

NIS

UMBELLIFERAE

Gonocarpus chinensis
ssp. chinensis

NIB

UMBELLIFERAE

Gonocarpus implexus

NIB

UMBELLIFERAE

Gonocarpus leptothecus

NIB

UMBELLIFERAE
Gonocarpus nodulosus

NID

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Platysace ualida

2. TRACHYMENE, Rudge.

(*Didiscus*, DC.; *Dimetopia*, DC.; *Pritzelia*, Walp.; *Huegelia*, Reich.; *Cesatia*, Endl.; *Hemicarpus*, F. Muell.)

Calyx-teeth minute or inconspicuous or rarely 1 or 2 rather longer and subulate. Petals entire, obtuse or nearly so, much imbricate. Disk flat or with slightly prominent margins or scarcely any. Fruit laterally compressed, usually flat, notched at the base, without vittæ; carpophore persistent, undivided; carpels laterally compressed, the dorsal rib prominent, rarely winged, lateral ones concealed in the narrow commissure, intermediate ribs semicircular, shorter than the fruit, enclosing as it were an inner disk. Seed straight, laterally compressed.—Herbs either annual, biennial or with a perennial stock, more or less hirsute or rarely glabrous. Leaves ternately divided or rarely toothed only, without stipules. Flowers white or blue, in simple umbels, on terminal or leaf-opposed peduncles. Involucre of linear bracts usually shortly united at the base. Fruits usually tubercular muricate or villous, one carpel often differently or less muricate than the other or abortive.

Besides the Australian species which are endemic, there is one from New Caledonia and one from Borneo.

Small annuals. Leaves divided. Flowers few in the umbels.

- Fruits tubercular or muricate, one carpel differently or less so than the other, rarely both equally so or one quite smooth 1. *T. pilosa*.
- Fruits equally covered with long ciliate bristles 2. *T. cyanopetala*.
- Fruits densely covered with a white cottony or spongy wool 3. *T. eriocarpa*.

Coarse erect annuals or biennials. Leaves divided or lobed. Flowers numerous in the umbel.

- One carpel winged, the other usually abortive 4. *T. villosa*.

Fruit not winged.

- Involucral bracts about as long as the pedicels. Flowers rather large. Carpels both perfect 5. *T. cœrulea*.

Involucral bracts much shorter than the pedicels. Flowers small. Leaves divided. Carpels both perfect or one abortive.

- More or less hirsute, not glaucous 6. *T. australis*.
- Very glabrous and glaucous 7. *T. glaucifolia*.

- Involucral bracts short. Leaves deeply 3-lobed, with oblong-cuneate lobes. One carpel abortive 8. *T. glandulosa*.

Rootstock perennial, with elongated branching stems.

- Leaves deeply divided, both carpels usually perfect.
- Stems erect, rigid. Leaves mostly radical from the base 9. *T. incisa*.
- Stems weak, procumbent, leafy 10. *T. procumbens*.
- Leaves toothed or lobed, mostly from the base of the stem. One carpel abortive 11. *T. hemicarpa*.
- Stock perennial, densely tufted, bearing toothed or lobed leaves and simple peduncles. Both carpels usually perfect 12. *T. humilis*.

UMBELLIFERAE

Trachymene hemicarpa

11. **T. hemicarpa**, *Benth.* Stems from a perennial stock, erect, glabrous or sprinkled with a few long hairs. Leaves on the lower part of the stem rather small, on rigid petioles, broadly cuneate or deeply 3-lobed, coarsely and acutely toothed or lobed, upper leaves small and linear. Peduncles slender. Umbels dense, scarcely above $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, but rather numerous, in a loose terminal panicle. Flowers very small, calyx with 1 or 2 teeth usually prominent and shortly subulate. Fruit reduced by abortion to 1 carpel about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, granular or tuberculate.—*Didiscus hemicarpus*, F. Muell. in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. vii. 491; *D. setulosus*, F. Muell. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. iii. 238; *Hemicarpus didiscoides*, F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ. vi. 18.

N. Australia. Barren plains from Point Pearce to the mouth of the Victoria river, F. Mueller.

Var. *major*. Taller, umbels larger, with more numerous flowers.—Lacrosse Island, Cambridge Gulf and Vansittart Bay, A. Cunningham; elevated land, Cape Lambert, Nichol Bay, Gregory's Expedition; Glenelg district, Martin.

Var. ? *rotundifolia*. Leaves nearly orbicular, toothed only, not lobed.—Port Essington, Armstrong.

4. **T. villosa**, *Benth.* Erect, apparently annual or biennial, with the habit of *T. caerulea*, but more hirsute with long spreading hairs. Leaves tripartite, the segments again deeply divided into 2 or 3 oblong-cuneate coarsely toothed lobes. Peduncles rigid, glabrous, bearing an umbel about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter when in flower. Involucral bracts subulate, shortly united, rather shorter than the pedicels. Flowers very small. Calyx-teeth inconspicuous. Disk scarcely any. Fruit usually reduced by abortion to a single carpel, tuberculate or muricate on the surface, the dorsal rib expanded into a broad thin smooth wing.—*Didiscus villosus*, F. Muell. in Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasm. iii. 238; *Hemicarpus villosus*, F. Muell. in Hook. Kew Journ. iv. 18.

N. Australia. Tableland between the upper Victoria river and Hooker's and Sturt's Creeks, *F. Mueller.*