capsule lanceolate-linear . . . . . 78. *S. breviscapum*.  
 Inflorescence narrow-racemose. Branches of the stem slender.  
 Leaf-tufts woolly at the base . . . . . 79. *S. eglandulosum*.

**SECT. III. Rhynchangium.**—Capsule lanceolate or linear, contracted into a slender beak. Perennials. Leaves linear, scattered along the stem, the upper ones usually forming a terminal tuft.

- Both cells of the capsule equal and fertile . . . . . 80. *S. fasciculatum*.  
 Upper cell of the capsule scarcely half as broad as the more perfect one. Capsule much falcate. Raceme usually simple.  
 Raceme several inches long. Beak of the capsule short . . . . . 81. *S. falcatum*.  
 Raceme sessile, scarcely exceeding the leaves. Beak of the capsule long . . . . . 82. *S. rhynhocarpum*.  
 Upper cell of the capsule reduced to a filiform rib . . . . . 83. *S. adnatum*.

(52. *S. fissilobum*, a slender annual, with very small leaves, has also the linear capsule more or less distinctly beaked.)

53. **S. alsinoides**, *R. Br. Prod.* 572. A glabrous and weak but usually erect and branching annual of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to nearly 1 ft. Leaves alternate or scattered below the inflorescence, shortly petiolate, broadly ovate, 2 to 4 lines long, obtuse and thin, the upper ones passing gradually into the narrow, acute, sessile floral leaves or bracts, which are almost always opposite. Flowers sessile in one axil of each pair of bracts. Calyx-tube linear, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, the lobes narrow, not 1 line long, the 2 lower ones more or less united. Corolla very small, the lobes united at the base in pairs (without appendages?). Capsule linear, 8 to 9 lines long.—*DC. Prod.* vii. 337; *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 151.

**N. Australia.** Victoria river towards Stokes Range (starved, with narrow leaves) and Wickham river, Gulf of Carpentaria, *F. Mueller*.

**Queensland.** Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander, A. Cunningham*; Lizard Island, *M'Gillivray*; Rockingham Bay, *Dallachy*.

*S. mitrasacmoides*, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 150, from Palm Island, Victoria river, *Flood*, seems to be a small, starved specimen of *S. alsinoides*; the bracts, as in the typical form, are mostly opposite.

NID

STYLIDIACEAE

*Stylidium claytonoides*  
W.V. Fitzg

NIB

STYLIDIACEAE

*Stylidium cordifolium* W. V.  
Fit.



52. **S. fissilobum**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 154. A weak, filiform annual of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft., paniculately branched at the top, glabrous or with a few small glandular hairs on the inflorescence. Leaves very small and scattered, the lower ones more approximate but not rosulate, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines long, all linear-subulate. Panicle loose and somewhat corymbose. Flowers sessile. Calyx-tube long and filiform, the lobes linear-lanceolate, often partially united in 2 lips. Corolla twice as long as the calyx-lobes, the larger lobes bifid, with appendages both to the throat and labellum (*F. Mueller*). Capsule narrow-linear,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 in. long, very slender and beak-like at the end.

**N. Australia.** Grassy, inundated places on the Victoria river, between Main Camp and Steep Head, *F. Mueller*.



times shortly proliferous at the base. Leaves all radical or in a second tuft at the end of the short stem, very narrow-linear, almost filiform, obtuse or acute,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 in. long, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs. Scapes or peduncles usually several, leafless, slender, 3 to 6 in. high, usually sprinkled with a few hairs at the base, the inflorescence glandular-pubescent. Flowers very small, in loose, more or less corymbose panicles, all pedicellate. Calyx a little more than 1 line long, the lobes short and obtuse, free or the 2 lower ones united. Corolla "pink," the tube longer than the calyx-lobes, the lobes unequal, the throat with or without small appendages, the labellum without any. Capsule ovoid, 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines long.

**N. Australia.** Gravelly banks of the Upper Victoria and Roper rivers, *F. Mueller*.  
**Queensland.** Sources of Cape river, *Bowman*.

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STYLIDIACEAE

*Stylidium fluminense* E. G.

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STYLIDIACEAE

*Stylidium irrigum* W.V. Fr.



27. *S. leptorhizum*, F. Muell. *Fragm.* i. 148. Apparently annual, but the slender stem sometimes 1 to 3 in. long, bearing a few leaves below the terminal tuft or rosette, quite glabrous as well as the leaves, or sprinkled with a few short glandular hairs. Leaves rosulate, from oblanceolate to obovate or spatulate, obtuse or mucronate-acute, thin and membranous, often almost glaucous,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 or rarely 2 in. long, including the petiole. Scape slender, leafless, except the minute bracts, from 2 or 3 in. to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, glabrous or glandular hairy. Flowers small, in a slender, very loosely-branched panicle or raceme along its branches, with or without one in the fork, all on rather long slender pedicels without bracteoles. Calyx-lobes free, narrow and small. Corolla-lobes unequal (the 2 uppermost more united?), the labellum with 2 appendages, but none to the throat, or, according to F. Mueller, the appendages to the throat and not to the labellum. Capsule oblong-clavate, 2 lines long.—*S. semipartitum*, F. Muell. *Fragm.* i. 147.

