THYMELAEACEAE

1. PIMELEA, Banks and Soland.

(Thecanthes, *Wikstr.*; Gymnococca, *Fisch. et Meyer*; Heterolæna *and* Calyptrostegia, *C. A. Mey.*; Macrostegia, *Turcz.*).

Perianth tubular, with a spreading or rarely erect 4-lobed limb, without scales but often slightly thickened or folded round the throat. Stamens 2, inserted in the throat opposite the 2 outer perianth-lobes.

No hypogynous scales. Ovary 1-celled, with 1 pendulous ovule. Style elongated, attached to one side of the ovary immediately below the apex. Fruit a small drupe, with a membranous or succulent epicarp, the endocarp nut-like, crustaceous, often hooked at the top. Seed pendulous with a membranous testa; albumen scanty or copious; cotyledons broad or narrow, rather thick, longer than the radicle.—Shrubs undershrubs or herbs. Leaves opposite or alternate. Inflorescence varied within the limits of the Order, but never umbellate. Perianth white pink or yellowish, often silky-villous.

The genus is limited to Australasia, comprising, besides the Australian species, one of which is also from New Zealand, nine others confined to New Zealand.

SECT. 1. **Thecanthes.**—*Involucral bracts united into a 4-lobed cup. Perianth-tube glabrous, not circumsciss.—Glabrous annuals.*

Involucral lobes very broad, shorter than the entire part, usually marked with forked veins . . . . . 1. *P. punicea.*
Involucral lobes reaching to about the middle, with the midrib alone prominent.
  Involucral lobes very broad. Filaments twice as long as the perianth-lobes. Flowers white . . . . . 2. *P. concreta.*
  Involucral lobes acute. Filaments much shorter than the perianth-lobes. Flowers red . . . . . 3. *P. cornucopiæ.*
Involucral lobes reaching nearly to the base, several-nerved and longer than the flowers. Filaments much shorter than the perianth-lobes. Flowers red . . . . . 4. *P. sanguinea.*

SECT. 2. **Eupimelea.**— *Involucral bracts free, like the stem-leaves or rather broader. Perianth-tube silky-villous, not circumsciss.—Prostrate or much branched shrubs, with flat or concave leaves usually opposite. Tasmanian or mountain species.*

Stem and leaves glabrous. Involucral bracts rather broader than the stem-leaves.
  Leaves under ½ in. long. Perianth-tube 2 to 3 lines . . . 5. *P. alpina.*
  Leaves mostly above ¾ in. Perianth-tube about ½ in. . . . 6. *P. longifolia.*
Stem and under-side of the leaves silky-villous, upper side glabrous. Involucral bracts like the stem-leaves . . . . . 7. *P. cinerea.*
Stem and leaves on both sides densely silvery-silky. Involucral bracts like the stem-leaves . . . . . 8. *P. Milligani.*

(43. *P. leptostachya* has the perianth not circumsciss, but the flowers in spikes, without bracts and the leaves alternate.)

SECT. 3. **Heterolæna.**— *Involucral bracts free, much broader than the leaves. Perianth-tube not circumsciss.—Shrubs. Leaves opposite, glabrous, flat (not concave) or with the margins recurved or revolute. Species all Western.*

Leaves oblong or lanceolate, acute or mucronate, ¾ to above 1 in. long. Perianth-tube above ½ in. long, with long spreading hairs, the upper part with short appressed hairs . . . . . 9. *P. spectabilis.*
Leaves of *P. spectabilis* but shorter and less acute. Perianth-tube with only a few scattered hairs above the long spreading ones . . . . . 10. *P. Lehmanniana.*
Leaves flatter shorter broader and more obtuse. Involucral bracts often with coloured margins. Perianth-tube 4 to 6 lines long . . . . . 11. *P. hispida.*
Leaves oblong-linear or lanceolate, mostly acute, the margins much recurved. Perianth-tube under ½ in. long . . . . . 12. *P. rosea.*
Leaves ovate or oblong, obtuse, under ½ in. long, the margins much recurved. Perianth-tube under ½ in. long . . . . . 13. *P. ferruginea.*

Leaves narrow, 2 to 3 lines long, the margins much recurved. Perianth-tube 2 to 2½ lines long . . . . . 14. *P. brachyphylla.*

(16. *P. brevifoliæ*, with small concave leaves seems also to have the perianth-tube scarcely circumsciss.)

