

INDEX PLANTARUM,

OR AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS

A POPULAR DESCRIPTION,

OF SOME OF THE MOST COMMON AND REMARKABLE

INDIGENOUS PLANTS,

OF

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Acacia decurrens, (polyandria monœcia.) Black Wattle. This beautiful tree grows in almost all parts of the island,—it unfolds its whitish blossoms about midsummer,—its bark is the best for tanning. The generic name of acacia was given to a large division of the genus *mimosa* by Willdenow. No species of *mimosa*, (from the Greek *mimos* a mimic, because it mimics animal sensibility, the leaves collapsing at a touch,) properly so called has yet been found in Van Diemen's Land. Many of the species produce gum plentifully, which is useful in the shops. The gum arabic exudes from *A. vera*, a stunted tree, growing in most parts of Africa, but the gum exported to England is chiefly collected in Barbary.

Acacia affinis. Silver Wattle. A much hardier tree than the former, often attaining a large size in elevated situations. On the borders of the Hobart Town Rivulet, about a mile or two to the

right of Mr. Degraives's, there are some stupendous trees of this species, rivalling in height, but far excelling in beauty the large gum trees among which they grow. It endures the winter of England, where its elegant foliage, bright yellow globose headed and fragrant flowers are much admired, In a garden at Exeter, and in another at Norwich, there are trees of it raised from seed sent from Hobart Town, from 3 to 4 yards high. The seeds have been sent to England under the erroneous name of Black Wattle mimosa.

Acacia discolor? Green or Two coloured Wattle. This species produces its globular blossoms of a pale yellow hue in winter. It is found in sheltered situations on the borders of the mountain streams.

Acacia melanoxylon. Lightwood. Blackwood. This tree obtains its first name from the gravity of its wood, the second from its colour. It is much used for furniture, and the butts of the trees are cut in beautiful veneers, or turned into fine streaked snuff and other boxes. It is peculiar to Van Diemen's Land, and grows to the largest size in the most mountainous and coldest situations.

Acacia stricta. Double headed Acacia. A low shrub growing in dry situations.

Acacia saligna? Willow leaved Acacia. A fragrant flowering species, forming a large shrub, plentiful on the sides of the rivulet above the Cascade. This, the melanoxylon & all the entire leaved & prickly species are remarkable for bearing the pinnated leaves on the young seedling plants in connexion with the others, which in a warm sunny day, when the tender pores are open, will often collapse at a touch like the mimosa of the tropics.

Acacia diffusa. Spreading Acacia. A trailing shrub producing numerous small yellow heads of blossoms in dry and poor scrubby places, by the road side, &c.

Acacia decipiens. Decieving or Paradoxical Acacia. A very small shrub with triangular leaves.

Acacia suaveolens. Sweet scented Acacia. A shrub growing about 3 feet high, with entire strap shaped leaves and clusters of small fragrant flowers, produced early in the spring; grows on the sides of the road to Clarence plains about a mile from the Ferry.

Acacia oxycedrus. Sharp-cedar Acacia. A handsome thick yew like shrub, flowering in spiked clusters, in August and September. It grows from 3 to 10 feet high, and the long young twigs droop and give it an elegant weeping character. It is abundant in the western rivulet at the Cascade and when introduced into gardens or shrubberies is strikingly ornamental.

Acacia verticillata. Whorl leaved Acacia, or Prickly Mimosa, so called from its sharp pointed leaves standing out in whirls round the stem like the spokes of a wheel. Like most of the species it is easily raised from seed, and when regularly trimmed forms very good hedges.

Acacia ruscifolia. Ruscus or Butcher-broom leaved acacia or Broad leaved prickly Mimosa, common in moist situations at Macquarie harbour, Port Davy, &c. It grows to the height of 10 feet.

Acacia sophora. Sophora podded Acacia or Booby-aloe. This species forms a large shrub on the sand hills of the coast; when the seeds are ripening, they used to be collected and roasted in pods among the ashes by the Aborigines, and were then picked out and eaten.

Acacia myrtifolia. Myrtle leaved Acacia, a very small shrub, producing branched spikes of scattered, pale, fragrant flowers.

Acacia longifolia? Long leaved Acacia. A large shrub, with fragrant cylindrical spikes of blossoms, abundant on the banks of rivers near the East coast.

Acacia mucronata. Pointed leaved Acacia.

There are several other species of this very numerous genus met with in different parts of the island. The genus is distinguished by having the

calix 5 toothed, the corolla 5 fid. stamens from 4 to 100, the hermaphrodite plants bear 2 valved pods.

Acianthus caudatus. Tailed Acianthus, and *Acianthus bifolius*. Two leaved do. (gynandria monandria.) Plants of the orchis tribe, growing in woods and sheltered places about 10 inches or a foot high, and flowering in September and October. They are distinguished by the bristly tips of the flower, from which the genus receives its name, (*akis* a point and *anthos* a flower.)

Acrotriche serrulata. Mossy Acrotriche? (pentandria monogynia.) A very dwarf shrub resembling coarse moss, and bearing small axillary spikes of bearded greenish flowers, belonging to the natural order Epacridiæ.

Acæna sanguisorba. Native Burnet and *Acæna ovina*. Round headed do. (diandria digynia.) The former grows also in New Zealand, and the latter species is common in New South Wales. It is the plant which when the seeds are ripe in December and January, hook the prickly thorns with which they are furnished, in the stockings and legs of the trowsers, and in the fleeces of the sheep grazing through the bush. It is this and the awny seed of the kangaroo grass intermixed with the wool, and which no washing will remove, that depreciate the value of much that is sent to England, as well from Van Diemen's land as New South Wales. Hence the advantage of shearing the sheep as early in the season as possible, on the first approach of warm weather, rather than leave the operation to a later period, when these injurious seeds shall have come to maturity. The wool will then be comparatively clean, and the sheep being so recently clipped, the seeds when ripe will not be ready to adhere and spoil the fleece of next year. Attention to this little circumstance will add at least 25 per cent. value to the wool from many parts of the island in the London market. It is to be observed, however, that the close grazing which has prevailed in the sheep districts of Van Diemen's land for some years

past, is not only gradually improving the pastures in fertility, but by preventing the grasses, &c. from seeding, and obliging them to propagate only by roots, leaves the surface free from those noxious particles that serves to deteriorate the wool. Until, however, a well devised fencing act has passed the legislature, and settlers are enabled to divide their farms into moderately sized enclosures, so as to leave the shepherd, instead of constantly following his sheep and watching that they neither stray away nor are stolen, more at liberty to devote his attention to the personal comfort of his charge and to cut and clear incumbrances away and eradicate noxious weeds, the art of sheep grazing and wool growing in Van Diemen's land will not be brought to its perfection. The name is derived from *akina*, a thorn, in allusion to the seeds only.

