

datis, petalis e basi lineari acuminatissimis, fructibus globosis, squamarum apicibus longis persistentibus fimbriatissimis.

HAB.—Upper Assam.

DESCR.*—The specimens of the *spadix* are larger, the branches very ferruginous, 2-3½ feet long. *Spathes* 2½-3 inches long, shape not ascertained from their being much lacerated and split, and partly deficient.

Fruit (when dry,) of a rich ferruginous brown colour, 11-12 lines in diameter, surrounded at the base by a calyx of three ovate-oblong sepals and as many petals, which are very long and acuminate from a linear base, terminated by a style tripartite almost to the base with subulate connivent branches; one-celled, very villous from the highly ciliate, fimbriate, split, recurved points of the scales. *Seed* similar to that of the succeeding, but a little larger. *Albumen* cartilaginous, solid, its tissue radiating from the centre. *Embryo* basilar.

I have under the succeeding species noted the differences by which this appears to be distinguishable. The fruit is a good deal like that of *P. elongata*, judging from Martius' figure,† but the scales are so fimbriate, that it has quite a woolly appearance.

48. (3) *P. Khasiyana*, (n. sp.) pinnis ——— spathis ovatis apicem versus obcuneatis, sepalis (fl. fæm.) sub-distinctis planis glabris, petalis e basi lanceolata acuminatis, fructibus rostrato-cuspidatis, squamarum fimbriatarum apicibus deciduis.

HAB.—Khasiya Hills.

* Specimens of a *spadix* in fruit marked by Dr. Wallich as “*Zalacca*, specimens received from Major Jenkins, March 1840, from Upper Assam.”

† *Palmæ*. loc. cit.

DESCR.*—*Spathes* of the peduncle with erect oblong-lanceolate limbs. Flower-bearing branches 1-2 feet long, secund, pendulous. *Spathes* at base half amplexant, rather distant, distichous, laxly imbricated; outline obovate, towards the apex broadly obtuse, margins below this part incurved, (so that they are very concave,) two or three times longer than the spaces between them. *Spikes* concealed by the *spathes*, two or three times shorter than them, as usual furfuraceous, 3-7 flowered.

Flowers distichous, large. *Calyx* flat, small, divided almost to the base into three triangular mucronate smooth teeth. *Corolla* divided almost to the base into three ascending, lanceolate, acuminate segments, four to four and a half lines long. *Stamina* six, with very broad, flattened, short filaments, and small effete anthers. *Ovarium* broadly globose, covered with exceedingly numerous, shortish, very fimbriate scales with multifid points, 3-celled. *Style* very short, stout, with three stout, subulate, spreading branches as long as the petals, channelled and stigmatic on their inner faces.

Spathes of the fruit-bearing spadices spreading, rarely perfect, generally much lacerated or deficient. *Fruit* surrounded at the base by the calyx, and corolla now flattened out, apex attenuated into the style; rostrato-apiculate, otherwise round, about one inch in diameter, dark brown; scales very numerous, rather small, either nearly smooth, or with ciliate margins and recurved split fimbriate points; when not much rubbed it has a woolly appearance. *Seed* covered with a rather thick, brown, cellular spongy substance. *Albumen* solid, horny, of cells radiating from the centre. *Embryo* of the ordinary shape, basilar.

This would appear nearly allied to the preceding from which it differs in the smaller *spathes*, the very small calyx with minute triangular teeth, the broader petals, the brown, not rust-coloured fruit, which is smaller, and not by any means so villous, the points of the scales being less fimbriate and often deciduous.

* Specimens of a female spadix in flower, and part of a spadix in fruit; the latter found among the collections here, without any note of its locality.