SECT. 4. **Calyptrostegia.**—*Flowers hermaphrodite or in some specimens female by abortion. Perianth-tube after flowering (except in* P. leptostachya) *circumsciss above the ovary, leaving the lower portion only persistent round the fruit. Anthers with a narrow connective, the cells very distinct and after they open placed back to back.*

SUBSECT. 1. **Calyptridium.**—*Flower-heads terminal, with 4–6 broad persistent involucral bracts.—Shrubs (or one species a hard annual?) with opposite leaves.*

* *Western species.—Leaves flat or concave, glabrous as well as the branches. Cotyledons usually narrow.*

Involucral bracts all glabrous.
  Perianth perfectly glabrous . . . . . 15. *P. sylvestris.*
  Perianth more or less hairy.
    Leaves penniveined, elliptical or lanceolate. Hairs of the perianth all spreading, few only in the upper part . . . 16. *P. brevifolia.*
    Leaves narrow without lateral veins. Hairs of the perianth short and appressed in the upper part, with or without long spreading ones lower down . . . . . 17. *P. Maxwelli.*
Inner involucral bracts silky-villous inside.
  Leaves linear or lanceolate. Short persistent portion of the perianth very densely hispid, deciduous portion villous with appressed hairs.
    Bracts scarcely acuminate, much shorter than the perianth. Leaves mostly linear . . . . . 18. *P. angustifolia.*
    Bracts herbaceous, acuminate, nearly as long as the perianth-tube. Leaves mostly lanceolate . . . . . 19. *P. nervosa.*

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Leaves ovate oblong or broadly lanceolate. Flower-heads nodding.
Perianth silky-villous throughout, hairs of the lower part above the ovary often longer but scarcely spreading.
Bracts scarcely acuminate . . . . . 20. *P. sulphurea.*
Bracts herbaceous, acuminate. Flower-heads large. Short persistent portion of the perianth very densely villous . . . . . 21. *P. floribunda.*
Perianth with long spreading hairs in the lower part. Bracts large, obtuse, thin and coloured, but not concealing the flowers . . . . . 22. *P. suaveolens.*
Perianth glabrous in the lower part, the long narrow-linear lobes hairy. Bracts very large, obtuse, coloured, completely enclosing the flowers . . . . . 23. *P. physodes.*

** *Eastern species.—Leaves more or less concave, glabrous as well as the stem. Cotyledons usually broad.*

Perianth nearly glabrous at the base, hairy upwards. Hairs of the receptacle very long . . . . . 24. *P. glauca.*
Perianth hairy throughout. Hairs of the receptacle short.
Leaves narrow, acute, very concave. Involucral bracts acuminate . . . . . 25. *P. colorans.*
Leaves mostly oblong, obtuse. Bracts scarcely acuminate.
Leaves with 1 or 2 prominent marginal or submarginal veins underneath. Flower-heads erect. Involucral bracts with a prominent midrib . . . . . 26. *P. collina.*
Leaves without prominent marginal veins. Bracts large and thin . . . . . 27. *P. spathulata,*

*** *Eastern species.—Glabrous silky-hairy or tomentose. Leaves flat or with the margins more or less recurved. Cotyledons usually broad.*

Branches and leaves glabrous.
Leaves narrow, under 1 in. long . . . . . 28. *P. linifolia.*
Leaves oblong or broad, above 1 in. long . . . . . 29. *P. ligustrina.*
Branches silky-hairy. Leaves glabrous or loosely silky-hairy . 30. *P. humilis.*
Branches and underside of the leaves silvery-silky . . . . . 31. *P. sericea.*
Branches and underside of the leaves white-tomentose . . . . 32. *P. nivea.*

Subsect. 2. **Phyllolæna.**—*Flower-heads with numerous involucral bracts not broader than the leaves.—Western species.*

Leaves mostly alternate, glabrous or loosely silky-villous. Perianth-lobes short . . . . . 33. *P. imbricata.*
Leaves mostly opposite, villous. Perianth very hispid, the lobes longer than the tube . . . . . 34. *P. villifera.*

Subsect. 3. **Choristachys.**—*Flowers in clusters spikes or racemes, without involucres, or the bracts not broader than the leaves and very deciduous. Leaves flat or with slightly recurved margins.—Eastern or tropical species.*