Adiantum assimile. Spurious Maiden-hair Fern. (cryptogamia filices.) A beautiful little green plant, growing from 3 to 8 inches high in rocky and shady places. It derives its name from *adiantos*, dry, because, though you dip it in water, it continues dry.

Agastachys odorata. Fragrant Agastachys, (pentandria monogynia) a smooth shrub growing about 3 feet high, with four petaled yellow blossoms, belonging to the natural order of Proteaceæ. It is easily propagated by cuttings.

Agropyrum pectinatum, or *Triticum p.* of Mr. Brown: (trian. dig.) Comblike wheat.

Agrostis virginica. Virginian Agrostis, or Bent grass. *A. parviflora.* Small flowered do. *A. crinita.* *A. securea.* *A. quadrifida.* Four bristled do. *A. montana.* Mountain do. *A. Lobata.* Lobel's do. *A. Billardieri.* La Billardiere's do. *A. æmula.* Rival do. *A. scabra.* Rough do.

Many species of this genus go under the general name of Bent-grass. Their roots spread along among light and sandy soil in which they generally grow with joints like the Squitch or Couch grass of England. When washed and given to horses they

are particularly nourishing. *A. stolonifera* of this genus is the famous fiorin grass so much recommended by the celebrated Dr. Richardson of Ireland. It is not a grass suited to the dry climate of this country.

Ajuga australis. Australian Bugle. (didynamia gymnospermia.) A low, hairy plant with oval leaves and small blue flowers, growing in moist, sheltered places.

Allantodia australis: Southern Allantodia. (crypt. fil.) a fern with oblong sori, (as the dots or patches of fructification are properly called,) covered with an arched membrane (*involucrum*) opening from the veins, and also, when situated near the margin or back of the frond or leaf, opening inwards. It derives its name from *allantos* a sausage, to which the arched quality gives it some resemblance. It grows about 2 feet high and is in fructification from December to May.

Alteranthera denticulata. Toothed Alteranthera. (pentand. monog.) A small trailing plant, with slender smooth leaves. The stamens are alternately fertile and barren from whence it derives its name.

Alsophila australis. Greater Tree Fern, named from *alsos* and *phileo*, because it delights in groves. Abundant at Macquarie harbour.

Altingia Cunninghami? Cunningham's Pine. (dicæcia monad.) The beautiful trees of the pine, or cone-bearing (*coniferae*) tribe, lately discovered by Mr. Ronald Gunn, at the falls of the river Meander, and also by Mr. J. W. Scott, the collector, on the banks of the Huon, probably belong to this species. It grows about 30 feet high, and is named after Mr. Cunningham the King's botanist at Sydney, Mr. Gunn met with several other species at the Meander, some of which were comparatively of low growth. The Norfolk island species (*Altingia excelsa*,) grows in its native soil to the height of 100 feet. It thrives well when introduced to Van Diemen's Land. The fine plant in the Government

Garden, imported about 10 years ago promises to bear cones this season.

Alyxia buxifolia. Box-leaved Alyxia (pent. mon.) A low shrub bearing a double red berry, growing on the sea coast. It is named from *alyxis*, anxiety, from its gloomy appearance.

Andersonia Sprengelloides. (pent. mon.) A heath like shrub, growing in marshy ground about 2 feet high, with a pink blossom, belonging to the order Epacridæ. It was named originally by Mr. Brown after William Anderson, a navy surgeon who died in Cook's last voyage. There are 6 species. The name of the present one is commemorative of Sprengel, the celebrated botanist, whose "Systema vegetabilium" is one of the best books that a student of botany in this colony can be possessed of.

Anguillaria dioecia. Spotted Anguillaria. *A. uniflora.* Single flowered do. (hexand. trig.) The first of these is the little lively white flower with blue spots in the centre, about 2 inches high that every where enlivens our grassy hills in spring, resembling the star of Bethlehem.

Anthistria Australia. Kangaroo grass?

Apium prostratum. Native Parsley. (pent. dig. umbelliferæ.)

Anthobolus triqueter. Broom-stemmed Anthobolus. A diœcious plant with incomplete blossoms.

Arthropodium paniculatum. *A. strictum.* (hex. mon.) The latter is distinguished by its upright fruit. The genus is named from the jointed footstalks of the flowers. *A. cirratum* is peculiar to New Zealand.

Arundo phragmites. Common reed, (tria. dig.) This appears the same with scarce any variation as the European species. It grows in the lagoons and marshy places plentifully, and is very useful for thatching, also when tied together in mats, for skreens or covers in kitchen gardens. The panicles will dye wool green, and the root is said to be useful in liver complaints.

Aspidium proliferum. Proliferous Shield Fern.
A. coriaceum. Coriaceous or leathery do. (crypt. fil.) These ferns are common in shady places in the bush. The former produces small knobs or excrescences under the leaves, which when sufficiently mature, drop down and take root. The genus is named from *aspis*, a shield or buckler, which the indusium or outer covering of the seed vessels at the back of the leaf resembles.

Asplenium obtusatum. Great sea Spleenwort. A handsome fern, growing in clefts of rocks by the sea-side.

Asplenium flabellifolium. Fan leaved Spleenwort.
A. laxum. Lax do. Small ferns with toothed, or serrated leaves, growing in rocky and moist shady places.

Aster argophyllus. Musk tree. (Syn. superflua.) This beautiful shrub, peculiar to Van Diemen's land, is already common in our gardens and shrubberies about Hobart-town, to which it is a great ornament. The light green oval leaves are highly odoriferous in a warm day. They are slightly toothed at the edge, silky beneath, and when young, covered thickly on the surface with a fine powder, which may be rubbed off with the finger. Its blossoms are white, and it will grow to the height of 10 or 15 feet, and in moist forests attains to 50 feet.

Aster tomentosus. Daisy tree. A beautiful shrub with oblong toothed leaves, dusky brown underneath. It is highly ornamental and is covered with blossoms for three or four months in summer. By occasional transplanting in rich soil the flowers become larger and double. It is common in ravines and sheltered places throughout the island.

Aster viscosus. Clammy Aster. A narrow leaved species, flowering in the middle of winter, on the hills near Mount Nelson.

Aster myrsinoides. Boxed leaved Aster. *A. aculeatus*. Prickly do. *A. dentatus*. Tooth leaved do. There are many other shrubby species

of this numerous genus growing about Hobart-town, on Mount Wellington and on other high places throughout the colony. Some are plants of great beauty, and several, we conceive, are as yet non-descript, even by the indefatigable observer of nature, Mr. Brown, whose stay in the island could scarcely enable him to identify all the species.

Astelia alpina. A plant with silky leaves, springing from the root covered underneath with a white down and forming dense tufts on the tops of mountains.

