

what compressed. *Seeds* pendulous, compressed, *appendaged at both ends*; the thin testa of the micropylar extremity being extended into a thin and obtuse wing; the lower or chalazal end produced into a subulate appendage of equal or greater length. Embryo not seen.

PLATE 83, A.—SPIRÆANTHEMUM SAMOENSE: a branch, with fertile flowers, of the natural size. Fig. 1. Portion of male inflorescence, of the natural size. 2. Male flower. 3. Vertical section of the same. 4. One of the glands of the disk, separated. 5. Fertile flower. 6. The same, with a part of the calyx cut away. 7. Vertical section of a fertile flower, showing the ovules, &c. 8. An ovule detached. 9. A fertilized ovule. 10. An unripe seed.—The details magnified.

2. SPIRÆANTHEMUM VITIENSE, Sp. Nov. (Tab. 83.)

*S. glabrum*; *foliis oppositis et verticillatis obovato-ellipticis oblongisve obtusis basi attenuatis integerrimis paucivenosis paniculas excedentibus*; *folliculis monospermis*; *semine superne alato*.

HAB. Feejee Islands; at Sandalwood Bay, Vanua-levu; and Mu-thuata, at an elevation of 1,500 feet.

Shrub or small tree (the size not recorded), *glabrous*, or the slender branchlets and inflorescence obscurely puberulent when young. Stipules not seen, probably small and very caducous. *Leaves opposite and often verticillate* in threes or fours, or even in fives, about 2 inches in length, *obovate-elliptical, oblong, or oval, thin, but of a coriaceous texture, dull, obtuse, entire, contracted at the base* into a petiole of 3 to 6 lines in length, *sparingly pinnately veined*; the veins only 4 or 5 pairs, connected by minute reticulated veinlets. Flowers minute, numerous, in rather small and cymose, axillary *panicles*, which are *shorter than the leaves*. Peduncles longer than the petioles. Bracts small, deciduous. Pedicels crowded, often fascicled, less than a line long, articulated at the base. Only one kind of flowers seen, which appear to be hermaphrodite. Flower-buds barely half a line in diameter, globose. Calyx glabrous, deeply cleft or parted into 4, 5, or rarely 6 triangular-ovate segments, valvate in æstivation. Corolla none. Stamens twice as many as the segments of the calyx, inserted