Leaves opposite.
Flower-clusters mostly axillary, small. Fruit usually succulent . . . . . 35. *P. drupacea.*
Flowers large, red, in a terminal dense spike . . . . . 36. *P. hæmatostachya.*
Flowers very small, in terminal clusters or spikes. Plant glabrous.
Leaves mostly oblong. Flower-clusters lengthening into spikes or racemes . . . . . 37. *P. spicata.*
Leaves mostly ovate or ovate-lanceolate. Flower-clusters not lengthening . . . . . 38. *P. filiformis.*
Leaves mostly alternate, silky-villous.
Leaves rather broad, 1½–3 in. long. Flowers shortly spicate. Perianth 3–4 lines long . . . . . 39. *P. latifolia.*
Leaves linear. Perianth not 2 lines long.
Fruiting spike shortly capitate . . . . . 40. *P. simplex.*
Fruiting spike long and interrupted.
Perianth-hairs silky appressed . . . . . 41. *P. sericostachya.*
Perianth-hairs rigid and spreading . . . . . 42. *P. trichostachya.*
Leaves alternate, glabrous or slightly silky. Fruiting spike long and interrupted. Perianth small, not circumsciss . . . . 43. *P. leptostachya.*

Sect. 5. **Malistachys.**—*Flowers (small) strictly dicœious. Male perianth with a slender tube. Anthers with a narrow connective, the cells very distinct and after they are open placed back to back. Ovary abortive. Female perianth-tube after flowering circumsciss above the ovary, the lower portion persistent round the somewhat succulent fruit and almost adnate to it. Leaves silky-villous or hairy.—Western species.*

Flower-clusters all sessile and axillary . . . . . 44. *P. argentea.*
Flower-clusters terminal or on axillary peduncles . . . . . 45. *P. clavata.*

Sect. 6. **Dithalamia.**—*Flowers (small) strictly dicœious. Male perianth with a slender tube; anthers with a narrow connective, the cells very distinct, and after they are open placed back to back; ovary abortive or rudimentary. Female perianth wholly persistent with small lobes divided to the ovary, or rarely with a short tube and tardily circumsciss. Fruit not at all, or slightly succulent. Leaves opposite, flat, or nearly so.*

Flower-clusters all axillary.
Lateral veins of the leaves very diverging. Male perianth-tube 1 to 1½ lines long . . . . . 46. *P. axiflora.*
Lateral veins nearly parallel to the midrib. Male perianth-tube 4 to 5 lines long . . . . . 47. *P. leptospermoides.*

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Flower-clusters terminal, or in the forks.
Leaves linear-lanceolate, mostly ½ to 1 in. long.
Flowers more or less silky hairy . . . . . 48. *P. microcephala.*
Flowers quite glabrous . . . . . 49. *P. pauciflora.*
Leaves oblong, with recurved margins, 2 to 4 lines long . . 50. *P. elachantha.*
Leaves small, ovate, coriaceous, more or less concave.
Diffuse or very much branched low shrubs. Flowers glabrous, or sparingly ciliate.
Flowers mostly solitary, upper leaves and perianths ciliate with a few long hairs . . . . . 51. *P. pygmæa.*
Flowers clustered, quite glabrous as well as the leaves . 52. *P. serpyllifolia.*
Erect, shortly dichotomous shrubs. Flowers silky-villous.
Leaves mostly obtuse. Female perianth-tube not produced above the ovary . . . . . 53. *P. flava.*
Leaves mostly acute. Female perianth-tube produced above the ovary and sometimes tardily circumsciss . . 54. *P. petrophila.*

Sect. 7. **Epallage.**—*Flowers hermaphrodite or more or less dicœcious. Perianth-tube usually circumsciss after flowering, leaving the lower portion persistent round the fruit. Anthers rather flat, with a broad dorsal connective, the cells closely parallel on the inner face, the whole anther usually rolled back after flowering. Flowers in clusters or heads, rarely solitary, or in dense oblong spikes.*