Astroloma humifusum. Native or juniper leaved Cranberry (pent. mon). A trailing plant with deep tap roots growing in dry places on the hills.

Atriplex Halimus. Barrilla. Botany bay greens. This is the plant so common on the shores of Cape Barren and other islands of the Straits, from which the alkaline salt is obtained and brought up in boats to the soap manufactory at Hobart-town. It has been set down as the same plant that grows on the coast of Spain and other parts of Europe. It grows to the height of several feet, and its light-coloured silvery foliage forms an agreeable variety in shrubberies when mixed with the darker shades of the stringy bark and other native plants.

Azolla rubra. Red Azolla. A beautiful, small mossy plant, floating on pools of fresh water at Circular head.

Bæckia diosmæfolia. Diosma-leaved Bæckia. (oct. mon.) A very small slender shrub, with pink blossoms, growing in sandy vegetable soil. There may be other species of this genus in Van Diemen's land. It was named by Linnæus after Abraham Bæck, Physician in ordinary to the King of Sweden.

Banksia australis. The common honeysuckle tree of Van Diemen's land, (tetrand. mon.) This genus of which there are 35 species already known was named by Linnæus after the late Sir Joseph Banks. The species are all appropriately named by Mr. Brown. The present one is a great ornament to

the hills of this island, and the wood is useful for many purposes. When planted in rows and well clipped, it forms a stout and impervious hedge, not surpassed by the hawthorn or the holly. It was called honeysuckle from the large quantity of sweet juice or syrup in the cells of the ovary. It is often used as a brake or a drag by the settlers for harrowing in grass and small seeds. It is a favourite with the bakers for heating their ovens. The young shoots of the branches have a singular appearance from their brown colour and hairy, or as the botanists call it, tomentose nature, kindly designed by Providence like the soft hair on new fledged birds to protect the yet tender and half formed twigs from the cold.

Banksia æmula. Rival Banksia. This grows to a much larger size than the last, rising to twice its height, between Rocky cape and Table cape, near Circular head.

Banksia depressa is not common. It is known by its prostrate stems, and long wedge shaped, thorny toothed leaves. *B. insularis.* Island Banksia, forms a small tree.

Bauera rubiæfolia. Madder leaved Bauera. (pol. dig.) A pretty little plant with pink flowers, *B. humilis.* Dwarf do. A third species with large white blossoms is common in the colony. It grows by the sides of the Derwent at New Norfolk. The genus is named after the celebrated German draughtsman, whose splendid works are yet unrivalled in the art, especially of the Australian plants which he depicted in his voyage round New Holland with Capt. Flinders in the Investigator.

Bellendina montana. Mountain rocket. A low, hard leaved, dark reddish looking shrub, growing on the top of mount Wellington. The spikes of the white and pink flowers, 2 or 3 inches long, are strikingly beautiful.

Betula antartica. Australian Myrtle. The beautiful, dark green leaved tree, growing in many parts of the island, and forming the great

myrtle forest 20 miles in length at Emu bay. It grows on the sides of Mount Wellington, but has not yet been successfully introduced into gardens. It is not a *Betula*, the young shoots in their earliest stages appearing to have been mistaken for the male blossoms by the English botanists.

Billardiera longiflora. Purple fruited Apple berry, (pent. mon.) This is the beautiful climber so generally dispersed throughout the island. The purple berries, full of seed, hang in elegant festoons for several months in the latter part of the season, and its pretty cylindrical flowers make it a desirable acquisition as a climber in gardens, or a skreen about the house. It is easily propagated from the seed or by cuttings. The petals of the corolla are very long and are rolled inwards at the edge. It will grow to the height of 20 feet or more, and is easily trained. It is named in honour of Labillardiere, the celebrated French naturalist, who accompanied the expedition sent out in quest of the unfortunate La Perouse, in the years 1791, 2, 3, & 4, during which time he visited the mouth of the Derwent on two occasions. Recherche bay was named after the one vessel, and Port Esperance after the other, which composed the expedition. D'Entrecasteaux's channel was named after General Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, the commander of the expedition, and Bruny island after his first name. The Huon river was named after Captain Huon Kermandee, the captain of the Esperance. Labillardiere had travelled in Syria previous to his visiting these seas. His fame as a botanist was eclipsed by the *Prodromus Novæ Hollandiæ* of Brown, of which a new edition has recently appeared. But he extended his researches into all the kingdoms of nature, and his account of the voyage is written in a lively and familiar style, and is highly interesting, especially to an inhabitant of Van Diemen's land.

Billardiera fusiformis. Spindle fruited do. *Billardiera scandens*, Climbing do., is found on the northern side of the island. It has a green eatable fruit,

Blandfordia nobilis. (hex. mon.) This splendid plant is common on the west coast and on the shores of the Mersey. It bears a head of pendulous scarlet blossoms tipped with yellow, one inch long, rising out of a stalk of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet long, from between two opposite series of strap shaped leaves. It is named after George, Marquis of Blandford, son of the second Duke of Marlborough.

Boronia variabilis. (oct. mon.) A beautiful little heath-like plant growing about the Cascade and on the hills round about Hobart-town. It is nearly covered with its pink, and sometimes white blossoms, and flowers nearly all the year. This genus is named after Borone, an Italian servant of the late Dr. Sibthorp, who perished at Athens. The aborigines sometimes name their wives after it from its beauty in the same way as we do with the rose and other favourite plants. Dr. Hooker says of this plant:—"The leaves are remarkably glandular as in *B. psoraloides*; and though thick the dots appear pellucid, when the foliage is held between the eye and the light. Were it not for the octandrous flowers I should have been inclined to refer it to the *B. tetrandra* of Labillardiere." *Boronia hyssopifolia.* Hyssop-leaved *Boronia.* *Boronia pilosa.* Hairy *Boronia.* Another species found in Van Diemen's land is the Lemon plant of the mountains.

Botrychium lunaria. Common moonwort. *B. Australis.* Southern do. Small ferns, bearing their seed vessels in clusters above a single leaf, hence its name from botrus, a bunch. Snakes are said to be fond of it. *B. virginicum* is called in America the rattlesnake fern, because these animals are often found where it grows.

Brunonia australis. This plant is known from its sky-blue flowers growing in heads like a Scabious. It is common about Launceston and the banks of the Tamar.

Bulbine semibarbatum. Yellow bulbine (hex. mon.) A yellow flowered plant with leaves like an

onion, common among rocks and in dry places. It is also known as *Anthericum barbatum*. It very much improves by being transplanted into gardens, to which it is an ornament.

