

- Nelsonia campestris*, *R. Br.* Herb.
Clerodendron sp. (*near neriifolium, Vahl*). Shrub. (On termite-hills.)
Ocimum gracile, *Benth.* Herb.
Euphorbia Candelabrum, *Trém.* Tree.
 ? *Fluggea microcarpa*, *Blume.* Shrub. (On termite-hills.)
Ficus Sycomorus, *Linn.* Tree.
F. capræfolia, *Del.* Shrub.
Celtis integrifolia, *Lam.* Tree.
Sansevieria guineensis, *Willd.* Herb. (On termite-hills.)
Hæmanthus multiflorus, *Martyn.* Herb. (At foot of termite-hills.)
Hyphæne thebaica, *Mart.* Tree.
BORASSUS FLABELLIFER, *Linn.*, var. *ÆTHIOPICA*, *Warb.* Tree.
Juncellus alopecuroides, *C. B. Clarke.* Herb.
Panicum (*cf. § Brachiaria*).

Descriptions of some New Species, and Notes on other
 Chinese Plants. By W. J. TUTCHER, F.L.S.

[Read 2nd February, 1905.]

THE species mentioned in the following paper were found on the island of Hongkong, with two exceptions—one from Kowloon, and the other from Wei-hai-wei.

NOTES ON THE FLORA.

The island of Hongkong lies just within the tropics, about 22° North latitude and 114° East longitude. It consists of irregular granite mountain-ridges, the principal of which lies east and west, and is broken up into several peaks—Mt. Victoria in the west being the highest, 1800 feet, whilst Mt. Parker in the east is not much less. The area of the island is about 29 square miles. There are two well-marked seasons—the rainy from May to October, and the dry from October to May. The average rainfall is about 85 inches a year, and most of this falls during the south-west monsoon; the dry season corresponds to the north-east monsoon. The hills are intersected with numerous ravines, and it is in these ravines that the vegetation is richest, more especially in the ravines on the north side of the island. There are one or two exceptions to this, as the woods of the Happy Valley on the north-east and those of Little Hongkong on the south side prove. Approaching Hongkong from the south, one is struck with the apparent bareness of the place, and it is not

until one gets near that this idea is dispelled. Most of the vegetation, however, which strikes the eye is due to the work of the Afforestation Department, as millions of *Pinus Massoniana* have been planted during the last 30 years. In the 'Flora Hongkongensis,' published in 1861, Bentham enumerated 1053 species as having been found on the island, 159 of which had not, at that time, been obtained elsewhere. Bentham, however, remarked that probably many of these 159 would be found on the mainland of China when the Flora of that country was investigated. This has proved to be the case, for I suppose that at the present time not more than 50 of these 159 remain peculiar to Hongkong. Since the 'Flora Hongkongensis' was published many additions have been made to the Flora of the island by various collectors, so that at the present time it amounts to about 1400 species. Of these 350 or 400 additional species, about 50 have not been observed out of the island, making a total of about 100 endemic species. No doubt many of these will be found on the adjacent mainland as we get to know more and more of its flora. It is interesting to note that some of the species found in Hongkong have not been procured nearer than Hupeh, a distance of about 600 miles north. I might mention examples in *Machilus macrophylla* and *Limacia sagittata*. In all probability these species will be found in all the intervening country and perhaps still farther north and south. *Rhodoleia Championi*, first discovered by Champion in Hongkong, had not been obtained elsewhere until Dr. Henry collected it in Yunnan, about 1000 miles west of Hongkong. The Indian *Quercus polystachya*, found in Yunnan by Dr. Henry, has been recently collected in Hongkong. Neither of these plants has been collected at any place between these two points, so far as I know. *Lasia heterophylla*, a Cingalese and Indian plant, comes as far east as Tai-mo-shan in the New Territory, and it has been found on the island of Cheung I, just outside of Hongkong harbour, but it has not been found in Hongkong itself. Additional species are constantly being found, and not a year passes but some plant is added to the Flora. Botanizing in Hongkong is a very difficult business, and it will be many years before our knowledge of its Flora is complete. It is quite impossible to get up many of the ravines on account of the huge boulders that block the way. To proceed up the sides one has often to cut a way through masses of Bamboo and strong-growing creepers and shrubs. Many of the sides of the

