

Pinnules alternate, rather distant, largest two feet two inches long, one and a half inch broad, linear-lanceolate, coriaceous, subulato-acuminate, paler but not glaucous below; mid vein prominent above, below bearing towards the apex a few large bristles; margins with bristly teeth; points as usual hispid.

Spadix (entire?) one and a half or two feet long. *Peduncle* covered with spathes, with long, very lacerated, striate limbs. *Branches* approximated, suffulted by short lacerated split speathes, longer than the internodes, and distichously branched; the upper simple.

Spikes four-five inches long, with a tendency to gyration, scarcely compressed. *Bractea* amplectent, also split, each concealing a short three-toothed cup, broadly-emarginate behind, anteriorly oblique. *Flowers* distichous, comparatively distant. *Calyx* oblong-ovate, longer by half than its bractea, with three, rather short, broad ovate, acute teeth, very striate. *Corolla* twice as long as calyx, divided almost to the base where it is attenuated, segments oblong lanceolate, sub-acute. *Stamina* shorter than the corolla. *Filaments* united to the corolla as far as the base of it segments, distinct, rather long, subulate, flattened, smooth. *Anthers* large, linear-oblong, about as long as the filament. Rudiments of the Pistillum of three narrow carpels scarcely at all united.

This species is closely allied to the succeeding, from which it differs in the armature, which also appears to be of pale colour, the larger pinnæ green underneath, the split lacerated sheaths, and the flowers, which are less closely and strikingly bifarious than in any of the others of this section.

It also approaches in its leaves to *C. longisetus*.

14. (4) *C. arborescens*, (n. sp.) trunco erecto nudo 15-20 pedali, pinnis æquidistantibus lineari-lanceolatis (long. 13 uncialibus lat. 1 uncialibus) subtus albidis, vena centrali utrinque setigera, spadicibus supra decompositis longe pendulis, spathis primariis armatis, calyce bracteaë longitudine quam corolla triplo brevior, staminibus basi monadelphis.

HAB.—Pegu. Revd. F. Carey. Male plant introduced into these Gardens in 1810, in which Buxoo informs me it has been called *C. hostilis*.

DESCR.—A very elegant Palm (in some cases stoloniferous,) forming at the base, apparently from off-sets, very thick leafy tufts from which arise elegant *stems*, fifteen-twenty feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, annulated; internodes seven inches long, green. *Crown* elegant, of ascending, gracefully curved leaves.

Petioles for two or three feet from the base highly armed with large black flat spines, intermixed with small ones in oblique often nearly complete series, spreading in every direction; in the pinniferous part trigonal, covered with whitish scurf, armed underneath with nearly complete verticils of spines. Spines, solitary or in pairs, also exist on the upper angle towards the base of the pinniferous part. *Pinnæ* very spreading, alternate or often sub-opposite, rather distant, linear-lanceolate, largest eighteen-twenty inches long, ten-eleven lines broad, acute, or acuminate into a cirrhose bristle, dark green, shining above, white below; central vein above sub-carinate, from the middle upwards on both sides furnished with distant stout bristles, margins very bristly and pungent, as also are the points, which are sometimes bifid.

Spadices about five feet long, pendulous; much attenuated towards the apex, peduncles, where naked, smooth, compressed, greenish, shining. *Spathes* four-six inches long, tubular, clavate, with split erect limbs two-three inches long, often blackened, withered, armed with scattered spreading black spines, except the uppermost which are nearly or quite unarmed. Lower flowering branches often decompound, 2-3 feet in length, upper simple, their spathes short, unarmed, split, blackened. *Spikes* five-six inches long, (younger ones rather flattened,) with a tendency to be gyrate; direction of flowering inverted. *Bractea* rather closely imbricated.

Flowers rather large, greenish, oblique, surrounded at the base by a short cup concealed in the bracte, oblique in front, emarginate and sub-bicarinate behind. *Calyx* scarcely longer than the bracte, ovate, and 3-partite to the middle, not striate; segments slightly scurfy. *Corolla* three times longer than the calyx, down to which it is divided

into three oblong-lanceolate, acute, ascending segments: where it is enclosed in the calyx, fleshy. *Stamina* united to the corolla up to its segments. *Filaments* thence shortly monadelphous, (sometimes two filaments are united to each other nearly to the anthers,) angular, smooth, as long as the corolla. *Anthers* linear, exserted.