Bursaria spinosa. Native Box. (pent. mon.) This beautiful shrub is common throughout the island. It is easily propagated from the seeds, which are produced very abundantly, and when planted in rows and clipped makes excellent hedges. It has already been introduced into the conservatories in England, to which its elegant odoriferous flowers are a great ornament. The capsules or seed vessels resemble those of the common weed (already abundant in Van Diemen's land) *Thlapsi bursa pastoris*, so much that Labillardiere fancied he had found a cruciform tree when he first discovered it at Research bay. The learned botanist, Dr. Hooker, in his recent letter to Mr. R. C. Gunn, at Launceston, says this is quite a distinct variety from the one described under the same name in New South Wales, being destitute of spines with the leaves and flowers larger, and has therefore given it the name of *macrophylla*, or long-leaved. It is probable however that the difference which struck this eminent naturalist arose from the circumstance of the specimens sent him from Dr. Scott and Mr. Gunn from Van Diemen's land being young and vigorous shoots not armed with the spines.

Byttneria dasycphylla. (pent. mon.) A white flowering shrub about three feet high, named after Professor Buttner of Gottingen. This species, peculiar to Van Diemen's land, is named from its thick leaves.

Cæsia umbellata. Umbelled Cæsia (hex. mon.) A very small plant with bright blue star-like flowers. Named after Frederick Cæsus, a botanist, who lived a century ago.

Caladenia Patersonii. (gyn. monand.) A plant of the orchis tribe of a greenish brown, often varying in colour. It spreads its wide slender petals like

the legs of a spider. There are several other species common in the island, one of them.

Caladenia cærulea. Blue Caladenia. Smells like honey or meadow-sweet. It derives its name from *kalos*, beautiful. The following species are also common in the island, viz.—*deformis*, *latifolia*, *gracilis*, *congesta*, *filamentosa*, *dilatata*, the flowers of many of which much resemble spiders.

Callistemon lophanthus. Crested Callistemon. (icos. mon.) a willow leaved shrub with yellow bottle brush flowers. From *kallistos*, most beautiful.

Cælachne pulchella. Australian Cælachne. A pretty small quaking grass.

Cardamine dictyosperma. (tetradynamia.) A new species of the numerous genus Cardamine (60 species) found by Mr. R. C. Gunn and sent home by him to Dr. Hooker, who describes it as "a very distinct species, a foot and a half high, much branched below. Pods 2 inches long, including the style. Flowers rather small, white."

Cardamine tenuifolia. Another new species of the same genus, discovered by the late Mr. Lawrence near Launceston. Flowers large and white. The genus is named from *kardia* the heart and *damao* to strengthen, as the leaves eaten green are good for the stomach. These plants have the remarkable quality of sending out roots from the leaves, and in propagating themselves in moist shady places. There is another small species with pinnate roundish leaves and much smaller flesh coloured flowers than either of these two, resembling in some degree *C. hirsuta* of England. It is common round Hobart-town, and does not appear as yet to have been described by botanists.

Cassytha pubescens. Downy Cassytha. *C. melantha*. Black budded do. *C. glabella*. Smooth budded do. (enneand. mon.) These three curious plants are generally known in the colony by the name of "wire grass," and present a great obstruction in passing through the bush in various parts of the island, especially in the dense scrub which

extends over many miles of country on this side of Macquarie harbour, growing as thick in places as to bear a man to easily walk upon them. They are all parasites, that is, they depend on other plants for support, and do not root in the ground. The first species is common about Hobart-town, and forms in many places near the ravines not unpleasant shady natural arbours, its long wiry stems hanging in mats from the other trees, which it weighs down and covers. They are all destitute of thorns, and produce greenish slimy berries. *C. melantha* is of a darker green, far more beautiful than the other. It is common on the northern part of the island, and *C. glabella* which is a very slender species grows about George-town. They are easily propagated by slitting the bark of a smooth tree, as any of the acacias, and inserting or planting the seed. Rough barked plants as the geranium are uncongenial to the young small shoots.

Casuarina torulosa? She-oak. *C. stricta*? He-oak. *C. tenuissima*? Marsh-oak. The name of the first of these is said to be a corruption of Sheac the name of an American tree, producing the beef wood, like our She-oak. The second species has obtained the name of He-oak in contradistinction of She-oak, as if they constituted one dioecious plant, the one male and the other female, whereas they are perfectly distinct species. *C. torulosa* or Cork barked species closely resembles *C. equisetifolia* or the "Horse tail" of the South Sea islands, the leaves or branches hanging down in bunches from 12 to 18 inches in length, like a horse's tail, all jointed from top to bottom. The tree has a brownish colour, but is very elegant in appearance. Some beautiful specimens grow in the Rev. Mr. Conolly's allotment beside the Roman Catholic chapel. *C. stricta* is of a darker green with short upright leaves. It grows abundantly in the ravines about Hobart-town. The South Sea islanders call it "Club wood," from the use they make of it in warlike weapons.

Caulinea serrulata. *C. antarctica*. Plants occasionally cast upon the sea shore.

Cenarrhens nitida. Native Plum. (tetrand. mon.) A shrub resembling the Common Laurel, bearing black bitter fruit, about the size of a cherry, at Port Davy and Macquarie harbour. It belongs to Proteaceæ, the same natural order as Banksia.

Chara congesta. *C. australis*. Stonewort. (crypt. algæ.) These are fresh water plants, growing in ponds beneath the surface.

Cheilanthes tenuifolia. Slender Cheilanthes, an elegant fern, common in stony places.

Chenopodium erosum. Jagged Goosefoot. *C. ambiguum*. Ambiguous do. *C. australe*. (pent. dig.) Three species of goosefoot—plants of little beauty, but wholesome as pot herbs.

Chiloglottis diphylla. Two leaved Chiloglottis or Liptongue. Ant Orchis. (gyn. mon.) This is supposed to be the non-descript orchis published in our volume of 1833. If so, however, it is subject to varieties, two of which grow at Knocklofty, near Hobart-town—the one of a russet brown with a broader lip, growing on the right bank of the road, a little above Mr. Manning's, the other with the corolla of a lively green and yellow colour, but both remarkable for the singular ant like appearance of the glands of the lip, and the little tremulous pivot on which they are supported. They seldom exceed 2 or 3 inches in height. We have taken the liberty to denominate these varieties therefore the Ant Orchis of Van Diemen's Land.

Chorizandra sphærocephala. Globe headed Chorizandra. (hex. mon.) A plant common in moist places, resembling the *Juncus conglomeratus* or Common Rush of England, and useful like it for making bands or light baskets, hence its name from jungo to join, because the first ropes or binders were made of rushes. The pith is often used in the stock-huts, dipped in fat, to burn as watch lights.