Flowers strictly dicœcious. Leaves alternate, softly silky-villous.
Flowers solitary in the upper axils. Female perianth shortly and equally silky-villous . . . . . 55. *P. Bowmanni.*
Flowers in clusters. Female perianth with the persistent portion clothed with very long spreading hairs. Male perianth shortly and equally silky-villous . . . . . 56. *P. ammocharis.*
Flowers hermaphrodite, or on some specimens female.
Softly villous plants. Flowers small, bracts 2 or rarely 4, unequal and deciduous.
Hairs appressed. Leaves mostly oblong, rarely ½ in. long . 57. *P. curviflora.*
Hairs spreading. Leaves ovate, distinctly petiolate, under ½ in. long . . . . . 58. *P. hirsuta.*
Hairs scarcely spreading. Leaves ovate or oblong, ½ to 1½ in. long. Flowers rather larger . . . . . 59. *P. altior.*
Softly villous, or rarely nearly glabrous plants, involucral bracts several, not much broader than the leaves.
Leaves flat, the midrib scarcely conspicuous. Bracts usually numerous.
Filaments shorter than the corolla . . . . . 60. *P. octophylla.*
Filaments longer than the corolla . . . . . 61. *P. petræa.*
Leaves erect, concave, with the midrib prominent underneath. Bracts usually about 6.
Leaves small (under ¼ in.) oblong, rather broad . . . 62. *P. phylicoides.*
Leaves ¼ to near ½ in. long, narrow oblong . . . . . 63. *P. Eyrei.*
Leaves linear, mostly about ½ in. long . . . . . 64. *P. longiflora.*
Stem and leaves glabrous, leaves concave. Bracts (4 to 6) much broader than the leaves.
Leaves narrow, coriaceous, acute. Perianth circumsciss above the ovary.
Flower-heads usually nodding. Perianth equally silky-villous . . . . . 65. *P. stricta.*
Flower-heads usually erect. Perianth with long more spreading hairs in the lower part . . . . . 66. *P. Preissii.*
Leaves broad, 1 to 1½ in. long. Flowers at length spicate.
Bracts very deciduous. Perianth not circumsciss . . . 67. *P. Holroydi.*

P. grandiflora, Don. Hort. Cantab., and *P. prinifolia Nois.* quoted in Steudel's Nomenclator, are garden names which cannot now be identified.

56. **P. ammocharis,** *F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ.* ix. 24, *and Fragm.* vii. 5. A shrub of 2 or 3 ft., usually much branched, the foliage densely silky-villous with soft silvery hairs. Leaves alternate, sessile, crowded or imbricate, oblong or elliptical, 3 or 4 lines long. Flower-heads depressed-globular, often nodding, closely sessile, surrounded by numerous bracts not differing from the stem-leaves, shorter than the male flowers but often longer than the female. Flowers dicœcious. Male perianth-tube slender, silky-villous, 3 to fully 4 lines long, the lobes 1 to 1½ lines. Filaments short; anthers with a broad dorsal connective, the cells closely parallel on the inner face. Female perianth with a shorter tube, slender at the time of flowering but covered with silky hairs almost as long as the tube itself and spreading like a pappus on the fruiting perianth, which is entirely nerveless, the lobes shorter than in the males and the anthers abortive.—Meissn. in DC. Prod. xiv. 507.

N. Australia. Upper Victoria river and Sturt's Creek, *F. Mueller;* twenty miles south of Port Nichol, N.W. coast, *Maitland.* The latter specimens are considered as a var. *Maitlandi,* by F. Mueller, I can find no difference except that the flowers are larger. The specimens from Roebuck Bay, *Martin,* quoted by F. Mueller, are doubtful, being in leaf only.

2. **P. concreta,** *F. Muell. Fragm.* v. 73. A glabrous annual, with the habit and foliage of *P. punicea,* but the peduncle in the only specimen seen shorter than the last leaves and the flowers white. Involucre broad, divided to about the middle into 4 very broad obtuse or scarcely acuminate lobes, veinless except the slightly conspicuous midrib. Perianths much exserted, the tube nearly 3 lines long, the lobes short and obtuse, scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ line long. Filaments at least twice as long as the lobes, with small oblong anthers.

