

mes. It is of no beauty, and was raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society from seeds procured by Major Mitchell in one of his expeditions into the interior of New Holland.

107. PĪCRĪS barbarōrūm.

P. barbarorum; sparsè hispida, foliis ciliatis supra nitidis scabriusculis radicalibus spathulato-lanceolatis subdentatis caulinis oblongis sessilibus amplexicaulibus recurvis dentatis integrisque, caule stricto ramoso, involucri foliolis lineari-lanceolatis acutis apice vel secus dorsum serie simplici pilorum longorum reflexorum appendiculatis, achæniis badiis longè rostratis transversè rugosissimis disci sterilibus.

This remarkable, but not beautiful, plant was found by Major Mitchell in his latest journey into the interior of Australia, and was raised from that officer's seeds in the garden of the Horticultural Society. It forms one of the very few Cichoraceous plants known in New Holland, and, along with two other species of the same genus, one of which is noticed by M. De Candolle, gives to Australia another of the very few features which that country possesses in common with Europe. It is an erect, branched plant, nearly 3 feet high, and is what is mentioned by Major Mitchell at p. 148 of the second volume of his work on Australia, as having been found by him par-boiled, as a part of the food of the natives. It seems to be only an annual, and is about as fit for food as a sow-thistle. The other species to which allusion has just been made is a native of Van Diemen's Land, whence I have received specimens from my invaluable correspondent, Ronald Gunn, Esq. (No. 115). It is like *P. hieracioides* in appearance, but has longer narrower leaves, larger flower-heads, and an exceedingly rough surface, on which account it may be called

108. PĪCRĪS asperrimā.

P. asperrima; pilis duris brevibus rigidis glochidatis exasperata, foliis inferioribus lanceolatis dentatis in petiolum angustatis superioribus linearibus longissimis margine scaberrimis, caule laxè paniculato pedunculis subbracteatis scaberrimis monocephalis elongatis, involucri foliolis lineari-lanceolatis dorso spinuloso-crinitis, achæniis