Cibotium Billardieri. Common Tree-fern, Dicksonia antarctica of Labillardiere. (crypt. fil.) This noble tree was introduced last summer into the

gardens of Hobart-town, and seems to thrive well, where it enjoys shelter and is not much exposed to the high winds, which break its beautiful, extended leaves. It is said to thrive well in England, being much better suited to that climate than the tree fern—(*Dicksonia arborescens*)—of St. Helena. It will bear removing to England if laid on the deck or other airy situation during the voyage. It grows in the ravines and shady places round Hobart-town. There is a very fine grove of it on the northern branch of the town rivulet, about a mile from the Cascade. But the place where it can be seen to most advantage and is most easily accessible in the vicinity of the town is at Sassafras valley, where it grows in the ravine above the sawyer's cottage to the height of 40 or 50 feet upon upright shafts, giving the groups the appearance of a verdant columnar temple. This place is accessible on horseback, it being only necessary to dismount and walk a few yards distance, and the grove itself, with the ride of about 4 miles from town, along Dr. Scott's lately formed carriage drive through his beautiful grounds, and up the valley will well repay the labour of a visit. The palmy tropical appearance of this fern, and the elegant green spires of the sassafras, form a striking and picturesque contrast. The *Alsophila*, or Tree-fern of the western side of this island, grows to a still greater size, and the trunks of both contain the edible pith or bread fruit eaten by the natives.

Cladium Mariscus. Great Cladium. *C. glomeratum*. Clustered do. *C. junceum*. Rushy do. *C. filum*. Slender do. A tribe of sedgy plants growing in wet marshy places, from 3 to 4 feet high.

Clematis blanda. White Virgin's-bower. (pol. pol.) This is the beautiful, fragrant, white flowered climber which adorns the bush in every direction in the spring. It varies much in size, from a small quill in thickness to that of the wrist or arm, and (in the latter case) suspending its fine wide spreading blossoms, like a white cloth on the tops of the

highest gum trees, with the rope or cable-like jointed stem hanging down to, or rather growing out of the ground. In these situations as it does not embrace the tree, it would seem to have risen and grown along with it. This however may be a variety or perhaps a different species from that found climbing on the lower shrubs. It is singular that so remarkable and so beautiful a plant should have remained unnoticed by botanists until Dr. Hooker determined it from some specimens lately sent home by Mr. J. W. Scott, the late Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Gunn, to be a new species distinct from *C. aristata*. As the fact is interesting we give Dr. Hooker's manuscript description, communicated to Mr. Gunn—"dioica, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris, foliis ternatim biternatim sectis nunc simplicibus, foliolis petiolulatis ovatis integerrimis glabris mucronatis trinervis, sepalis 4 patentissimis oblongo lanceolatis marginibus pubescentibus, antheris aristatis, floris fœmineo filamentis paucis dilalatis sterilibus, aristis sericeis."

Clematis gentianoides. Gentian leaved do. A dwarf erect species with entire or slightly toothed leaves and white 4 or 5 leaved fragrant blossoms, about the size of a white anemony. It is found on the hills in sunny situations. The genus derives its name from *klema* a tendril. The accent is on the first syllable.

Comesperma volubilis. Twining *Comesperma*. (monad. oct. polygaleæ.) This is the beautiful little climber, the flowers of which hang in blue festoons in spring among the bushes in all parts of Van Diemen's land. It is impossible to conceive any thing more tastefully ornamental in a garden. It is easily raised from seeds, cuttings, or roots.

Comesperma retusa. Blunt leaved do. An upright plant with reddish purple blossoms growing in wet places.

Comesperma nuda? Naked seeded do. A small plant with indigo coloured flowers, found near George-town, and at Port Arthur, differing from

the two preceding species in the seeds being destitute of the hair-like appendages, the character from which the genus is named, *kome* hair and *sperma* seed.

Convolvulus erubescens. Maiden blush Bindweed. (pent. mon.) The pretty pink coloured dwarf *Convolvulus* common by the road sides in sunny places. The species of this genus are very numerous (185) but this and *C. angustissimus*, Narrowest leaved do. are the only ones yet found indigenous in Van Diemen's land. *C. Batatas* or Spanish potatoes has long afforded a large portion of their food to the inhabitants of the tropical climates, and there is a hardy variety in China which it is hoped some of the masters of vessels bringing tea to Hobart-town will be so good as to introduce to us. The leaves and shoots as well as the tubers are all good for eating. It is the potatoe of Shakspeare, our present potatoe being scarcely known in Europe in his time. The genus is named from *convolvo*, because it rolls round or binds other plants.

Corræa alba. Cape Barren tea. White *Corræa*. (oct. monog.) A pretty shrub about 3 feet high, with oval leaves, downy underneath, common on the sea coast.

Corræa speciosa. Showy *Corræa*. Resembling the former but with reddish flowers. It is met with in the vicinity of George-town.

Corræa virens. Green *Corræa*. This is abundant in rocky ravines throughout the colony. It is plentiful near King's pits a mile above the Cascade, and at Geil's-town on the other side of the Derwent. It has been partially introduced into gardens. Specimens have been sent home by Mr. Gunn and the late Mr. Lawrence from Launceston as a new variety of this species.

Corræa Laurenciana. Lawrence's do. so named by Dr. Hooker as a new species, who describes it as "a highly beautiful and distinct species, worthy of bearing the name of a gentleman who has so zealously employed himself in making known the natural productions of Van Diemen's land. It

grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, with leaves resembling those of *Phillyræa angustifolia*, quite glabrous, and flowers equal in size to those of any of the genus, generally larger than the leaves, in a dry state of a yellow green colour tinged with rufous at the extremity. The calyx too is rufous." Flowers in December and January.

Corræa ferruginea. Rusty do. The leaves of this species are covered on the underside with a rusty coloured down, the flowers are greenish but tinged with the same. It is abundant in the middle region of Mount Wellington. Mr. Backhouse considers it a distinct species from—

Corræa Backhousiana. Backhouse's do. Named by Dr. Hooker after our esteemed friend Mr. James Backhouse, who discovered it at Cape Grim and found it growing all along the western coast as far as Port Davy. It has more bell-shaped green flowers than the former. "This, says Dr. Hooker, of which I have seen only one specimen, obligingly communicated by Mr. Gunn is very distinct from either *virens* or *Laurenciana*. The leaves are very dissimilar in shape, quite entire and the pubescence beneath is of a totally different character; the corollas too are broader. Mr. A. Cunningham found at Hobart-town and Macquarie harbour what is probably a variety of this with punctated foliage." This is the preceding species. The genus is named from Joseph Correa, a learned Portuguese botanist. He died at Lisbon in 1823.

Corysanthes fimbriata. An orchideous plant with a large purple blossom, resembling an insect, above a single orbicular leaf, in shady damp places.

Craspedia plebeia. Common Craspedia. *C. glauca*. Glaucous do. (syn. æq.) These are the globular yellow headed plants which ornament grassy places in all parts of the colony.

Cryptandra amara. Bitter Cryptandra. *C. obovata*. Trailing do. *C. vexillifera*. Winged do. *C. ulicina*. Furze like do. (pent. mon.)

