

Even the tendency to have lobed, toothed, or setigerous petals, which so generally prevails in *Rhizophoraceæ*, is indicated in the summit of the petals of *Crossostylis*. It should be mentioned that the evident resemblance of *Crossostylis* to the preceding genus had not escaped the notice of Mr. Rich, who, however, was not aware of the relationship of either with the *Rhizophoraceæ*.

PLATE 77.—*CROSSOSTYLIS BIFLORA*: foliage and inflorescence, with very young flower-buds. Fig. 1. Young flower-bud, enlarged. 2. Flower, of the natural size. 3. The same, enlarged. 4. Vertical section of the same. 5. Interior, and 6, exterior view of a petal, much enlarged. 7. Stamens, with the glands and sterile filaments. 8. Ovary, &c. 9. Transverse section of the ovary. 10. Pistil, after anthesis, the calyx, &c., cut away. 11. Ovary of the same, partly cut away, to show the ovules. 12. Pistil, the ovary vertically divided.—The details magnified.

SUBORD. II. RHIZOPHOREÆ.

4. RHIZOPHORA, *Linn.*

1. RHIZOPHORA MANGLE, *Linn.*

Rhizophora Mangle, Linn.; Jacq. Stirp. Amer. p. 141, t. 89; Gærtn. Fruct. 1, t. 45; Lam. Ill. t. 396; DC. Prodr. 3, p. 32; Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. p. 132. *Candela Americana*, etc., Catesb. Car. 2, p. 63, t. 63.

HAB. Brazil; in salt marshes, near Rio Janeiro. (*Mangrove*.)

2. RHIZOPHORA MUCRONATA, *Lam.*

Rhizophora mucronata, Lam. Dict. 6, p. 189, & Ill. t. 396, f. 2; DC. l. c.; Wight, Ill. Ind. Bot. p. 209, & Ic. t. 238.
R. Candelaria, DC. Prodr. 3, p. 32 (ex parte); Wight & Arn. Prodr. 1, p. 310.

for the peculiar economy of the germination of the embryo of the Mangroves is a special, maritime, not an ordinal character, and one which in other cases (as in *Aroideæ*) belongs to families which generally have albuminous seeds, as Mr. Brown has remarked.