hills are almost perpendicular, and after cutting a path through to a likely spot, one is often confronted with a perpendicular rock which bars all progress. The only thing to do is to make the assault from another direction; but this will give some idea of how it is species are being constantly added to the Flora and the difficulty of the collector.

Ferns are represented by over 100 species and grasses by nearly as many. There are between 90 and 100 species of Leguminosæ, and between 70 and 80 of Cyperaceæ. The Composites are between 60 and 70 and Orchids about 60. Although many additions are found in almost inaccessible places, others, on the other hand, are obtained in the most unlikely places, such as alongside public roads which are traversed daily. *Sloanea hongkongensis*, for instance, grows quite close to and overhangs a road leading from Mt. Victoria to Aberdeen, a village on the south side of the island. *Lagerstræmia Fordii*, which was first discovered on the island of Lantau, grows close to the road leading from Pokfulum to Aberdeen. A curious instance of overlooking a species which had been found by Champion 50 years ago may here be noticed. Champion stated that *Quercus Eyrei* was abundant in the Wong-nei-cheong wood, east of the Happy Valley; but some years later Hance said he could not understand Champion making such a statement, as he could not find the plant there at all, and came to the conclusion that an oak which he found in the Happy Valley wood was the species Champion referred to. Hance's error is pointed out by Skan in the 'Index Flora Sinensis,' where Hance's plant is described as *Quercus alternata*. All other collectors as well as Hance were unable to find Champion's plant, and the only specimens known were those in the Kew Herbarium. In the spring of last year I was looking up the Hongkong Oaks, and wanted to get living specimens of as many as possible, as some of them were not in the Hongkong Herbarium, so I thought I could not do better than look for *Quercus Eyrei* in the wood mentioned by Champion, where to my surprise I found it without difficulty. It was quite common in the wood, many of the trees being 30 feet high, and some of them overhanging the public road. *Mucuna macrobotrya*, stated by Hance to grow near the Buddhist Temple, Causeway Bay, I have never been able to find, although I have often looked for it.

The general aspect of the Hongkong Flora is that of a more northern latitude, although most of the species are tropical.

This is in a great measure due to the abundance of the Pine-tree, which is by far the commonest tree in the island. Generally speaking, the shrubs and trees have a stunted appearance, and that luxuriance which one associates with the tropics is entirely wanting. This is accounted for by the poorness of the soil, which is nearly all disintegrated granite, and makes it all the more remarkable that so large a number of species should be found on such a small island. Showy flowering shrubs and creepers are exceedingly numerous and the flowers are produced in the greatest abundance. In every month of the year the hillsides are bright with something or other.

Perhaps there are more shrubs in flower in April and May than at any other time, but even in December and January there are such things as *Eurya japonica*, *Eurya Macartneyi*, and *Litsea citrata* in flower. *Eurya japonica* is a most evil-smelling plant when in flower, and it is not at all uncommon to hear people complain of the bad drains when they pass a specimen of it, as it has exactly that kind of smell. That it will give some people "drain-throat" I can testify, having suffered from it myself in this way.