These are low shrubs having singular white leaves, surrounding little clusters of inconspicuous flowers, except in *C. ulicina*. The two first are found at the head of Great Swan Port, the two last on the banks of the South Esk about Launceston. They are both new species and are now described by Dr. Hooker. *Vexillifera* he says "is a very remarkable species, recognizable by the very dense heads of minute flowers, completely surrounded by brown membranaceous bracteas, two of which bear singularly white and downy leaves, very different from the foliage of the stem." Named from the concealed stamens, *cryptos* hidden, and *aner* a man.

Cryptocarya glaucescens? Australian Sasafras. (enneand. mon. laurineæ.) This beautiful pyramidal tree is common in warm sheltered moist situations in various parts of the colony. The bark and leaves are highly odoriferous. The glaucous colour of the leaf gives it a striking appearance among the dusky gum trees.

Cryptostylis longifolia. Long-leaved *Cryptostylis*. (gyn. mon.) A plant of the orchis tribe remarkable for its long leaves.

Culcitium salicinum. Willow-leaved *Culcitium*. Honey tree. *C. linariifolia*? Narrow-leaved do. (syn. æq.) These are the shrubs with woolly leaves and yellow blossoms, smelling like sugar, giving a lively variety with their light green leaves to the general character of the young bush. The first is common in dry stony places, and the latter on mountains.

Cyathodes glauca. Glauous *Cyathodes*. *C. straminea*. Spreading do. *C. dealbata*. Whitened do. *C. parviflora*. Small-leaved do. *C. oxycedrus*. Sharp-leaved do. *C. abietina*. Spruce-leaved do. (pent. mon.) These shrubs bear white flowers, succeeded by purpled red berries, growing in elevated situations. Some of them resemble the juniper. They belong to the Epacrideæ.

Cymbidium suave? Sweet *Cymbidium*. (gyn. mon.) This is probably the name of the orchideous plant that grows upon trees at Emu bay & Swan port.

Cynoglossum suaveolens. Sweet Hounds' tongue. *C. Australe*. Australian do. (pent. mon.) The former of these is a low plant with dingy white blossoms of delightful fragrance, succeeded by rough seeds. It is common in light soils and cultivated ground. The latter is a taller plant with blue flowers resembling the Forget-me-not of England. The genus is named from *kuon*, a dog, and *glossa*, a tongue, because the long soft leaves are thought to resemble the tongue of a dog.

Cyrtostylis reniformis. Kidney-leaved *Cyrtostylis*. (gyn. mon.) A plant of the orchis tribe, having roundish kidney-shaped leaves, lying flat on the ground, and bearing singular dark flowers, looking at first sight like small flies.

Cystanthe Sprengelloides. Pine leaved *Cystanthe*. A low shrub, growing on the tops of mountains and producing spikes of white blossoms, tinged with red, forming caps over the stamens.

Dacrydium cupressinum? Huon Pine. (mon. monad.) This fine pyramidal tree attains 100 feet in height and 30 in circumference, extending its limbs to a great distance, from which hang numerous slender branchlets of the liveliest green, sometimes 3 or four feet long, giving the tree a richness of appearance seldom equalled. It grows in spongy soils where the climate is mild. Some uncertainty exists whether it be this species, or even whether it be a *Dacrydium*. From *dakru*, a tear, because the gummy exudation drops like tears from the tips of the little branches. It grows on the banks of the Huon river and in Macquarie harbour.

Danthonia semiannularis. Half ringed *Danthonia*. *D. racemosa*. Clustered do. *D. setacea*. Bristly do. *D. pauciflora*. Few flowered do. (tri. dig.) A genus of grassy, oat like plants, named after M. Danthoine, a French botanist.

Daviesia latifolia. Broad leaved *Daviesia*. Native Hop. *D. Ulicina*. Furze leaved do. *D. Alata*. Winged do. (dec. mon.) The Native Hop is a coarse bitter, sometimes used as a

substitute for the English Hop. (*Humulus lupulus*) It grows common in the bush under the other trees and is plentiful on dry hills. *D. Ulicina* is common about Hobart-town, and has been attempted to be formed into low hedges for which it is well adapted. It is named after the Rev. Hugh Davies, a Welsh botanist.

Decaspora disticha. Two leaved Decaspora. *D. thymifolia*. Thyme leaved do. These are small leaved, low spreading mountain shrubs, bearing flattened purple-red berries. They are plentiful on Mount Wellington, and the latter forms a delightful edging, or to lay a small garden walk as a substitute for grass, the fragrance of the leaves perfuming the air as you walk upon them.

Dendrobium linguiforme? Tongue leaved Dendrobium. A plant of the orchis tribe growing in low grassy grounds. The genus is named from *dendron*, a tree, from the habit that most of the species have of growing upon trees.

Devauxia pulvinata. Cushioned Devauxia. *D. tenuior*. Slender do. *D. Billardieri*. Labillardiere's do. A genus of small sedgy plants.

Dianella cœrulea. Blue Dianella. *D. revoluta*. Narrow leaved do. (hex. mon.) These plants have blue flowers and berries and flag leaves. The leaves of the latter species and those of another flag leaved plant (probably a species of *Anarthria* growing on the sea coast) are made into baskets by the aborigines. They are prepared by being drawn over a fire which softens and renders them more flexible for the purpose. The leaves of the *Anarthria* are also previously split.

Dichondra repens. Creeping Dichondra. (pent. dig.) A little creeping plant with kidney shaped emarginate leaves. Blossoms white and inconspicuous.

Diplarrhæna Morœa. Morœa flowered *Diplarrhæna*. A common plant with white flowers, like those of some species of Iris.

Discaria Australis. Southern Discaria. (pent.

mon.) Rhamneæ. Hooker. A low shrub, something like a sloe, found near Launceston. Dr. Hooker says "this interesting plant was previously known by specimens gathered at Cox's river, Bathurst, and on the banks of the Macquarie, New South Wales, by Mr. Cunningham, and on which I established the genus *Discaria* in the Botanical Magazine. It is remarkable that the only other species is found (along with its near allies *Colletia*) in South America."

Discaria (————?) Green discaria. A low green shrub, generally destitute of leaves, and bearing opposite green thorns at intervals, thinly dispersed over open grounds in the central parts of Van Diemen's land.

Diuris aurea. Golden Diuris. *D. pedunculata*. Penduncled do. *D. maculata*. Spotted do. Plants of the orchis tribe with spotted yellow blossoms. They are very beautiful and highly ornament the pastures in spring. Named from *dis*, double, and *oura*, a tail, in allusion to the form of the sepals or segments of the calyx.

Dodonæa truncata. Native Myrtle. *D. asplenifolia*. Spleenwort leaved do. *D. Cunninghamii*. Cunningham's do. A new species. (Dr. Hooker.) (oct. mon.) Several species of this genus are found in New South Wales, some of which are also to be met with in Van Diemen's land. Their beauty consists only in the foliage, the flowers being green and inconspicuous.

