

Fruit as though stalked by the cylindrical tube of the calyx, surrounded at the base by the perianth, oblong, red, one-seeded. *Seed* ovate, intrant process curved towards the middle of the dorsum. *Albumen* horny, on a transverse section horse-shoe-shaped. *Embryo* about central.

This species appears to vary a good deal; it is not improbable that two species lurk under this name. Some of my Malacca specimens have the trunk armed with the hardened bases of the petioles, slenderer spadices and considerably smaller fruit.

It approaches in the leaves to *L. peltata*, especially in the division of the ends of the pinnæ, but it is otherwise obviously distinct; it is the only species I know that forms tufts. Its nearest affinity is with *L. paludosa*.

Rumph's figure* (Hb. Amb. 1. t. 9.) quoted for this appears to me to be a distinct species, particularly as regards the spathes and the erect simple spikes.

55. (2) *L. paludosa*, (n. sp.) trunco sub-lævi 8-12-pedali, petiolis apice inermibus, lamina flabelliformi, pinnis 7-9, lateralibus apice obliquis profunde et acute 3-4 lobis, lobis bipartitis, reliquis truncatis lobis 4-5, (vel terminali 7-8) latis brevibus bifidis, spadice foliorum circiter longitudine, ramis spicas plures nutantes secundas gerentibus, floribus glabris solitariis turbinatis, calyce cyathiformi integriusculo corolla sub-duplo brevior, ovario depresso-turbinato.

HAB.—Low sandy wet places along the sea-coast, about Tanjong Cling, Koondoor, and Pulo Bissar, Malacca; associated with Pandanus, Eugenia, Diospyros, Helospora, etc. In flower February, 1842.

DESCR.—*Trunk* 8-12 feet high, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, unarmed and almost without marks of annuli, except towards the apex

* See Mart. Palm. p. 236. adnot. where the name *L. Rumphii* is proposed for this species.

where they are incomplete. *Crown* moderate. *Rete* of rather stout, rich brown fibres. *Ligula* linear, one inch long, gradually attenuate towards the apex. *Petiole* $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot long, subtrigonal, armed along the margins, except towards the apex, with small, black, horny, conical, curved teeth. *Lamina* flabelliform, rather smaller than that of *L. spinosa*; *pinnæ* 8-10, cuneate, lateral ones oblique at the apex, deeply and acutely 3-4 lobed, lobes bilobed (except the side ones,) the others more or less truncate with 4, (or as in the terminal 5-8,) broad, short, bifid lobes.

Spadix about the same length as the leaves, rather curved. *Spathes* tubular, green, with membranous or scarious lacerated mouths. *Branches* of the spadix bearing 5-7 spikes, which are 4-6 inches long, curved, secund, generally nodding, slightly puberulous, often appearing as if they arose separately from within the mouth of the spathe.

Flowers solitary, sessile, of a turbinate form, smaller than usual. *Calyx* cup-shaped, half the length of the corolla, nearly entire, irregularly split at the expansion of the flower. *Corolla* (in bud) urceolate, about one-third longer than the calyx, divided to the middle into three, cordate ovate segments. *Annulus* of the *stamina* white, nearly entire, projecting considerably above the faux of the corolla. *Filaments* (free) short, setiform. *Anthers* versatile, oblong, pale brown. *Ovarium* depressed, turbinate, with a horny sculptured vertex; carpels adhering by the style. *Ovula* solitary, erect, anatropous. *Style* subulate, rather shorter than the ovarium. *Stigma* simple. *Fruit* not seen.

This species approaches to *L. spinosa*, but is abundantly distinct by its smooth stem, which does not look much like the stem of a palm, and by the short smooth turbinate flowers.

The tracts of country in which it is found, form one of the peculiar marks of the Straits' Flora, and are highly contrasted with the muddy littoral tracts, which are covered as usual with Mangrove jungle.

56. (3) *L. peltata*, trunco robusto 3-4 pedali, petiolis per totam longitudinem armatis, lamina orbiculari-peltata, pinnis