

and in terminal pinnule a middle vein which is pinnate and forked, 2 pairs (4) to each involucre.

Hab. Wooded district, Kumeroa, near the River Manawatu.

Obs. A neat species allied to *A. fulvum*, Raoul, but differing from that species in its smaller size, bright-green thin glabrous shining narrow finely cut and more stipitate pinnules, large orbicular hyaline and flat involucre, largely-branched compound venation, and its very hairy and scaly bright red-brown stipe and rhachises.

Order II. LYCOPODIACEÆ.

Genus 2. *Lycopodium*, Linn.

1. *L. polycephalum*, sp. nov.

Plant (dried specimens) erect, stout, 9in.—10in. high, main stem woody, as thick as a goose-quill, much and dichotomously branched throughout; branches erect, their tips (heads of spikes) drooping recurved. Leaves very numerous, mostly vertical adpressed, sometimes patent, $\frac{1}{10}$ in. long, subulate, semiterete, acute, entire not keeled, smooth, shining, wavy, inserted about six rows on all the stems and branches, close, imbricate. Spikes terminal on all branches, 1–2–3 together, subcylindrical, oblong-ovate, obtuse, sessile, sub $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pale yellowish-fawn colour; scales in about 8 rows, very close and largely imbricate, $\frac{1}{10}$ in. long, ovate-acuminate, rough on outside, margins serrate, tip produced long entire acute; capsules suborbicular, white, shining narrower than scale.

Hab. High land near East Cape; 1894: Mr. H. Hill.

Obs. A species allied to *L. densum* and to *L. cernuum*, particularly the latter, but differing from that species in several characters—in smaller leaves that are vertical shining and not keeled, spikes several together and not incurved, points of scales not serrate, &c.

ART. XLVIII.—An Account of the Finding of Two Australian Plants, hitherto unnoticed, here in New Zealand.

By W. COLENSO, F.R.S., F.L.S. (Lond.), &c.

[Read before the Hawke's Bay Philosophical Institute, 12th November, 1894.]

1. *Erythræa australis*, Br.

An erect glabrous annual, from under 6in. to 1½ft. high, the branches few and not very spreading. Leaves sessile, ovate-oblong elliptical or lanceolate, mostly obtuse; the lower

ones stem-clasping, nearly lin. long. Flowers nearly sessile along the more or less elongated branches of the once-forked or dichotomous cyme, with a leafy bract under each flower, thus forming one-sided interrupted leafy spikes. Calyx narrow, 3-4 lines long, with 4 (rarely 5) angles and acute teeth or lobes. Corolla-tube usually exceeding the calyx, but sometimes shorter; lobes ovate or oblong, much shorter than the tube. Capsule oblong, shorter than the calyx. Seeds small, reticulated-striate.

Hab. Woods, highlands near East Cape; 1893: *Mr. H. Hill.*

Obs. This species, the only one in Australia, where it is generally found in all the colonies, and also in Tasmania, is also in New Caledonia and the Loochoo Islands, and is said to differ only from *E. spicata* (a species common in the Mediterranean region, and eastward at least as far as Afghanistan) in the flowers, usually but not commonly 4-merous.

2. *Alisma plantago*, Linn.

Rootstock perennial, sometimes very hard, and almost bulbous, with the thickened sheathing bases of the petioles. Leaves ovate-oblong or elliptical, shortly acuminate, 3in. to 4in. long in well-grown specimens, usually 7-nerved, the transverse veinlets very oblique, not close, and more or less contracted by reticulations. Flowering-stem 1ft. to 4ft high, with a large loose panicle, often above 1ft. long, with whorled divaricate branches and pedicels. Outer perianth-segments ovate striate persistent, above 1 line long; inner ones twice as large, of a pale-pink, very fugacious. Carpels 15 to 20, obovate, laterally flattened, 1 to 1½ lines long, bearing the remains of the style on the inner edge below the apex, and marked on the back with an impressed or slightly prominent dorsal nerve, the whole forming a flat ring of 2½ to 6 lines diameter with a depressed centre.

Hab. In watercourses on the banks of the River Tukituki, east of Napier, Hawke's Bay; 1892 and 1893: *Mr. H. Hill.*

Obs. This species is found in New South Wales and in Victoria, and is also frequent in many parts of Britain by lakes, streams, and ditches. Mr. Hill first met with it in 1892, but long past flowering, and much decayed in its package when it reached me, so I was obliged to wait another year, when, again through the kindness of Mr. Hill, I obtained better specimens.

As there is no difference that I am aware of between those two plants found in New Zealand by Mr. Hill and the Australian ones, I have used Bentham's able descriptions of them, copied from his "Flora Australiensis."