Doodia aspera. Rough Doodia. *D. Media*. Downy do. *D. caudata*. Tailed do. Rough Ferns found in the northern and eastern parts of the island.

Drosera Arcturi. Arthur's Sundew. (pent. pent.) A new species found by Mr. Gunn on the summit of Mount Arthur, thus described by Dr. Hooker "foliis radicalibus lineari spathulatis scapo unifloro brevioribus calyce glaberrimo petalis vix breviori." This very fine species is immediately distinguishable by the shape of its leaves, together

with the solitary flower which equals in size the inflorescence of *D. binata*. It is plentiful on the top of Mount Wellington. It differs from the other species in having only a solitary large blossom on each stem.

Drosera peltata. Shield leaved sundew. *D. binata*. Forked leaved do. Both these grow in the vicinity of Hobart-town. The former throws up a stem about a foot high, terminated by a few pink blossoms rather less than a sixpenny piece. Its stem is clothed with shield shaped leaves upon footstalks inserted into the backs of the leaves, which are covered with hairs, bearing in their points small pellucid balls like drops of dew (*drosos*.) In most of the species these hairs are very irritable, closing upon small insects that touch them, after which the leaf bends and holds them fast. *D. binata* has all the leaves radical and forming singular forks.

Drosera Banksii. Banks's sundew. Common about Launceston and George-town. *D. Menziesii*. Menzie's sundew. About Launceston, Swan port, and other parts of the island.

Drymoyhila cyanocarpa. Blue leaved Dyrinophila. A low branched plant, bearing dirty looking white flowers and blue berries.

Eleocharis sphacelata. Dry scaled Eleocharis. *E. acuta*, acute or sharp do. A genus of sedgy plants.

Epacris ruscifolius. Ruscus leaved Epacris. *E. impressa*. Impressed do. *E. obtusifolia*. Blunt leaved do. *E. hetronema*. Variable do. *E. lanuginosa*. Woolly flowered do. *E. myrtifolia*. Myrtle leaved do. *E. serpyllifolia*. Thyme leaved do. *E. exerta*. Exerted or drawn out do. *E. mucronulata*. Small pointed do. (pent. mon.) This beautiful genus is often called in the colony by the popular name of heath. There are 18 species. The name is derived from *epi* upon, and *akros* top, because in New Zealand the species grow on the tops of mountains. *Impressa* is the most common

species, which varies from deep crimson to pure white.

Eriochilus autumnale. Autumnal Eriochilus. A little pink orchis flowered plant, blossoming every where, without leaves, which do not come up till winter.

Eriostemon obcordatum. Obcordate Eriostemon. (dec. mon.) A low shrub with remarkable glandular leaves, growing in dry places, and producing its handsome pale pink blossoms in winter and spring. It is named from *erion* wool, because of the woolly or fringed filaments. *E. trinerve.* Three nerved do. A new species. Hooker. Specimen sent home by the late Mr. Lawrence.

Eryngium ovinum. Sheep Eryngo. (pent. dig.) A prostrate, blue thistle-like plant, growing in wet places. A decoction of the root is beneficial in cases arising from flatulence of the stomach.

Erythræa australis. Southern Erythræa. (pent. mon.) An annual plant, bearing small pink blossoms, and resembling the English centaury.

Eucalyptus globulus. Blue gum of Hobart-town. *E. robusta.* Stringy bark. *E. resinifera.* White gum. Kino gum. *E. piperita.* Peppermint tree. *E. myrtifolia.* Myrtle leaved do. (Port Davy.) Besides these, are the Mountain blue gum, the Weeping gum or Blue gum of Norfolk plains, the Black butted or common gum, the Black gum, the bark and spreading branches of which with umbrageous foliage give it the appearance of English elm, the Iron bark growing mostly on the north-east coast, the Cider tree from which the saccharine juice exudes and which with the Myrtle-leaved gum grows in the higher parts of the island and on the tops of mountains. In the upper part of Mount Wellington there are three other species. *E. globulus* is confined to the southern and eastern portions of the island. The wood of all the species is highly useful for domestic and other purposes. They are soft at first and very easily cut down and sawed or split up when green, but when thoroughly

dry are as hard as oak. They are all of remarkably quick growth and many of the species attain an enormous size. *E. globulus* and some of the other species have the remarkable property of casting off the grey or whitish bark in longitudinal stripes or ribbands, which sometimes hang down from the branches and are shaken about with a singular effect in the woods until stript off by the winds. The leaves are the same on both sides and present their edge to the body of the trunk or branch to which they belong. They grow in size with the wood, being at first small and scarcely formed, with a reddish yellow tinge, giving to the groves of young trees even in spring the landscape tints of an English autumn.

The genus is named from *eu* well, and *kalupto* to cover, from the circumstance of the blossom being covered with a lid, which when the flower expands falls off and discloses a 4 celled capsule or seed vessel, each filled with numerous small seeds. The common name of gum tree was given the genus from the large quantities of strong astringent juice which the trees contained. In cutting down a stringy bark tree for instance *E. robusta* we often find large cavities between the annual concentric circles of the trunk filled with a most beautiful red or rich vermilion-coloured liquid gum which flows out as soon as the saw has afforded it an opening. The gum yielded by *E. resinifera* is considered by druggists as not in the least inferior to the kino which the *Pterocarpus* or red saunders wood of India produces.

Several of the species yield an exudation in the spring and summer months, which coagulates and drops from the leaves to the ground in small irregular shaped snow white particles, often as large as an almond. They are sweet and very pleasant to the taste, are greedily devoured by the birds, ants, and other animals, and used to be carefully picked up and eaten by the aborigines. This is a sort of Manna.

On the whole this noble genus may be said to

have taken undisturbed possession of these Australian regions, clothing as it does with its stupendous mantle the surface of both Van Diemen's land and New Holland. For the intermixture of other plants which the lordly tribe occasionally permits, compared with its great extent is but small and partial. Wherever you go the gum tree of one species or other presents itself before you.

Euphrasia alpina. Alpine eyebright. *E. stricta*. Striped do. *E. speciosa*. Handsome do. *E. scabra*. Yellow do. (did. angiosp.) Pretty low annual plants, with white pale blue and yellow showy flowers. Frequent in the bush.

Exocarpus cupressiformis. Native cherry. Cypress cherry. *E. strictus*. White do. *E. humifusus*. Trailing do. (monœcia pent.) The first is general all over the island, its beautiful cypress conical appearance contrasted with the Banksia and the Gum trees very much enlivening the landscape. It is destitute of leaves, the elongation of the branches giving it the verdant appearance. It thrives best in clusters and in the shelter of other trees. The last species is common on the top of Mount Wellington. The name is derived from *karpos*, the fruit, the nut being outside the pericarp.

