

been prepared from plants growing a long time ago in the Gardens ; these, had the petioles been flagelliferous, I should have referred to *C. latifolius*.

The inflorescence varies a good deal as to smoothness ; in some of the more advanced specimens, the margins of the bractes even are nearly smooth.

It approaches especially by its inflorescence to *C. latifolius*, but that plant has flagelliferous petioles.

26. (16) *C. insignis*, (n. sp.) aculeis vaginarum sparsis conico-subulatis, petiolorum infra pinnas dorsalibus uncinatis intra pinnas supra medium marginalibus superadditis, pinnis distanter et irregulariter alternis (senis cum terminali æquilaterali profunde biloba) cuneato-lanceolatis vel obovatis subtus concavis glaucis apice obtusiusculo tantum setigeris.

HAB.—Malacca, E. Fernandez. Malayan name, *Rotang Bhattoo*.

DESCR.\*—*Stem* slender, not thicker than a common quill, or including the sheaths about four lines in diameter. *Sheaths* about a span long, with a few scattered conical subulate prickles. *Leaves* 19-20 inches long ; *petiole* below the pinnæ about 5 inches long, roundish, above triangular, armed throughout along the centre of under surface with small hooked prickles, and above the middle of the pinniferous part with similar ones along the margins ; *pinnæ* irregularly and distantly alternate, five in number, exclusive of the terminal equilateral deeply bilobed one, cuneato-lanceolate, sessile, distinctly concave underneath with inflexed margins, glaucous-carinate above, with many parallel veins and transverse venules, and a short obtuse point, which is the only part bearing bristles. *Flagellus* united to the sheaths high up, very slender (the longest about a foot long) armed with the ordinary prickles.

\* Specimens : an entire upper part of a stem, not in flower.



This appears to me a very distinct species, it may be taken perhaps as a passage to *Ceratolobus*. At first sight it is not altogether unlike *C. gracilis* of Roxburgh.

\* \* \* *Scandentes. Petioli flagelliferi.*

27. (17) *C. latifolius*, spinis vaginarum subverticillatis, petiolis aculeatis, pinnis fasciculatis lanceolatis (long. 16-uncialibus lat. 3-uncialibus) 5-7 veniis supra convexis utrinque esetosis, spadice supra-decomposito spathisque aculeatis, corolla calycem triplo excedente.\*

*C. latifolius. Roxb. Fl. Ind. 3. p. 775. Icones. Suppt. 5. t. 17. Mart. Palmæ. p. 208.*

*Katu-tsjurel. Hort. Malab. xii. t. 65. fid. Roxb. MSS.*

“Korak Bet of the natives of Chittagong, where it is indigenous, and runs over trees to an immense length. When freed from the sheaths of the leaves it is about as thick as a slender walking cane. Plants introduced by Mr. W. Roxburgh, in 1801, into the Botanic Garden, flowered for the first time in November and December 1809, when they had attained to the height of about forty feet.

*Spines* numerous on the stems, sub-verticilled, very large, flat and divaricate. On the flagelli fascicled and recurved. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate, from six to twelve feet long including the whip or flagellus, which terminates the common petiole as in many of Rumphius's figures; and the leaf of his *Palmijuncus equestris*, vol. v. t. 56. is tolerably like that of my plant, but their size is very different. *Leaves* in seven or eight remote fascicles, of three or four each, broad-lanceolate, very erect, many-nerved, smooth on both sides; with the margins triflingly spinous-dentate, and the upper surface always convex, from ten to eighteen inches long, and from three to six broad. *MALE. Spadix* supra-decompound; all the divisions bifarious. *Flowers* small, of a greenish yellow, each sitting in a cup composed of two concave sheathing bractes. *Calyx* 3-toothed. *Corol* 3-parted. *Filaments* six, inserted on the imperforated base of

\* Char: ex Icône Roxburghiana citata.