

GRAMINEÆ.

Ehrharta thomsoni, <i>Petrie.</i>	Arundo conspicua, <i>Forst.</i>
Microlæna stipoides, <i>Br.</i>	Danthonia cunninghamii, <i>Hook. f.</i>
avenacea, <i>Hook. f.</i>	raoulii, <i>Steud.</i>
Hierochloë redolens, <i>Br.</i>	semiannularis, <i>Br.</i>
alpina, <i>Rœm. & Schultes.</i>	Trisetum antarcticum, <i>Trinius.</i>
Agrostis æmula, <i>Br.</i>	Poa imbecilla, <i>Forst.</i>
billardieri.	australis, <i>Br., var. lævis.</i>
avenoides, <i>Hook. f.</i>	colensoi, <i>Hook. f.</i>
quadriseta, <i>Br.</i>	Gymnostichum gracile, <i>Hook. f.</i>

ART. XLII.—Description of new Species of Carex.

By D. PETRIE, M.A.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 1st February, 1881.]

Carex parkeri, n.s.

A SMALL slender species; culms 3–5 inches; leafy at and above the base, smooth, grooved; leaves flat, smooth, striate, shorter than the culm, sheathing at the base; sheaths more membranous and strongly striate; spikelets two or three, forming a compact head; bract glume-like, with a short awn; male flowers below, female above; glumes ovate, obtuse or subacute, one-nerved, dark-purplish, paler at and near the nerve; utricle subequal with or longer than the glume, ovate oblong, rather compressed, with entire beak and numerous faint nerves; stigmas two.

This species stands near *C. colensoi*.

Hab. A hill near Mount Aspiring, 5,000 feet.

Carex kaloides, n.s.

A tall, slender, cæspitose species; culms drooping, two feet or more, sparingly leafy at the base, rounded, smooth; leaves shorter than culm, narrow, flat or involute, deeply grooved, slightly scabrid at the edges, most tenacious; spikelets 9–12, lower compound distant, upper approximate, arranged on alternate sides of the long (3–5 inches) scabrid rachis; lowest bract setaceous, very long; male flowers at the top few, sometimes wanting, female flowers below; glumes linear-lanceolate, scarious, 1–3-nerved, the nerves produced into a slender awn; utricle linear-lanceolate, plano-convex, ending in a tapering two-winged bifid beak, the wings finely serrate; stigmas two, short.

A very distinct species. The leaves have an exceedingly strong fibre.

Hab. Carrick range, Otago, 4,000 feet; Deep Stream, Otago, 1,000 feet.

Carex viridis, n.s.

A slender tufted species; culms erect, 6–12 inches, grooved, smooth; leaves sheathing at the base, narrow, concave, smooth, shorter than the

culm; spikelets 6–9, few-flowered, crowded into a compound spike about one inch long, and arranged alternately on the flattened rachis; bracts glume-like, scarious, linear-lanceolate, 1–3-nerved, the nerves produced into a slender awn; male flowers above few and wanting in many spikelets, female below; glumes linear-lanceolate, pale, membranous, acuminate, one-nerved; utricle linear-lanceolate, nerved, plano-convex; beak long, very narrow, tapering, 2-dentate, with two finely serrated wings; stigmas two.

This species is close to *C. kaloides*, described above. Its stouter leaves, small habit, and short compact head of spikelets, at once distinguish it.

Hab. Rough Ridge, 3,000 feet; Nevis Stream, Otago, 2,000 feet.

ART. XLII.—*On the Genus Corallospartium.*

By J. B. ARMSTRONG.

[*Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 5th August, 1880.*]

THE singular Papilionaceous plant known to the settlers of Canterbury as the coral broom, was included by Sir Joseph Hooker in Brown's genus *Carmichaelia*, and described as *Carmichaelia crassicaulis* in his "Handbook of the New Zealand Flora." Even prior to the publication of the handbook however, I had always doubted whether the plant was really referable to that genus, and often since that time the doubt has recurred to me. I have therefore been induced to go fully into the matter whilst arranging the species of *Carmichaelia* for my work on the New Zealand flora, and having examined an extensive series of specimens in the hope of being able to come to some definite conclusion, I have now decided to separate the plant from that genus, and to adopt for it the name *Corallospartium*, as the pods and flowers seem to me to present as good distinctive characters as many other accepted genera. Our new genus comes nearest *Carmichaelia*, from which it is readily distinguished by the compressed one-seeded pod, splitting into two valves, and the fascicled woolly flowers. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the genus is in no way related to any non-New Zealand genus; it may be described as follows:—

Corallospartium crassicaule, Armstrong.

Carmichaelia crassicaulis, Hk. f.

A straggling, erect, or sub-erect or decumbent shrub 18 inches to 3 feet high, rarely more. The branches and branchlets are dark green, and densely pubescent when young, glabrous and straw-coloured when old, obtuse, very stout, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 inch broad, terete below, much compressed above, deeply channelled in parallel lines. The leaves are trifoliate or quinqui-