N. Australia. Camden Harbour, N. W. Coast (*Herb. F. Mueller*).

3. **P. cornucopiæ,** *Vahl. Enum.* i. 305. An erect glabrous rather stiff annual of about 1 ft. Leaves alternate or the lower ones opposite, sessile or nearly so, lanceolate or oblong-linear, obtuse or nearly acute, mostly $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flower-heads on a terminal peduncle. Involucre turbinate with a long tapering base, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, divided to near the middle into broad acute lobes, with the midribs alone conspicuous. Flowers numerous, usually whitish, on short flattened pedicels within the involucre at or near its base. Perianths scarcely protruding beyond the involucral lobes, the slender tube about 2 lines long, circumsciss after flowering shortly above the ovary, the lobes small and obtuse. Filaments very short; anthers ovate, with a narrow connective. Epicarp membranous. Seed with a scanty albumen and broad cotyledons.—R. Br. Prod. 359; Meissn. in DC. Prod. xiv. 496; *Thecanthes cornucopiæ*, Wikstr. in Trans. R. Acad. Stockh. 1818, 271; *Calyptrostegia cornucopiæ*, Endl. Gen. Pl. Suppl. iv. part 2. 60.

Queensland. Endeavour river, *Banks and Solander, A. Cunningham;* Port Curtis, Keppel Bay, Shoalwater Bay, Broad Sound, *R. Brown;* Cape York, *Daemel;* Port Denison, *Fitzalan;* Burdekin river, *Bowman;* Rockhampton and Rockingham Bay, *Thozet* and others.

67. **P. Holroydi,** *F. Muell. Fragm.* vi. 159, t. 59. An erect perennial or shrub, glabrous and glaucous except the inflorescence as in *P. hæmatostachya*. Leaves opposite, sessile or nearly so, from almost orbicular to oval-oblong, 1 to 1½ in. long. Flower-heads at first depressed globular, but lengthening into an ovoid or oblong spike; involucre of 4 to 6 bracts, glabrous and glaucous like the stem-leaves, but shorter than the flowers, very broad and falling off before the fruit ripens. Perianth villous with long spreading silky hairs, which also cover the rhachis; the tube about ½ in. long, swelling round the fruit at the base after flowering but not circumsciss, the lobes about 1½ lines long. Filaments nearly as long as the lobes; anthers ovate or oblong, with a rather broad dorsal connective and recurved when old, the cells parallel on the inner face, but more distinct than in most *Epallages*. Ovary tipped with a few long hairs. Fruit acuminate, the style less lateral than in most species, the epicarp membranous. Seed with a scanty albumen and broad cotyledons.

N. Australia. Gorges of the Hammersley Range, N. W. Coast, *C. Harper.* (*Herb. F. Mueller.*)—This is a remarkable species, approaching *P. hæmatostachya* in foliage and inflorescence, but with the broad involucral bracts and persistent perianth of *Heterolæna* and the anthers of *Epallage*.

1. **P. punicea,** *R. Br. Prod.* 359. An erect glabrous slightly branched annual of ½ to 1 ft. Leaves mostly opposite, lanceolate, very acute or mucronate, about 1 in. long. Flower-heads on a rather long erect terminal peduncle; thickened at the end. Involucre broadly turbinate, 6 to 8 lines diameter, divided to below the middle into 4 broad obtuse lobes, marked with forked veins, the two outer ones often slightly dilated and overlapping the others at the base. Flowers red, much exserted. Perianths on very short conical pedicels within the involucre at or near its base, the tube about 3 lines long, the lobes about 1 line. Filaments about half the length of the lobes; anthers oblong, with a narrow connective. Epicarp membranous. Seed with a scanty albumen and broad cotyledons.—Meissn. in DC. Prod. xiv. 497; Endl. Iconogr. t. 11. *Thecanthes punicea,* Wikstr. in Trans. R. Acad. Stockh. 1818, 272.

N. Australia. Arnhem N. and S. Bays, *R. Brown;* Arnhem land, *M'Kinlay;* Sims' Island, *A. Cunningham.* In R. Brown's specimens the leaves are slightly mucronate and the forked veins of the involucre are not so prominent as in the others.