The New Territory, in which is included the island of Lantao, leased to Great Britain by China in 1898 has an area of about 300 square miles, or ten times the area of Hongkong. The general features are those of Hongkong on a larger scale, as there are several mountain-ridges split up into numerous peaks, the highest of which is Tai-mo-shan, 3000 feet. Between these ridges are several valleys which are highly cultivated. Looking at the southern boundary of the New Territory from Hongkong, it appears almost as barren as Aden, but on closer inspection it is found that there are numerous ravines in which there is a considerable amount of vegetation. Lantao is an island something like Hongkong, the highest peak of which rises to 3050 ft. Many of the ravines are well-wooded and will, no doubt, yield many interesting plants when thoroughly explored, and the same may be said of the ravines on the mainland. *Rubus hexagynus*, an Indian species, has been found on Tai-mo-shan, but nowhere else in China. *Rhododendron Championi* was considered to be confined to Hongkong until it was discovered on one of the hills in the New Territory last year. *Uncaria hispida* was found in Lantao a few years ago and in Hongkong last year, but it is not known from elsewhere in China. *Girtoniera*

nitida, first discovered in Hongkong, was found in Lantao a few years ago, but it is not known from elsewhere. *Rhododendron Fordii* and *Rhododendron Westlandii* have not been found out of Lantao. This gives some idea of what an interesting ground the New Territory is likely to prove.

ECONOMIC BOTANY.

Tree-planting has been carried out on a considerable scale in Hongkong, but owing to the poorness of the soil it has been confined principally to one species, *Pinus Massoniana*. Many other kinds of trees have been tried but without success, unless in particularly favoured situations. A beginning has also been made in the New Territory, and this will probably be considerably extended.

There is very little land suitable for agriculture in Hongkong, but in the New Territory there are some fine level tracts, and there sugar and rice are the principal crops. Within the last few years improved varieties of sugar-cane have been introduced by the Government and are proving a success. Since the British occupation pineapple cultivation has greatly extended on the southern slopes of Tai-mo-shan and on the island of Cheung I. Experimental cotton-growing has been taken up within the last year, but I am not in a position to state with what result.

ILLICIAM DUNNIANUM, *Tutcher*, n. sp.

Frutex 3-4-pedalis. Folia verticillata, lanceolata, acuminata, 4-5 poll. longa, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 poll. lata, supra glabra, subtus pallida; petioli crassi, $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longi, purpurei. Flores solitarii in axillis foliorum dispositi, pedicellis $\frac{3}{4}$ poll. longis (post anthesin longioribus); bracteae purpureae, maximae circiter 1 lineam longae. Perianthii segmenta 17, inaequalia, minute ciliolata, minima $1\frac{1}{2}$ lineas longa, maxima $4\frac{1}{2}$ lineas longa et 3 lineas lata, obtusa, incurva, extus purpurea vel rubella, intus luteo-rubella. Stamina 24, biseriata, antheris filamentis fere aequilongis. Carpella 12, rostrata. Fructus non visus. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 966.)

This species differs from *Illicium micranthum*, Dunn, in having twice the number of stamens and in the greater number of carpels.

The above plant was found growing gregariously on the

banks of a stream at Sam-tam-lo in the British New Territory, Kowloon, in March 1903, and I have named it after Mr. S. T. Dunn, F.L.S., Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Dept., Hongkong, from whom I have received every assistance and encouragement in any botanical work I have undertaken.

CAMELLIA BANKSIANA, Lindl. ?

I have been unable to find a complete description of this plant, but Champion in the 'Kew Journal of Botany,' vol. iii. p. 310, says:—" *Camellia Banksiana*, Lindl., is, I believe, a Hongkong species, but unknown to me. Some specimens found on a hill near Mount Parker, and sent home by Mr. J. Bowring previous to my arrival, were considered as belonging to the *C. Banksiana*. Mr. Bowring mentioned its having sweetly-perfumed flowers, so that it could scarcely be the same as the *C. assimilis*, of which the flowers are scentless, notwithstanding a general affinity in habit and in the white pendulous flowers."

Several specimens of a *Camellia* which were found on Mt. Parker in December, 1903, were referred by me to *C. assimilis*, but Mr. Dunn pointed out that they differed from that species, and on further examination I concurred with him. The specimens differ from *C. assimilis* in having the styles free for a greater distance, the capsule silky-hairy instead of glabrous, the flowers sweet-scented, and in the hairiness of the stamens. From Champion's description quoted above, I am inclined to believe that the specimens belong to *C. Banksiana*. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 968.)

