

XXVIII. L. Diels, *Marsilia paradoxa* nov. spec.

(Originaldiagnose.)

Species parva, caespitosa, annua?. Rhizoma foliaque glabra. Foliorum petiolus gracilis, longitudine varia plerumque 10—20 mm longus, lamina in una eademque planta miro modo polymorpha: integra acuta vel emarginata, bifida, laciniis acutis quadrifida, bipartita, demum quadripartita segmentis late ellipticis, inaequilateralibus vel subdimidiatis, foliorum quadripartitorum nonnunquam parvis anguste ellipticis; lamina tota 2—4 mm longa, 1,2—3 mm lata, sed mensuris admodum variabilis. Sporocarpium solitarii stipes brevis, crassiusculus, 1,5 mm longus; sporocarpium fibroso-vestitum, subovoideum, apice rostro brevissimo obtuso ornato, circ. 3—4 mm longum, 2—3 mm latum.

Australia occidentalis: pr. ostium rivi Gascoyne juxta Carnarvon, in depressis lutosi, fruct. m. August. 1901 (L. Diels no. 3723 in Herb. Berol.!).

Quae species nova affinis videtur *M. angustifoliae* R. Br. Australiae septentrionalis, sed foliorum polymorphia ab illa atque ab omnibus generis speciebus insigniter divergit. Foliis enim species nostra formas ontogeneticas complures *Marsiliarum* aliarum repetit, ita ut status quosdam infantiles cum fructificatione normali conjungere videatur. Quibus de rebus amplius disseruimus in opusculo illo: Diels „Jugendformen und Blütenreife“ (Berlin 1906), p. 28—30.

XXIX. Plantae novae Bermudenses ab A. H. Moore descriptae.

(Ex: A List of Plants collected in Bermuda in 1905; Cambridge, Mass., 12. 8. 1906, 22 pp., with 8 pl.)

1. *Rhynchospora dommucensis* A. H. Moore, l. c., p. 6, pl. I, II.

Perennis, erecta, herbacea, dense caespitosa, colore albiviridis; caule terete, canaliculato, cavo; foliis 2—3,5 mm latis, 1,8—3 dm longis circum plantae basim persistentibus: inflorescentia perianthi segmentis capillaribus non setaceis: fructus capitibus 0,5—2 cm diametro, bracteis margine perminute ciliatis, squamis fertilibus ovatis, nervo prominente, apice mucronato, flavo-fuscis nondum leviter rufescentibus, squamis vacuis flavis, lanceolatis acuminatis: achaenia lenticularia, glabra leviter nitida, flavofusca vel leviter rufescentia, minime colore e nigro rubro, praeter rostrum ca. 2 mm longis, 1,6—1,8 mm latis; rostro latitudine apud basim achenio aequali, 0,2—0,5 mm longo, apice subobtusum. In subsalsa palude cui nomen „dommucensis“ crescit. (A. H. Moore n. 3004.)

R. glomerata (L.) Vahl speciei nostrae simillima ab eadem facile distinguitur acheniis 0,9—1,1 mm longis, rostro 0,6—1 mm longo, peracuminato.

R. capillacea Torr. caulibus foliisque percapillaceis.

R. cymosa Ell. et *R. alba* (L.) Vahl achaeniis percorrugatis.

R. fascicularis (Michx.) Vahl et *R. distans* (Michx.) Vahl achaeniis colore e nigro rutilo, medio luteis.

2. *Elaeodendron Laneanum* A. H. Moore, l. c., p. 13, pl. III.

Arbor 12—18 m alta, plerumque ad 2—3 m a terra copiose ramificans; foliis obovatis, conspicue mucronulato-crenatis, margine parum vel omnino non revolutis, apud basim attenuatis, brevipetiolatis, glabris non nitidis, 4,5—7 cm longis, 2,5—3,5 cm latis; inflorescentia ex corymbis densis umbelliformibus constante, floribus brevipedunculatis (pedunculis 0,1—1,4 cm longis, pedicellis 3—5 mm longis), nec dichotome nec trichotome ramificante; fructibus plerumque bini, brevipedunculatis, apice mucronulato sed raro vel nunquam attenuato; in regione walsinghamensi in parochia hamiltonensi in sicco crescens. (M. Lane. n. 365).

E. xylocarpum (Vent.) DC. (*Cassine xylocarpa* Vent.). A nostra specie longe differt foliis fere integris, vix vel nullo modo apud basim attenuatis; fructu obtuso.

E. attenuatum Rich. fructu longe attenuato; foliis nitidis, fere integris margine revolutis.

E. dioicum Griseb. foliis majoribus (8,5—12,5 cm longis, 4,5—9,5 cm latis) apud basim vix attenuatis.

Tres species illae a nostra longe distant inflorescentia dichotome vel trichotome ramificante.

XXX. *Potamogetones novae ab Arthur Bennett descriptae.*

(Ex: Ann. Cons. et Jard. Bot. Genève, IX [1905], pp. 98—105.)

1. *Potamogeton lucens* L. subsp. *vaginans* Bojer (sp.) MS. apud Bennett, l. c., p. 94.

Stems long, semiterete, slender below, lower internodes long, upper 6—12 lin. long., strongly striated when dry.

Leaves all submerged, sessile or semiamplexicaul, undulate, entire on the margin. Upper lanceolate, lower oblong-lanceolate 9-veined, the central nerve thick, those near the margin faint, cross-nervation faint, a regular network of interspaces¹⁾ (on an average about 280 to the leaf), without cancellate areolation, 2—4½ inches long × ½—¾" wide; on either side of the central nerve there is a network of irregularly disposed faint nervation, especially towards the apex of the leaf, less so towards the middle, and dying out towards the base of the leaf. Stipules as long as, or longer than the upper internodes, very thin and translucent, soon decaying, acute.

Peduncule 2 inches stout, slightly enlarging upwards. Spike 1 inch, flowers numerous, not interrupted. Sepals (perianth-segments) oblong-orbicular.

¹⁾ In *P. lucens* these average about 700 to the leaf.