

HABITUS.—*Palmæ Asiae orientalis et australis, saepius arboreae, perennantes.* Foliorum petioli *saepius armati*; laminae *segmenta profunde bipartita, interdum acuminatissima pendula, lateralia longiora.* Rete *copiosum.* Spadices *axillares, paniculatim ramosi; pedunculis spathis vaginantibus obtectis.* Flores *minuti, albidi, glomerulati.* Drupæ *saepius inaequilaterales, glaucescenti-azureae.*

Discrimina vera inter Licualam et hoc genus ponuntur tantum in foliis palmatim flabelliformibus, filamentis in annulum liberum vix coalitis et baccis azureis. Fructus structura in utroque eadem.

61. (1) *L. Jenkinsiana*, (n. sp.) 20-30-pedalis, petiolis pertotam fere longitudinem armatis, lamina (foliorum) reniformi-flabelliformi diametro extremo 5-6 pedali subtus glauco pruinosa, segmentis 75-80 obtuse bilobis, lateralibus sub- $1\frac{1}{2}$ pedalibus centralibus duplo longioribus, calyce rotunde et membranaceim 3-dentato, fructibus subreniformi-rotundis magnitudine globuli sclopeti.

HAB.—Gubro Purbut, Upper Assam, in flower March 1836. Common throughout Assam, but most plentiful in the Nowgong district, *Major Jenkins.* *Toko Pat* of the Assamese.

DESCR.*—A Palm 20-30 feet high, with a thick round crown. *Trunk* in diameter 6-7 inches, rough towards the apex from the adhering bases of the petioles. *Leaves* 6-7 feet long. *Petiole* channelled above, armed almost to the summit; *ligula* cordate. *Lamina* reniform flabelliform, greatest breadth 5-6 feet, length from the apex of the petiole 3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, divided into about 76-80, obtuse, bi-lobed segments, of which the extreme lateral ones are the deepest, being 18-inches long, while the central ones are scarcely half that length,

* Partly from living plants observed at Gubroo, partly from specimens received from Major Jenkins.

under surface glaucous cæsious. The outline of the undivided part is almost exactly cordate.

Spadices axillary, 2-3 feet long; branches a span or a foot long, dichotomous opposite the ends of the spathes; branchlets (spikes) lowermost 2 or 3 times divided, the others simple. *Spathes* chestnut red, sometimes split, concealing the greater part of the peduncle; scurfy outside, the one next the first branch $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot long, 3-5 keeled, with a large, oblong, deeply bilobed, split limb.

Spikes to each branch many, 4-6 inches long, spreading, rather stout. *Flowers* several together, sessile on small knobs, small, greenish, without bractæ. *Alabastra* oblong. *Calyx* short, with a broad as it were lobed base, cup-shaped, with three short rounded teeth with membranous margins. *Corolla* about twice as long as the calyx, divided to a short distance from the middle into three triangular segments. *Stamina* 6, united as usual. *Filaments* free (at the faux,) short, setaceous from a very dilated base. *Anthers* oblong, versatile. *Pollen* lanceolar, with one fold. *Ovarium* obconical, yellow, with a depressed, red spotted, somewhat sculptured apex; *carpels* cohering by means of the short trisulcate filiform style. *Stigma* simple. *Ovula* solitary, erect, anatropous.

Drupe reniform, round, slightly attenuate at the base, the size of a musket ball, of a leaden blue colour, marked on one side with a depressed whitish line. *Seed* erect, presenting on the side corresponding with the above line on the fruit a broad raphe-like line. *Albumen* horny, opposite the centre of the above line deeply excavated; cavity as usual filled with a spongy substance. *Embryo* opposite the excavation or in the centre of the dorsal face.

It appears to be quite distinct from any published species. The fruit is larger than in any other.

Major Jenkins tells me: "This palm is an indispensable accompaniment of every native gentleman's house, but in some parts it is rare, and the trees are then of great value. I cannot call to my recollection having ever seen a Toko tree undoubtedly wild. The leaves are in universal use throughout Assam for covering the tops of doolees, (pal-

kees,) and the roofs of khel boats, also for making the peculiar hats, or rather umbrella-hats (jhapees) of the Assamese. For all these purposes the leaves are admirably adapted from their lightness, toughness, and durability."

It has been therefore deemed not inappropriate to connect with it the name of the present Commissioner of Assam, whose name is so honourably and inseparably connected with that of the Province under his controul. To this constant contributor the Botanic gardens are indebted for a number of seeds, now vegetating, and for a number of young plants.

62. (2) *L. spectabilis*, (n. sp.) procera, petiolis per totam longitudinem armatis, foliis orbiculari-peltatis diametro extremo 9-10-pedali, segmentis circiter 90 profunde bipartitis, laciniis in filis longis pendulis acuminatissimis, calyce ad medium tripartito, baccis subrotundis globuli sclopeti minoris magnitudine.

HAB.—Solitary in the low littoral tracts, adapted to rice cultivation, Malacca. Penang. *Mr. Lewcs.* Malayan name. *Sardang.*

DESCR.—A lofty palm, 50-60 feet high. *Trunk* smooth or armed towards the base with the hard persistent bases of the petioles. *Crown* ample, round. *Petioles* obtusely triangular, armed along the margins with very stout, conical, subulate, compressed, generally recurved thorns. *Lamina* orbiculari-peltate, 9-10 feet across, plaited deeply, divided into about 90 divisions. These are ensiform, deeply bi-lobed, the segments being gradually acuminate into flat pendulous threads. The central divisions reach to 2 feet from apex of the petiole, while the outer ones reach almost to the petiole itself. The length of their segments is $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 feet, those of the central divisions extending to about a foot from the base.*

* The long diameter of the leaf is about 6 feet, the cross diameter about 8 feet. The lateral divisions almost reach to the base, and their secondaries again do the same, about 4 feet long. The intermediate reach to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot from the base,