CAMELLIA CRAPNELLIANA, Tutcher, n. sp.

Arbor parva, 15-20-pedalis, ramis cortice lateritio-purpureis, ramulis glabris. Folia 4-5 poll. longa, 1½-2 poll. lata, obovata, emarginate acuminata, serrulata, revoluta, glabra, subcoriacea, venis subtus conspicuis; petioli crassi, circiter ½ poll. longi. Flores in apicibus ramulorum, solitarii, sessiles, albi, 3-4 poll. diametro. Bracteæ orbiculatæ, extus sericeæ. Sepala orbiculata, extus sericea. Petala 6-8, obovata, extus leviter sericea. Styli 3, distincti, glabri. Ovarium lanatum. Fructus ignotus. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 967.)

This species differs from *Camellia reticulata*, Lindl. in having free, glabrous styles.

One tree only found on the south side of Mt. Parker in April 1903, but not in flower then. When visited again in the early part of December in the same year, the flowers were just beginning to fade. The brick-coloured bark of this tree makes it a very conspicuous object at a distance, and it was by this means that it was discovered.

Named after Mr. A. E. Crapnell, Hongkong, who has often accompanied me on my botanical excursions.

ZANTHOXYLUM OVALIFOLIUM, *Wight?*

Specimens of, apparently, this species were found on the southern slope of Mt. Parker in April, 1903. They differ from the description of *Z. ovalifolium* in the rusty-tomentose inflorescence and much thinner (papery) leaves. Further specimens are required before the species can be determined with certainty. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 965.)

CHISOCHETON HONGKONGENSIS, *Tutcher*, n. sp.

Arbor parva, circiter 12-pedalis. Folia 1 ped. longa; petioli 6 poll. longi. Foliola 12-16, 4-6 poll. longa et 2-2½ poll. lata, oblonga, papyracea, opposita vel subopposita, obtusa vel emarginata, supra glabra, subtus opaca, basi oblique acuta vel rotundata, margine anguste revoluta; nervi 8-12-dupli; petioluli ¼ poll. longi. Ramuli juniores fulvo-pubescentes. Flores paniculati, 2 lineas longi; paniculæ ad apices ramulorum, axillares, erectæ, 5-6 poll. longæ. Calyx 5-dentatus, pubescens. Petala 5, valvata, alba, extus pubescentia. Staminorum tubus truncatus extus intusque sericeus. Antheræ 8, sessiles, in tubo inclusæ. Stylus glaber; ovarium pubescens. Fructus maturus glaber, pyriformis, 1½ poll. diametro. Semina oblonga, castanea, arilata, fere 1 poll. longa. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 969.)

The fruits of this plant are somewhat like those of *Chisocheton patens*, Blume, but the mode of inflorescence and the flowers, which are 5-merous instead of 4-merous, are quite different. It appears to be a very distinct species.

Discovered on the south side of Mt. Parker in April, 1903, in fruit, but flowering specimens were not obtained until December of the same year. The genus has not previously been recorded from China.

MUCUNA CHAMPIONI, Benth.

The bracts of this species have not been noticed before, so far as I am aware. They are four in number at each node of the raceme, dark purple, broadly ovate and hairy on both surfaces. The outermost bract is the largest, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, and covers the three others, which are somewhat smaller. The bracteoles are two to each flower, the same colour as the bracts, and hairy on both sides, narrow ovate or lanceolate in shape and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Both the bracts and bracteoles are very deciduous. The racemes are produced on the previous year's growths, and not on the very old wood as is the case with some other species of the genus. The leaflets are stipellate.

MUCUNA BIRDWOODIANA, Tutchet, n. sp.

