

pedunculo inermibus laxis extus furfuraceo-glandulosus in fibras facile solutis, ramis primariis circ. 6 spathæ subæquilongis recurvis tomento fulvo derasili obtectis inferne compositis superne simplicibus crassis flexuosis, ramulis tetragonis densifloris subbipollicaribus spathellis membranaceis laxis acuminatis fultis, bracteis ovatis acuminatis fibroso-nervosis; fructus ellipsoidei conspicue umbonati 6 lin. longi orthostichis 18 singulo e squamis 12-14 (inclusis summis depauperatis) conflato, squamis esulcatis fulvo-flaventibus acumen versus rufo-brunneis margine eleganter fimbriato-ciliatis, seminibus subcompresso-ellipsoideis, albumine extus subtuberculato intus latere chalazam spectante conspicue excavato æquabili, embryone exacte basilari.

Juxta fontes rivi ad Taitamtuk, ins. Hongkong, sub initio mensis Novembris 1873, legit Dr. G. Dods. (Herb. propr., n. 18373.)

This, which seems uncommon, for I only know about half a dozen plants on the island, is apparently without near relations. I am not aware that any other species of this section is known with clustered frond-segments. *C. fasciculatus*, Roxb., and a few others distinguished by this character belong either to the *Loriferi* or the *Cirrhiferi*. The fruit, if wounded, exudes a juice which hardens into a transparent red Dragon's-blood.

2. CALAMUS (*Eucalamus, Loriferi*) WALKERI, *sp. nov.*—Frondebis petiolatis 3-4 pedibus ecirrhosis, petiolo inferne rotundato-complanato superne triquetro spinis validis rectis v. recurvis quandoque pollicaribus apice nigrescentibus subtus armato, segmentis 30-40 jugis decrescentibus suboppositis intervallo circ. pollicari separatis flaventi-viridibus ensiformibus acuminatis 8-20 poll. longis 6-12 lin. latis terminali sæpe ultra medium bifido supra costa nervisque duobus reliquis paulo validioribus ei et marginibus fere intermediis aculeolis distantibus setiformibus obsitis aculeolisque paucis nunc in pagina inferiori occurrentibus, spadiceis feminei in lorum elongatum dorso spinis semiverticillatis in cupulam connatis horridum producti decompositi spathis primariis cum petiolo aculeatis haud inflatis acutis præter marginem apicalem dense et grosse setoso-ciliatum glabris, ramis primariis 2-4 spatham multum superantibus flexuosis erectis subglabris ramulos circ. 40 divaricatos densifloros satis tenues 1-2 pollicares proferentibus, spathellis laxis rigide membranaceis margine ciliatis, bracteis præter molem minorem spathellis conformibus, ovariis stigmatibus papillosis crassis divergentibus coronatis, fructus ovoidei stigmatum basi apiculati 5 lin. longi orthostichis 18 singulo e squamis 8-10 (summis imperfectis computatis) esulcatis eburneo-stramineis æqualiter et anguste fusco-marginatis composito, seminibus compressis, albumine extus grosse gyroso-tuberculato intus æquabili ad chalazam non excavato, embryone exacte basilari.

In insula Hongkong, m. Augusto 1873, fructiferum legit centurio A. L. Walker. (Herb. propr. n. 18225.)

Not uncommon in several parts of the island, according to its discoverer. The nearest relatives of this plant appear to be *C. viminialis*, Willd. and cognate species.

3. CALAMUS (*Damonorops, Cymbospathæ*) MARGARITÆ, *sp. nov.*—Caudice primum erecto dein vagante 15-pedali et ultra basi diametro 3-pollicari aculeis atro-fuscis rectis complanatis pollicaribus deflexis spiritaliter zonatim dispositis aliisque acicularibus minoribus confertis

horrido, frondibus inter se intervallo 3-6 pollicum distantibus breviter petiolatis 6-10 pedalibus cirrhiferis, vaginis inferne incrassatis deorsum tumulentibus aculeis complanatis armatis cum petiolorum basi indumento rufo furfuraceo deliquescente vestito, petiolo subtus rotundato parcius aculeato supra plano aculeis complanatis virentibus seriatis sæpiusque confluentibus obsesso, rachi subtus rotundata spinis recurvis apice nigricantibus cupulatum semiverticillatis horrida supra per dimidiam longitudinem complanata dein ad frondis apicem usque carinata spinis brevibus rectiusculis densiuscule obsita, segmentis 50-75 jugis suboppositis flaveni-viridibus ensiformibus acuminatis 12-18 poll. longis (mediis longioribus) 6-10 lin. latis supra costa nervisque duobus v. quatuor aculeis setiformibus præditis subtus margineque versus segmenti apicem aculeolis parvis obsitis, cirrho subtus spinis cupulatum connatis armato, spadicibus femineis solitariis subsessilibus erectis ramosis circ. 9 pollices longis, spathis membranaceis duabus tribusve exterioribus aculeis atrofusis distantibus complanatis patentire flexis armatis cymbiformibus ventre apertis apice in rostrum acuminatum complanatum lamina triplo brevius productis interioribus inermibus planis, ramis glabris robustis flexuosis ancipiti-compressis, spathellis bracteisque late ovatis acuminatis, bracteolis in cupulam truncatam connexis, floribus distichis, calyce urceolato-campanulato fortiter striato-nervoso obsolete 3-dentato, corollæ laciniis lanceolatis acutiusculis calyce duplo longioribus, stylo crasso stigmatibus revolūtis, fructibus juvenilibus ellipsoideis fusco-olivaceis maturis sphaericis stylo stigmatibusque persistentibus coronatis diametro 10-11 lineali, orthostichis 18-20 singulo e squamis 12-14 (imperfectis inclusis) medio conspicue sulcatis nitidulis fusco-stramineis margine bicolori extus scilicet albo intus fusco præditis composito, seminibus nephroideo-subglobois, albumine extus ruguloso intus profunde ruminato, embryone subbasilari.

Ad latera collium vallem Wongneichung superementium, m. Aprili 1874, legit domina Margarita Dods, digni mariti dignissima conjux, ejusque in pererrationibus botanicis firma et indefessa comes, cujus nomine hanc *Calamorum* nostrorum præcipuam ornavi speciem. (Herb. prop. n. 18407.)

The commonest apparently of the Hongkong Rattans, growing in ravines, amongst rocks, by water-courses and rivulets, often gregariously. I believe its nearest ally to be *D. melanochaetes*, Bl., which, however, has stems upwards of 200 feet long, and differs in many particulars. Within the bract subtending each flower is either the aborted rudiment of a second female, or the scar of a fallen male one; which, the examination of young specimens can alone determine. The nut is scarcely distinguishable in flavour from that of *Areca Catechu*, Linn., and might be used as a substitute. Blume makes the same remark of his *D. calapparius*.

A fourth *Calamus* occurring in the island has short wide frond-segments, irregularly subfasciculate, and may be an ally of *C. gracilis*, Roxb.; but in this fine genus the foliage does not seem to afford any trustworthy clue to affinity. I hope I may procure specimens during the present year, but only two or three plants are known.