

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.

sheaths, and lacerated scarios limbs, primary ones armed below with stout aculei like those of the spadix, above with a few slender straight spines, those of the branches truncate and unarmed.

Spikes about six inches long and about two inches distant, distichous. *Bractea* annular, amplexent, with scarcely any limb. Cup concealed by the bractea, oblique, emarginate behind, where it adheres to the spike.

Flowers closely bifarious, oblique and curved. *Calyx* a little longer than the bractea, with three, short, half ovate teeth. *Corolla* nearly three times longer, tube narrow, nearly as long as the calyx; segments linear oblong. *Stamina* six, apparently* attached to the faux, *filaments* about as long as the petals. *Anthers* deeply sagittate, versatile. *Rudiment* of a *pistillum* cylindrical, tripartite, nearly as long as the tube of the corolla.

This species is closely related to *C. arborescens*, from young specimens of which it is scarcely distinguishable at first sight. The armature is much the same, otherwise its pinnæ, which are never white underneath, and the flagelliferous spadix abundantly distinguish it. In these Gardens, it appears to have been always confounded with the above-mentioned species, so much so, that although it is very ornamental and easily propagated by its off-sets, from which (as in *C. arborescens*;) its densely tufted appearance arises, there does not appear ever to have been more than one plant in the Garden.

From the succeeding species, with which it agrees in the great length of the spadix, it is abundantly distinct.

16. (6) *C. ornatus*,† spinis (inferis) petioli pinniferi uncinatis (albis,) pinnis æquidistantibus lineari-lanceolatis (long. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ pedalis lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ uncialibus) supra 3-5 carinatis carina cen-

* In reality only adhering as usual to the cohering parts of the corolla.

† There is another Malacca species found about Ching, which appears to approach this. The following is a description from living specimens out of flower.

A large climber. *Sheaths* green, armed on the dorsa with very broad deflexed seriate or solitary spines. *Flagellus* very long. *Ligula* distinct. *Petiole* near the