Frutex sempervirens, alte scandens, ramulis ultimis ferrugineo-pubescentibus. Folia trifoliata, subcoriacea; petioli 3-4 poll. longi. Foliola petiolulata, exstipellata, ovato-oblonga (lateralia obliqua), breviter acuminata, 4-6 poll. longa et 2-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ poll. lata, supra glabra, subtus leviter pubescentia. Bracteae 1 lin. longae, ovatae, citissimo deciduae; bracteolae 3 lineas longae, ovatae, cito deciduae, ferrugineo-pubescentes. Flores eburnei, 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longi, carnosii, racemosi, racemis 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ped. longis, 20-30-floris, in ramis vetustioribus fasciculatis interdum in ramis junioribus productis, pedicellis $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longis, crassis, ferrugineo-pubescentibus. Calycis tubus fere $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longus, extus et intus ferrugineo-pubescentis, limbo bilabiato, labio superiore $\frac{1}{4}$ poll. longo integro vel interdum bidentato, labio inferiore trilobato, lobis triangularibus infimo $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longo, lateralibus infimo brevioribus. Vexillum 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ poll. longum; alae 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ poll. longae; carina 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longa, unguiculata; margines vexilli et alarum ciliolatae. Legumen lignosum, pubescens, 9-10 poll. longum, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. latum, inter semina leviter constrictum suturis ambobus bicaniculatis; semina 5-6. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 980.)

This species differs from *Mucuna macrocarpa*, Wall., in the colour of the flowers and in the shorter, hairy pod. It has been confused with *Mucuna macrobotrys*, Hance, from which it differs in the colour of the flowers and in the entirely different pod.

The plant was found many years ago by Mr. Ford on Mt. Parker, and last year (1903) I found it at the same place,

as well as on Mt. Gough, flowering in April, and previously on Tai-mo-shan in the New Territory, in fruit.

It is named out of compliment to Colonel Birdwood, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, an enthusiastic botanist, who has contributed many specimens to the Hongkong Botanic Garden.

ARISTOLOCHIA THWAITESII, *Hook. f.*

This plant is figured in the 'Botanical Magazine' under t. 4918, and is stated to be a native of Ceylon. Under t. 5295 in the same work this habitat is said to be wrong, and under t. 5908 Old Calabar is given as the native place of the species. Many years ago Mr. Ford collected the plant in Hongkong, but no specimens can be found at Kew from that place, although there are specimens in the Herbarium of the Hongkong Botanic Gardens collected by Mr. Ford. Last year (1903) I found several specimens growing under Bamboos in a wood on the south side of Wong-nei-cheong village, and later on many other plants were found growing in crevices of the almost perpendicular cliffs of the Black Mountain, a place which is still likely to yield additions to the flora of the island, as several have been made from that district during the last year or so. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 979.)

BRIDELIA BALANSE, *Tutcher*, n. sp.

Arbor 15-20-pedalis; caudex spinosus, spinis 1-1½ poll. longis, crassis. Folia 3-4 poll. longa, oblonga, acuminata, acuta, leviter revoluta, basi attenuata, supra glabra, subtus glauca, venis primariis lateralibus 8-10; petioli ¼ poll. longi. Flores ♀ parvi, pedicellati, dense glomerati, in axillis foliorum dispositi, pedicellis crassis, rugulosis, 1 lin. longis, calycis lobis deltoideis extus intusque pubescentibus, 1 lin. longis. Flores ♂ non visi. Fructus ovoideus, purpureo-niger, fere ½ poll. longus. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 974.)

This plant has been confused in the Hongkong Herbarium with *Bridelia tomentosa*, Blume, from which it is quite different in foliage and fruit. Balansa found the plant in Tonkin and his specimens in the Kew Herbarium bear the numbers 4122, 4123, and 4124.

In Hongkong I know of only two trees, one in the Happy

Valley Woods above the Bowen Road, and the other in a wood on the southern slope of Mt. Parker.