Var. *breviloba,* F. Muell. Involucres ¾ in. diam., the flowers exceedingly numerous. —Sandstone tableland, Upper Victoria river and Hooker's and Sturt's Creeks, *F. Mueller;* Purdie's Ponds, *M'Douall Stuart.*

4. **P. sanguinea,** *F. Muell. Fragm.* i. 84. A glabrous annual, at first simple, but soon branching from the base into numerous decumbent or ascending simple or slightly branched stems, seldom exceeding 6 in. Leaves more crowded than in the allied species, oblong-linear or lanceolate, obtuse or rather acute, ½ to ¾ or rarely 1 in. long. Flower-heads shortly pedunculate or almost sessile above the last leaves. Involucre rather broad, divided nearly to the base into ovate acute lobes of about ¼ in., the midrib prominent and a few faint lateral veins at the base. Perianths red, much shorter than the involucre, the tube not 2 lines long, the lobes scarcely above ½ line and obtuse. Stamens shorter than the lobes, with the short anthers of *P. cornucopiæ*.

Queensland. Upper Roper river, *F. Mueller;* Cape river, *Bowman.*

A specimen from alluvial flats, Mount King, Glenelg district, *Martin,* referred by F. Mueller, Fragm., vii. 3, to *P. sanguinea,* with the evidently red flowers of that species, has the habit and involucres of *P. cornucopiæ;* but it is insufficient to determine absolutely its affinities.

3. **WIKSTRŒMIA**, Endl.

Perianth tubular, with a spreading 4-lobed limb without scales in the throat. Stamens 8, the anthers sessile, those opposite the perianth-lobes inserted in the throat, the alternate ones in the tube. Hypogynous scales 4, free or more or less united in pairs. Ovary with 1 pendulous ovule; style very short. Fruit a berry-like drupe, the epicarp succulent sometimes thin, the endocarp coriaceous or crustaceous. Seed without albumen.—Shrubs or trees. Leaves opposite or rarely here and there alternate. Flowers in short terminal or axillary racemes spikes or heads, without involucral bracts.

The genus extends over a great part of tropical Asia and the islands of the Archipelago and the Pacific. The only Australian species has a wide range over the area of the genus.

1. **W. indica,** *C. A. Mey. in Bull. Acad. Sc. Petersb.* i. (1843) 357. A shrub, sometimes low and spreading, sometimes almost arborescent, glabrous or the slender branches slightly silky-hairy. Leaves from ovate and obtuse to ovate-lanceolate and acute or oblong-lanceolate and tapering at both ends, rarely above 2 in. long and sometimes all under 1 in., usually rather thin and glabrous. Flowers few together, very shortly pedicellate in small terminal heads sometimes growing out into short spikes, the common peduncle usually under 4 lines long, erect or slightly recurved. Perianth of a greenish yellow, glabrous or sprinkled with a few hairs, the tube scarcely 3 lines long, the lobes about 1 line. Hypogynous scales 4, small and narrow, approximate in opposite pairs and sometimes the two connate at the base. Drupe red, about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diam., the endocarp rather hard.—Meissn. in DC. Prod. xiv. 543; *Daphne indica*, Linn. Sp. Pl. i. 511; R. Br. Prod. 362; Hook. and Arn. Bot. Beech. t. 15; F. Muell. Fragm. vii. 1; *W. fœtida*, A. Gray in Seem. Journ. Bot. iii. 302; Seem. Fl. Vit. 207; *W. Shuttleworthii*, Meissn. in Denkschr. Regensb. Bot. Ges. iii. 287; *W. Shuttleworthiana*, Meissn. in DC. Prod. xiv. 544; *W. viridiflora*, Meissn. in Denkschr. Regensb. Bot. Ges. iii. 286 and in DC. Prod. xiv. 546; Benth. Fl. Hongk. 297.

N. Australia. Arnhem N. bay, *R. Brown;* Cleveland Bay, N. W. coast, *A. Cunningham.*

Queensland. Shoal Bay passage, *R. Brown;* Port Denison, *Fitzalan;* Edgecombe and Rockingham bays, *Dallachy;* Rockhampton, *Thozet;* Logan river, *A. Cunningham, Frazer;* Burnett and Brisbane rivers, *F. Mueller.*

N. S. Wales. Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, *R. Brown, A. & R. Cunningham,* and others; northward to Hastings and Clarence rivers, *Beckler;* New England, *C. Stuart,* and numerous stations in *Leichhardt's* collection; southward to Illawarra, *Herb. F. Mueller* (without the collector's name).

The species appears to be also in the Indian Archipelago, in S. China, Sikkim, and the islands of the N. and S. Pacific. It is, however, not always easy to determine the limits to be assigned to it. The character derived from the perfect freedom or the union in pairs of the hypogynous scales appears to be of little or no value.