

the epidermis is altogether removed; care must be taken not to take away much more, as the inside is like the substance of a rattan. It is on this account that the smaller, thinner sticks are so much sought for, and are so rare. The sticks are then straitened by fire. No other process is used."

The plant seems to be confined within narrow geographical limits; it is not known I believe about Malacca, where its place seems supplied by the following closely allied species. Martius, however, states it to be found throughout the Malayan peninsula.

I have an impression that under this species as given by Martius, two distinct ones will be found; for though the description agrees well with my Penang specimens, yet the drawing of the spadix represents the parts nearly of the same size as in *L. spinosa*.

L. pumila, Blume, appears only to be distinguished from this by the broader equal teeth of the pinnæ, the intermediate ones of which are the broadest, being described as 16-21 lines broad and 6-8-toothed, while the two innermost ones are said to be only an inch broad.*

58. (5) *L. glabra*, (n. sp.) trunco gracili 3-5 pedali, foliis flabelliformibus, pinnis 16 subæquilatis lineari-cuneatis tri-carinatis, lateralibus apice 3-4-lobis dentatisve, terminali 4-lobo, intermediis trilobis lobis (lateralibus exceptis) obtusissimis bipartitis sinibus latis, spadice folia subæquante cum spathis spicis floribusque glabro, ramis 3-5-partitis, spicis gracilibus, floribus inferioribus binatis, calyce cyathiformi brevissime tridentato, corolla triplo longiore infra medium tripartita, ovariis usque ad medium cohærentibus.

HAB.—Solitary on Goonong Miring, an offset of Mount Ophir. Flowers in February. Malayan name, *Plass Goonoong*.

* Syst. Veg. ed. Sch. 7, 2. p. 130.

DESCR.—A miniature Palm. *Trunk* 3-5 feet high, rather slenderer than that of the preceding. *Petiole, rete* and *ligula* much the same as those of the preceding. *Lamina* of the same size as the preceding, flabelliform; *pinnae* about 16, linear-cuneate, tricarinate, the lateral ones obliquely and unequally 3-4 toothed or lobed, the central one 4-lobed, the two inner lobes bifid, the rest 3-lobed with the central lobe bifid; all the divisions obtuse.

Spadices about equalling the leaves, in some of the specimens 3 feet long, nodding, quite smooth, as are the spathes, which have acutely bipartite points. *Branches* distant, adnate to the spadix high up. *Spikes* several on one branch (except the uppermost ones), quite smooth, slender, 2-3 inches long, spreading.

Flowers also smooth, rather distant, on short articulated stalks; lower ones in pairs. *Calyx* cup-shaped, with three very short teeth. *Corolla* deeply tripartite, three times longer than the calyx, segments linear lanceolate. *Filaments* (free) subulate from a broad base, rather long. *Anthers* ovate. *Pollen* ovate, 1-plicate. *Ovarium* obovate oblong, of three carpella adhering nearly to the middle. *Ovula* solitary, erect, anatropous. *Style* filiform, rather shorter than the ovarium. *Stigma* subsimple.

Fruit about the same size as that of *L. acutifida*, but obovate. *Seed* of the same shape, the intrant process is rather larger than in the preceding.

I first met with this on Mount Ophir; subsequently I have received specimens from the same locality from my collector E. Fernandez. It is closely allied to the preceding, (Penang Lawyer,) from which indeed the leaves are scarcely distinguishable, except by the broad sinuses of the lobes and their more obtuse points. The smooth inflorescence and flowers, however, at once distinguish it from both that species and *L. pumila*, Blume. I am not aware of its stems being used for walking sticks.

59. (6) *L. longipes*, (n. sp.) subacaulis, petiolis (4-5 pedali-bus) triquetris apicem versus inermibus, lamina orbiculari-