CLEIDION JAVANICUM, *Blume*.

One specimen only of this species was found in a ravine south of Sheko Gap in February of this year (1904). Not previously recorded from China. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 963.)

FICUS ALTISSIMA, *Blume*.

It is difficult to say whether this is a native of Hongkong or not, but there are several fine specimens in the island and on the Kowloon peninsula. Hance found it in the province of Kwangtung near temples, and Dr. A. Henry collected it in Hainan. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 970.)

FICUS INFECTORIA, *Roxb.*

This species is frequently met with in Hongkong and is, apparently, indigenous, although frequently planted for shade purposes. Dr. A. Henry states that it is commonly planted near shrines in China, but that he did not meet with it east of Patung in Hupeh.

QUERCUS ITEAPHYLLA, *Hance*.

Fruits of this species were collected in March of this year (1904) from trees growing in the woods on the east side of the racecourse, Wong-nei-cheong, and others from trees found on the hills above the Buddhist Temple, Causeway Bay. It belongs, as Hance suspected, to the section *Pasania*. The cup is scarcely 6 lines in diameter and 3 lines deep, silky on the inside. The connate bracts are in 6 to 8 series. The acorn is ovoid, glabrous, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines long including the umbo, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ line. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 982.)

QUERCUS POLYSTACHYA, *Wall.*

Three trees of this species, about 20 feet high, were found on the Black Mountain in February of this year (1904). Previously collected by Dr. A. Henry at Mengtze in Yunnan, but not recorded from any other place in China. The acorns in the Hongkong specimens are about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, somewhat larger than those collected in other places. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 981.)

CASTANOPSIS EYREI, *W. J. Tutcher*. (*Quercus Eyrei*, Champ. ex Benth. in Hook. Kew Journ. Bot. vi. (1854) p. 114.)

This plant was described in the 'Kew Journal of Botany' fifty years ago, but when its description was made out Bentham had not seen the female flowers or fruits, and although Champion states that the tree was abundant in the Wong-nei-cheong wood on the east side of the Happy Valley, it apparently has never been again collected until last March (1904). This appears the more remarkable when it is stated that the tree is still common in the wood referred to by Champion and that specimens about 30 feet high overhang the public road, which must have been used by various collectors from time to time. At the time of my visit the trees were past fruit, but I was successful in finding a part of an involucre which was sufficient to prove that the plant belongs to *Castanopsis* as constituted at present. This fragment showed the involucre to be about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long with about 5 rows of compound spines. Better material is needed before a complete description of the fruit can be given.

ALSOPHILA PODOPHYLLA, *Hook.*, var. *PROCUMBENS*, *Tutcher*, n. var.

Caudex procumbens, 10 poll. longus et 2 poll. diametro, frondibus pinnatis, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ped. longis, stipite 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ped. longo. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 977.)

Specimens of this fern were found in a ravine on the south side of Sheko Gap, in February 1904. It was found previously by Balansa, no. 33 (in Kew Herbarium), in Tonkin. It struck me as being a new species on account of the procumbent caudex and the simply-pinnate fronds; but Mr. C. H. Wright, of the Herbarium, Royal Gardens, Kew, considers it to be a variety of *Alsophila podophylla* only.

I may mention that there were no specimens of typical *A. podophylla* seen in the locality where these plants were collected. Young plants of true *A. podophylla* assume an upright position and produce bipinnate fronds at a very early stage, but it is several years before they bear fertile fronds.

POLYPODIUM (§ *PHYMATODES*) *MATHEWII*, *Tutcher*, n. sp.

Rhizoma repens, gracile, squamis castaneis lanceolatis. Stipes gracilis, fere niger, glaber, 1-2 poll. longus. Frons ovata,

integra, obtusa, $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ poll. longa, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ poll. lata, subcoriacea, supra et subtus nuda, margine revoluta, costa et venis primariis lateralibus conspicuis intra margines anastomosantibus, arcolis et venulis tenuissimis, soris 2-3, majusculis, uniseriatis inter costam et marginem propius ad costam quam marginem. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 854.)

