

Erica Blancheana L. Bolus (§ *Gamochlamys*) (*Ericaceæ-Eri-coideæ*). *Fruticulus* sat gracilis, dense diffuseque ramosus, ad 60 cm. altus; rami ramulique pubescentes, pilis patentibus inæquilongis, sæpe glanduliferis, albidis, internodiis sæpe ad 1 cm., vel in ramulis ultimis 1-2 mm., longis. *Folia* adscendentia vel patentia, 3-nata, nunc cordato-ovata, marginibus levissime revolutis, nunc lanceolata vel linearia, marginibus valde revolutis, margines versus sparse pilosa, ciliata, ciliis sæpe minute glanduliferis, cum petiolo 1 mm. longo, ad 5 mm., sæpius 2-3 mm., longa. *Flores* 3-nati, ramulos breves laterales terminantes. *Pedunculi* pilosi, pilis minute glanduliferis, 3-5-4 mm. longi, parum infra medium 2-bracteati, bractea tertia prope basin interdum addita circa 1 mm. longa. *Calyx* obconicus herbaceus viscidus, 1.5 mm. longus, segmentis usque ad medium connatis, ovatis carinatis, obscure ciliolatis, tubo æquilongis. *Corolla* urceolata glabra viscida, pallide rosea, 2 mm. longa vel parum ultra, lobis patentibus rotundatis, 0.5 mm. longis. *Antheræ* manifestæ vel e tubo corollæ leviter exsertæ, parum supra basin dorsifixæ, oblique ovatæ, subacutæ, circa 1 mm. longæ, muticæ, poro dimidium æquante. *Ovarium* 4-loculare, superne leviter ampliatum, apice 1.25 mm. diam., fere truncatum et inconspicue 16-costatum, costis hispidis, setis sat longis, inferne glabrum, ovulis albis; stylus ad 2 mm. longus, stigmatibus peltato, saturate rubro, margine subundulato, medio 4 processibus erectis brevibus onustum, 1 mm. diam. vel parum ultra.

Hab. Cape Province: Cape Peninsula, in a marsh at Hester's Dam, 4 miles west of Smitswinkel Bay, fl. May, *T. M. Salter* (Bolus Herbarium, No. 18912; also in Herb. Kew. and Herb. Mus. Brit.).

A very distinct species which probably has been overlooked hitherto on account of its insignificant flowers and marshy habitat. It is named in honour of Mrs. Blanche Humphrey Smith, an ardent collector and student of the flora of the Cape Peninsula.

(To be continued.)

ANNOTATIONES SYSTEMATICÆ.

BY A. J. WILMOTT, B.A., F.L.S.

II. NOVITATES EX HISPANIA.

Lactuca singularis, sp. nov.—Humilis, subintegrifolia, floribus cœruleis.

Quantum fructus nullos vidi habitusque inter *Lactucas* est singularis, foliis tamen habituque generis adeo variantibus ob anthodium cum anthodeo *Lactucæ* omnino congruens hanc speciem recte in hoc genere positam censeo.

Humilis (specimina mea 8-10 cm. alta), anthodii squamarum apicibus exceptis glaberrima. *Radix* inter lapides longe descendens sæpe crassa pluriceps. *Folia* glabra glauca subtus cæsi-viridia pur-

pureo-suffusa; *surculorum* foliorum radicalium *laminæ* subintegræ obtuse spatulato-ellipticæ in petiolum attenuatæ; petioli laminis subæquantes basi denuo dilatati, in vaginam scariosam attenuati; foliorum radicalium seniorum cauliumque laminæ apice magis acutatæ dentibus paucis acutis parvis vel petiolum versus haud raro majoribus; *folia caulina* figura variabilia auriculato-amplexicaulia, auriculis rotundatis subcochleariformibus. *Inflorescentia* divaricatim ramosa, ramis inferioribus iterum ramosis, foliis parvis bracteiformibus instructa, itaque anthodiis solitariis quasi pedicello minute 2-3-foliato circa 1 cm. longo sublati. *Anthodia* nondum expansa obtusè ellipsoidea 12-13 mm. longa et (siccata) 4-5 mm. lata; squamis externis parvis ovatis, internis lanceolatis apice albo-tomentosis, omnibus obtusis hyalino-marginatis margine et alibi purpureo-suffusis; ligulæ splendide cœruleæ orbem 3 cm. diam. formantes; antheræ exsertæ; styli cœrulei. *Fructus* . . . ; pappus primo albus nitidus, deinde stramineus.

Habitat in primario Sierræ Nevadæ jugo (in Prov. Almeria)—locis lapidosis ad septentrionem versis, haud procul ab cacumine "Cerro de Almirez" dicto (Wilmott & Lofthouse, 25 Jun. 1926); holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit.

It should be noted that the "Cerro de Almirez," in common with some other names and localities, is wrongly placed on the Spanish military map of the area. This part of the Sierra Nevada appears to be almost unexplored, since, in addition to these errors and the absence of any indication of the limestone outcrop above Beires on the geological map published for the International Geological Congress in Spain, 1926, several plants previously unknown so far south were found in the neighbourhood.

Linaria angustealata, sp. nov. *L. satureioidi* Boiss. (Voy. Esp. 463, t. 133; Willk. & Lange, Prodr. Fl. Hisp. ii. 570) per-similis sed his notis omnino aliena:—seminibus nigris minutis (circa .5 mm. longis) forma de oblonga in subtriangularem transeunte, vel totis vel aliqua tantum ex parte anguste albo-marginatis. Aliis notis cum *L. satureioide* fere congruens, sed calycis segmenta aliquanto breviora nec pro rata angustiora (quare primo aspectu latiora videntur) capsulam subæquantia vel interdum aliquantulo breviora: corolla magis aurantiaca ut in tabula Boisseriana.

Habitat in Prov. Granatensis tribus locis prope "Monachil" et "Purche" (Wilmott & Lofthouse, 14 Jun. 1926); etiam in faucibus flum. "Dilar" prope "Dilar" (Wilmott & Lacaita, 7 Jun. 1927; holotypus in Herb. Mus. Brit.).

This is so nearly identical with *L. satureioides* that I have hesitated before describing it as a new species. But the characters of the seed have been so universally used in the subdivision of this genus that until a fresh classification is adopted this plant must be placed in a series apart from *L. satureioides*. From the frequency with which species extremely similar in everything but the seed are widely separated in the classification of this genus, it appears probable that the existing arrangement is unnatural. There is no *prima facie*