

longer, divided nearly to the attenuate fleshy base into three oblong, ovate, erect, ascending segments. *Stamina* as usual united to corolla, above this very shortly monadelphous; *filaments* (free) long, subulate, introflexed in æstivation; *anthers* large, linear-oblong, attached above the middle. *Pollen* yellow. *Pistillum* rudimentary.

In the diffuse, slender, spadix, this species approaches somewhat to *C. leptospadix*, but otherwise is abundantly distinct. In its leaves, excepting the flagellus, it approaches nearest to *C. floribundus*, *Mishmeensis*, and *latifolius*.

SECT. II.—(PIPTOSPATHÆ).

29. (19) *C. verticillaris*, (n. sp.) aculeis vaginarum verticillatis, verticillis zonis vel ternatis, superioris spinis validis planis deflexis, inferiorum duarum setiformibus in annulum alte coalitis, petioli (flagelliferi) pinniferi aculeis subtus fasciculatis uncinatis, supra lineatis dentiformibus irregularibus, pinnis æquidistantibus linearibus (long. 12-13 uncialibus lat. uncialibus) supra carina setigera subtus venulis tribus setigeris, spadicis supra-decompositi erecti pedunculo inermi, spathis persistentioribus binis aculeis subulato-setiformibus armatis, floribus minutis numerosissimis.

HAB.—The interior of Malacca, it was brought to me with the name *Rotang Simote*.

DESCR.*—Scandent. *Stem* with the sheaths about one inch and a half in diameter. *Sheaths* green, armed, generally at short intervals, with complete whorls of flat very sharp deflexed brown-pointed spines; the spaces between the strong spines filled with minute bristles. Under each of the above whorls are two others of very

* Specimens; an entire upper part of a male plant in flower: but with very few flowers remaining.

slender bristles united to each other high up so as to form a ring, these bristles, are firm and thorny, white below where united, above black. These two whorls have an ascending direction, and cross the whorl of deflexed stout spines. The spaces between the whorls generally choked with foreign bodies or occupied by ants. *Petioles* flagelliferous, part below the pinnæ $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet long, flattened, somewhat triangular, armed below with bands or lines (generally complete) of stout thorns, above of small bristles. In the pinniferous part, which is about six feet long, the under flattish face presents the usual clawed thorns, the upper angular face unequal incomplete bands of short tooth-shaped bristles confluent at the base. *Pinnæ* equidistant, generally regularly alternating, linear, about twelve or thirteen inches long, an inch broad, subulate-acuminate : above with a central bristle-bearing carina, below with three veins bearing bristles ; margins rough with bristly teeth.

Spadix about two feet long, or more, erect, axillary, adhering as usual to the next sheath ; about three inches from the axilla presenting two *spathes*, which are somewhat two-keeled, and not very concave, armed on the back by lines of stout bristly prickles : the uppermost spathe is rather the largest, about a span long ; the sheaths are of considerable length, similarly armed. The peduncle itself is unarmed. *Branches* ascending, naked at the base, 4-6 inches long, much divided, divisions rather spreading suffulted by an inconspicuous short brownish spathe with a rather long lanceolate acute limb. *Spikes* very numerous, each scarcely more than an inch long, chesnut-red, each suffulted by a similar but smaller spathe.

Flowers very numerous, about thirty-five to each spike, (of which there are about twelve to the lower divisions of the lower branches,) very minute, exactly distichous. *Bractea* amplectent, with a short rather deflexed limb ; cup nearly entire, shorter than the bractea. *Calyx* cup-shaped of the same texture as the cup, three times longer than it, obscurely three-toothed. *Corolla* (in bud) twice as long as the calyx, depressed at the summit, divided to the base into three oblong segments. *Stamina* 6. A large oblong rudiment of a *Pistillum*.*

* These parts in the specimen are generally destroyed by insects, and the calyx generally is also more persistent than the corolla.

This very remarkable species is evidently allied to *C. mirabilis*, Reinwdt.* to which indeed I should have referred it, had not Reinwardt described his plant as having the long peduncle of the pendulous spathe armed with distichous thorns.

The armature of the sheaths is very curious, and is well characterised by Martius.† It is almost equally distinct by its exceedingly numerous minute flowers, and the great degree of branching of the spadix.

30. (20) *C. Draco*,‡ aculeis vaginarum rectis seriatis petiolorum sparsis, pinnis æquidistantibus lineari-lanceolatis (long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pedibus lat. 7-8 linealibus), spadiceis decompositi erecti pedunculo aculeis seriatis armato, spathis coriaceis infima dorso seriebus crebris aculeorum intermediis secus centrum parce aculeatis summis inermibus, fructibus ovato-rotundis materie resinosa incrustatis.

C. Draco. Willd. 2. p. 203. *Syst. Veget. ed. Schultes*. 7. pt. 2. p. 1323. *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* 3. p. 774. *Martius. Palm.* p. 211. *Palmijuncus Draco*. *Rumph. Hb. Amb.* 5. p. 114. t. 58. f. 1.

HAB.—A native of Sumatra and the Malay Islands. Flowering time March and April. Roxburgh. Penang, Mr. Lewes. *Jarnang* of the Malays of Penang.

DESCR.§—Young *spadices* imbricated with large coriaceous spathes whose margins towards the apex are recurved, almost woody in texture, outside they are ferruginous red, inside chesnut-red. The lowermost much armed with seriate very strong deflexed spines; those next to this are slightly armed along the middle of their backs, the upper ones almost unarmed. Peduncle much armed with stout seriate or fasciculate thorns.

* Mart. Palm. p. 213.

† Loc. cit.

‡ Char. part. e Roxburghio.

§ Specimens of young, and of fruit bearing mature spadices.