This small fern was collected in Wei-hai-wei by Staff-Surgeon C. G. Mathew, R.N., of H.M.S. 'Eclipse,' who has presented useful collections of plants from Corea, Wei-hai-wei, and Shanghai to the Hongkong Herbarium. He has also made several additions to the Flora of Hongkong.

Mr. C. H. Wright has kindly informed me that the species is near *P. oodes*, Kunze. It is much smaller than *P. oodes* and the sori are in series instead of being scattered.

GYMNOGRAMME ELLIPTICA, *Baker*, var. *FURCANS*, *Tutcher*, n. var.; pinnis superioribus multo furcatis, inferioribus multo incisis.

Several plants were found in a ravine on the south side of Mt. Parker in December, 1903.

POSTSCRIPT.

DUNNIA, gen. nov. Rubiacearum, *Tutcher*.

Frutex 5-pedalis, ramis crassis, ramulis junioribus pubescentibus. Folia opposita, oblanceolata, breviter acuminata, 8 poll. longa, 2 poll. lata, brevissime petiolata vel sessilia, supra glabra, subtus opaca, costa venisque leviter pubescentibus, venis primariis lateralibus utrinque 16-20, conspicuis, intra margines anastomosantibus, venulis reticulatis. Stipulæ latæ, laciniatæ, persistentes, pubescentes. Flores cymosi; cymæ corymbosæ, terminales. Calycis lobi 5, minuti, acuti, persistentes; circiter unum lobum bracteiforme in omni cymula; lobus bracteiformis albus, ovatus. Corolla? Fructus capsularis; capsula crustacea, globosa, $\frac{1}{3}$ poll. diam., septicide dehiscens, 2-valvis, valvis 2-partitis. Semina numerosa, orbicularia, peltata, fimbriata, rugulosa, $\frac{1}{2}$ lin. diam.

This genus has affinity with *Emmenopterys* and *Mussænodopsis*. It differs from both in having persistent calyx-lobes

and in the fruit and seeds. It also differs from *Emmenopterys* in its persistent stipules.

DUNNIA SINENSIS, *Tutcher*, species unica. (Herb. Hongkong Bot. Gard. n. 910.)

This plant was found by Mr. Dunn's native collector at Sanning, Kwangtung, last year (1904). The specimens were in fruit only.

17 February, 1905.

W. J. T.

A Revised Classification of Roses, 1905.

By JOHN GILBERT BAKER, F.R.S., F.L.S.

[Read 16th February, 1905.]

THREE valuable Rose-monographs which have recently been published to a large extent fill the gap which was left by the long-expected monograph of the late Professor Crépin never having been completed. These are Dr. Keller's account of the Roses, in Ascherson & Graebner's 'Synopsis of the Flora of Central Europe'; the very careful and elaborate account of the French Roses, in Rouy & Foucaud's new 'Flora of France'; and Dr. Focke's description of the Roses, in the third edition of Koch's 'Synopsis,' now in course of publication under the editorship of Dr. Hallier. Reference should also be made to Dr. Christ's book on the Swiss Roses, and his account of the Oriental Roses in the supplementary volume of Boissier's 'Flora Orientalis,' and to Burnat & Gremlin's 'Roses des Alpes Maritimes,' and its Supplement, and to Burnat's 'Flore des Alpes Maritimes.' The consensus of opinion in all recent investigators of the genus points to the conclusion that a great deal of the difficulty that arises is due to the facility with which Roses hybridise. I have therefore drawn up the following Catalogue of the species, varieties, and principal hybrids, to replace that which I contributed to the 'Gardeners' Chronicle' twenty years ago, and was printed in that journal, August 15, 1885, p. 199, and reprinted in the 'Journal of Botany' for the same year, pp. 281-286.