**N. Australia.** Greville's Island, Regent river, N. Coast, A. Cunningham (in Herb. R. Br.); dry pastures on the Victoria river and between M'Adam Range and Providence Hill, F. Mueller; Port Essington, Armstrong. The glandular hairs on the staminal column mentioned by F. Mueller appear to be very inconstant, sometimes rather copious, sometimes very few or none.

Var. *pilosum*. Leaves, scapes and inflorescence glandular-hairy.—Van Diemen's Gulf, N. W. Coast, A. Cunningham.

59. **S. lobuliflorum**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* 1. 153. A slender, erect annual, with the habit of *S. schizanthum*, but rather more rigid and minutely glandular-pubescent from the base of the scape. Leaves petiolate, rosulate, broadly obovate or orbicular,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, glabrous, rather firmer than in *S. schizanthum*. Scapes about 6 in. high, branching in the upper part into a loose, almost corymbose panicle. Flowers nearly sessile in the forks or terminating the branches. Calyx-lobes linear, much shorter than the slender tube, the 2 upper ones more or less united, the others free. Corolla with the 2 larger lobes bifid. Capsule linear,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long or rather more.

**N. Australia.** Moist sandy pastures on the Victoria river, near Steep Head, *F. Mueller*. This seems to me to be a more glandular variety of *S. schizanthum*. I do not quite understand the differences described in the form of the corolla. As far as I can ascertain from the dried specimens, it seems to me to be the same in both.

NIB

STYLIDIACEAE

*Stylidium multiscapum* O. Sch



70. **S. muscicola**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 153. Stems simple, erect, herbaceous but rather rigid, 1 to 4 in. high, with a few scattered leaves, and crowned by a spreading cluster of orbicular, membranous leaves on rather long petioles, the lamina  $\frac{1}{2}$  to above 1 in. diameter, usually glabrous. Peduncles several from amongst the terminal leaves and exceeding them, but flowering from near the base. Flowers sessile, in the axils of minute bracts, forming interrupted, more or less glandular spikes. Calyx-tube very slender, lobes small, narrow, the 2 lower ones more or less united. Corolla very small, the 2 larger lobes emarginate, the throat without appendages. Capsule very narrow-linear, 8 to 10 lines long.

**N. Australia.** In tufts of moss near springs and cataracts on the Upper Victoria river, *F. Mueller*, also from King's voyage in herb. R. Brown. This species has nearly the inflorescence of *S. uliginosum*, with a very peculiar habit and foliage.

69. **S. pachyrhizum**, *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 152. Glabrous. Stem or stock thick, erect, 1 to 2 in. high, branching at the top. Leaves few, scattered, more crowded under the scapes, petiolate, oblanceolate or spatulate, rather thick. Peduncles or scapes several, 3 to 6 in. long, branching from near the base into a loose, spreading, corymbose panicle. Flowers sessile in the forks or terminating the branches. Calyx-lobes linear, free or the lower ones more or less united, much shorter than the slender tube. Corolla

small, the lobes nearly equal, the throat with small appendages, but none to the oblong labellum. Capsule linear, 4 to 6 lines long.

**N. Australia.** Pastures between Providence Hill and M'Adam Range, *F. Mueller*. The specimens not in good foliage.

57. ***S. rotundifolium***, *K. Br. Prod.* 511. Glabrous, except a few glandular hairs on the inflorescence. Leaves radical, rosulate, obovate or orbicular, shortly petiolate, 2 to 3 lines long. Scapes filiform, 6 to 8 in. high, with a few, minute, scattered, narrow leaves, loosely corymbose at the top. Flowers small, shortly pedicellate or nearly sessile. Calyx-lobes united in 2 short, broad, entire lips. Corolla-lobes nearly equal, entire or emarginate, without appendages to the throat. Capsule linear, 5 to 8 lines long.—*DC. Prod.* vii. 335; *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 151.

**N. Australia.** Plains at the foot of M'Adam Range, *F. Mueller*; Hunter's River, York Sound, *A. Cunningham*.

**Queensland.** Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander*; Shoalwater Bay, *R. Brown*.

The species is very near *S. uliginosum*, but the flowers are not so closely sessile, and the capsule much longer.



NIB

STYLIDIACEAE

*Stylidium rubriscapum* W.V. Fitzg.

50. ***S. schizanthum***, *F. Muell. Fragm.* 1. 152. A slender annual, with rosulate, radical leaves, closely resembling *S. rotundifolium* in foliage, inflorescence, and in the slender, linear capsules, but the calyx-lobes are linear and free, at least the 3 upper ones, and the corolla-lobes are larger and more deeply bifid, the 2 larger ones more divided, and united at the base into a kind of lower lip. Capsule above  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long.

**N. Australia.** Moist pastures on the Victoria river, *F. Mueller*. This species has the calyx and corolla nearly of *S. uliginosum* with the capsule of *S. rotundifolium*.