Rudiment of the *pistillum* long, angular, of three abortive carpels united to the middle, often with bifid points.

Female unknown.

This is a very handsome species, and well marked by its erect stems, dark brown almost black spines, leaves, which are white underneath, and long, pendulous male spadices, with the primary spathes armed. I should have been inclined to refer it to Roxburgh's *C. erectus*,* had the white-

* I subjoin Roxburgh's description of this species and of his *C. humilis*, probably referrible to this section; also Martius's character, etc. of *C. scipionum*.

C. erectus, R.

Shrubby, erect, no flagelli. *Leaflets* rather remote, equidistant, opposite and alternate, linear-lanceolar. *Spines* subverticelled. *Spadix* compound. *Berries* oblong.

Sun-gotta, the vernacular name in Silhet, where it grows with an erect trunk, like the true palms, of about fifteen feet in height; when divested of the sheaths, from three to four inches in circumference; and the joints from two to three inches long. The poorer natives use the seed as a substitute for areca.

C. humilis, R.

Shrubby, not scandent nor flagelliferous, *Leaflets* lanceolar, smooth, many-nerved. *Spines* few, but long and stroug.

A native of Chittagong.

C. Scipionum: *caudice robusto, articulis tripedalibus subulatis rutilis nitidis; frondibus breviusculis, vaginis rhachibusque aculeatis, pinnis — —; spadice crasso decomposito, ramulis brevibus paucifloris; baccis —*

C. Scipionum, Lour. Flor. Cochinch. I. p. 210. No. 3. Edit. Willd. I. p. 260. Lam. Encyclop. VI. p. 304. No. 3. Rees. Cycl. No. 3. Schult. Syst. Veg. VII. 2. p. 1326. No. 2, (exclusis synonymis Pluk., Rheed., Rumph.) Spreng. Syst. Veg. II p. 17. No. 9. *Arundo Rotang*, Pis. Mant. p. 188. c. icone (fide Loureiri.)

Haec species scipiones suppeditat omnium elegantissimos, colore rutilo vel obscurius lutescente ac nitore insignes, unico plerumque articulo constantes.

In syivis Peninsulae Malaianae ex utraque parte freti Malaccensis, unde abundanter in Sinas et in Europam exportatur: Loureiro. In Cochinchina dicitur "Hebtou." Martius.

This I imagine is the well known Malacca cane. The Plant does not appear to occur about Malacca itself, and I was informed that the canes are imported chiefly from Siak, on the opposite coast of Sumatra.

ness of the under surface of the pinnæ been mentioned in his description. It is closely allied to the succeeding species.

** *Saepius scandentes. Flagelliferae vel spadice abortivo vel fertilis apice extenso.*

15. (5.) *C. longisetus, (n. sp.)* Subcaulis erectus, spinis petioli rectis (nigris) inferioribus seriatis, pinnis fasciculatis linearibus (long. bipedalibus lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ uncialibus) plurifariis supranitentibus 1-carinatis, vena centrali subtus setas longissimas gerente, spadice decomposito longissimo nutanti-pendulo spathis primariis infimis armatis secundariis glabris abbreviatis quasi truncatis, spicis rectiusculis compressis.

HAB.—Male Plant said to have been introduced from Pegu with *C. arborescens*. Flowers in the cold season.

DECR.*—A tufted stemless palm, with the habit of young specimens of *C. arborescens*. *Leaves* slightly arched, often with the blade turned edgeways, total length 11-12 feet. *Petioles* armed throughout the lower naked part, which is about three and half to four feet in length, with seriate, unequal, flat spines, black from a white base. The vagina has them longer but less seriate, and presents also especially towards the margins lines of bristles. Towards the apex of the petiole the spines are solitary, and confined to the lower convex face. *Pinnæ* fasciculate, but from the fascicles not being distant, this is not so apparent at first sight as in some others, plurifarious, some crossing over the others, all are arched and nodding, two feet in length, one inch seven lines in breadth, coriaceous, convex and shining above and with one carina, and occasionally a lateral bristle-bearing vein on each side, underneath the central vein presents very long bristles; margins setoso-dentate, apex hispid.

Spadices very long, whip-shaped, nodding-pendulous, flagellus humifuse or trailing over the neighbouring shrubs, armed with the usual aculei. *Branches* pendulous, distant. *Spathes* with very long

* The flowers are described from dried specimens.