

brevi subumbelliformi nuda squamigera, involucri squamis exterioribus brevissimis, interioribus filiformibus glabrescentibus margine scariosis, acheniis turbinatis costulatis subpapillosis, pappo 4-5-setoso, squamulis intermediis plurimis interjectis.

HAB. In summo cacumine Montis *Verede* ins. *S. Vincentii* (*Th. Vogel*, n. 53. Junio, 1841, spec. 2. florifera et fructifera).

134. *Urospermum picroides*, Desf. *Cat. hort. Par. ed. 1. p. 90.* DC. *Prodr. 7. p. 116.* *Tragopogon picroides*, *L. Sp. Pl. 1111.*—Ic. *Lamck. Ill. t. 646. f. 3.*

HAB. In herb. ins. Cap. Vir. (*Mus. reg. Par.*)

135. *Lactuca nudicaulis*, Murr. *N. comm. Geett. 3. p. 74.* C. H. Schultz, Bip. *in Linnæa*, 15. p. 725. *Chondrilla nudicaulis*, *Linn. Mant. p. 278.* *Microrhynchus nudicaulis*, *Less. Syn. p. 139.* DC. *Prodr. 7. p. 180. excl. var. β.*—Ic. *Murr. l. c. t. 4.*

HAB. In saxosis ins. *S. Jacobi* (*J. D. Hooker*, n. 202. Nov. 1839. spec. fructifera.)

Dr. Schultz rightly observes that the original *M. nudicaulis*, Less. is a mere section of *Lactuca*, distinguished solely by its achenia having a beak shorter than in the other species. We shall show hereafter that the remaining species, placed by DC. in this genus, together with his variety  $\beta$ . of the original species, belong to the genus *Rhabdotheca*, Cass. *Microrhynchus* therefore must be entirely abandoned.

136. *Sonchus oleraceus*,  $\alpha$ . et  $\beta$ . *Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 1116.* *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Koch, Syn. (ed. 2.) 2. p. 497.*—Ic. *Hayne, Arzneigen, t. 48.*

HAB. Ad apicem montis cujusdam in valle *S. Dominici* ins. *S. Jacobi* (*J. D. Hooker*, n. 203. Nov. 1839, spec. fructiferum) in cultis ins. *S. Vincentii* ad alt. 500 ped. (*Th. Vogel*, n. 68. sp. flor.) et in cultis ins. *S. Antonii* (*Th. Vogel*, n. 36. sp. fructiferum, Junio, 1841.)

137. *Sonchus Daltoni*, Webb; caule brevi crasso lignoso apice foliosissimo, foliis anguste lanceolatis apice attenuatis runcinato-lobatis lobis latis rotundatis denticulatis

glabris utrinque viridibus, petiolo basi incrassato coriaceo amplexicauli, caulinis oblongis acutis basi in appendicem rotundato-cordiformem amplexicaulem dilatatis, inflorescentia umbelliformi, capitulis rotundatis, involucri ovato-rhomboidi squamis acutis glabris margine minutissime denticulatis.

*Sonchum congestum*, Link, refert sed involucri squamæ valde diversæ.—Ic. Tab. nost. X.

Docto atque indefesso Josepho Dalton Hooker orbem Antarcticam jam visuro ejusque floram illustraturo stirpem inter primas quas Britannia relictâ compulit sacram dicatamque voluimus.

HAB. In cacumine collis abrupti alt. 1500 ped. in valle *S. Dominici* ins. *S. Jacobi* (*J. D. Hooker*, n. 199. Nov. 1839) et in ins. *S. Vincentii* copiosus ad apicem Montis *Verede* (*Th. Vogel*, Junio, 1841. sp. flor.)

TAB. X. *Fig.* 1. floret; *f.* 2. achæmium :—both *magnified*.

#### RHABDOTHECA, *Cass.*

Great confusion has all along existed in the classification of the plants attributed by DC. to the genus *Microrhynchus*, founded originally by Lessing on the second species of *Lomatolepis*, *Cass.* viz. *L. (Chondrilla, L.) nudicaulis*, *Cass.* To the genus thus constituted by Lessing from this single plant, De Candolle appended in his first section three others, *Sonchus divaricatus*, *Desf.*, as a mere var. of *M. nudicaulis*, *Less.*, (we made the same mistake in the *It. Hisp.*), *M. patens*, *DC.* and *M. asplenifolius*, *ejusd.* The original *M. nudicaulis*, and perhaps *M. patens*, alone truly belong to the genus. *M. nudicaulis*,  $\beta$  *divaricatus* (*S. divar.* *Desf.*) is in reality a very distinct species, in which, as in the cognate species, *M. asplenifolius*, the pappus is entirely sessile, there being at no time any appearance of beak either in the ovary or fruit. These plants, therefore, require to be removed from their present position; and we must see to what genus they can be conveniently attached.

The first was erroneously supposed by De Candolle



Madely Prater 5 Melancon S. Strand

*Sonchus Daltoni*, Webb.