Friesia peduncularis. Cherry fruited Friesia. (Eleocarpeæ.) A low mountain shrub, bearing handsome white blossoms spotted with pink, and fruit in the shape of cherries.

Gahnia psittacorum. Parrot's gahnia. *G. melanocarpa*. Black seeded do. Common sedge plants.

Gastrodia sessamoides. Native potato. A curious plant belonging to the orchis tribe, the tubers of which when it obtains a favourable situation about the root of a decayed tree are often found in large clusters. I have frequently tried to propagate it from the root, in the hope of improving it by cultivation, but always failed, as it is parasitical.

Gaultheria hispida. Wax cluster. (dec. mon.) A straggling plant, but highly ornamental, from its

snow white berries hanging together like wax. It is plentiful in the middle region of Mount Wellington and other high places.

Geranium brevicaule. Short stemmed geranium. (monad. dec.) A new species. Dr. Hooker says "I know of no species that agrees with this. From the shortness of the stalks, the petioles appear radical, (indeed they are frequently more so,) and hence too the flowers seem glomerated. Stamens 10 to 5 alternately broader." It is common in rocky places and improves by cultivation.

Geranium potentilloides. Potentilla like geranium. *G. parviflorum*. Small flowered do. These have small inconspicuous flowers, and are of little beauty. The latter is a weed in the gardens.

Gentiana montana. Mountain gentian. (pent. dig.) A common annual, with white blossoms, named from Gentius, king of Illyria, who first discovered the tonic qualities of this genus.

Gleichenia spelunca. Cavern Gleichenia *G. alpina*. Alpine do. *G. dicarpa*. Two capsuled do. *G. flabellata*. Fan leaved do. *G. tenera*. Slender do. A genus of handsome ferns, named after Baron von Gleichen, a German botanist.

Glossodia major. Greater Glossodia. A bluish lilac flower of the orchis tribe, named from the resemblance which the appendages within the flower have to a tongue, *glossa* a tongue, and *eidos* like.

Goodenia ovata. Ovate Goodenia. *G. barbata*. Bearded do. *G. hederacea*. Ivy like do. *G. elongata*. Elongated do. *G. repens* Creeping do. (pent. mon.) A genus of singular, irregular bright yellow flowered plants, growing in damp places and by the sides of the streams. The corolla is five cleft and waved, longitudinally split, pushing forth the stamens in a cluster outside. The free growing verdant leaves of the first species, bearing yellow blossoms almost all the year, have already made it a favourite in the gardens of Hobart town. The genus was named by Sir J. E. Smith, in honour of his friend Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle.

Some of the species, of which there are 33, have blue flowers.

Goodia pubescens. Native Laburnum. Downy Goodia. *G. lotifolia*. Smooth do. (diad. dec.) Handsome shrubs, with light green, ovate leaves and small yellow butterfly flowers resembling those of the Laburnum. The first grows in Kangaroo valley and other places near Hobart town, and is an acquisition in the garden. Named from Peter Good, a seed collector sent out by Kew garden, who died in New Holland.

Grammitis australis. Southern Grammitis or Sword fern. *G. rutæfolia*. Rue leaved do. A genus of ferns with the fructification in naked lines, in shape like a sword.

Gratiola latifolia. Broad leaved Gratiola. *G. pubescens*. Downy do. (diand. mon.) Trailing plants growing in wet places with leaves like hyssop, hence the common name, hedge hyssop. They are bitter, cathartic plants or rather weeds refused by sheep or cattle.

Grevillia australis. Southern Grevillia. *G. tenuifolia*. Slender leaved do. (tetrand. mon. proteacæ) These belong to a numerous genus of plants peculiar to these colonies, named by Mr. R. Brown in honour of Mr. C. F. Greville, a Vice President of the Royal Society and a promoter of natural science. There are 50 species. The stamens are placed in the hollow ends of the calyx. The flowers grow in clusters, and they are ornamental in the garden.

Hakea pugioniformis. Dagger fruited Hakea. *H. parilis*. Matched do. *H. gibbosa*. Gibbous do. Native Walnut. *H. epiglottis*. Bill-hook fruited do. *H. rugosa*. Rough fruited do. *H. microcarpa*. Small fruited do. This genus is closely allied to the former, and is very numerous (60 species) It is also peculiar to these colonies, and was named by Schreber in honour of Baron Hake, a chief promoter of the botanic garden at Hanover. The stamens are immersed in the concave ends of the calyx,

which is four leaved, irregular. The seed vessel is a follicle resembling a nut, in some species, as *gibbosa*, nearly as large as a walnut. When ripe and dry it separates in two disclosing two seeds, shaped like those of a pine with the wing longer than the nut. The leaves of the full grown plants in many of the species are rigid, with a point like a needle. In two or three they are pinnatifid. They are elegant acquisitions to the shrubbery, and when planted in rows, form excellent fences. They delight in the cool and higher regions of the island. *H. Gibbosa* is a tall shrub, plentiful about half-way up Mount Wellington, and where the bush has been burned the year before the young seedling plants may be gathered in abundance, which if planted out early in spring will take root and thrive. *H. rugosa* grows on Flinders' island. The flower of several of the species is highly odoriferous.

Helichrysum dealbatum. Whitened Everlasting.
H. incanum. Hoary leaved yellow do. *H. bracteatum*. Large yellow do. *H. bracteatum*. Large white do. (syn. *superflua*) These are the beautiful golden and white large daisy flowers growing from a foot to two feet high with small light green downy leaves attached to the stalks, resembling *gnaphalium*, from which the genus has lately been separated. *Gnaphalium* has the flowers generally in a corymbus or cluster, while *helichrysum* has seldom more than one head on a stalk. They are called everlasting from the durable nature of the flowers, which will remain firm in all their beauty for years after they are gathered. *H. bracteatum* is an interesting annual found between Cape Raoul and the entrance to Port Arthur. There are several other species in the colony besides those here enumerated.

Hemarthria uncinata. Hooked Hemarthria. A narrow leaved grass.

Hemichroa pentandra. Pentandrous or five stamened Hemichroa. A low under shrub growing near the shore on various parts of the coast.

Hibbertia procumbens. Procumbent Hibbertia. *H. prostrata*. Prostrate do. *H. pedunculata*, (corifolia of the Botanical Magazine.) Pedunculated do. (pol. tri.) A genus of low twining or trailing plants with bright yellow flowers peculiar to these colonies, growing in various parts of the bush and by the road sides. The first is the "Dillenia procumbens" of Labillardiere. The second has been described by Dr. Hooker from a specimen sent him by the late Mr. Lawrence; "foliis fasciculatis anguste linearibus subhirsutis, floribus sessilibus monogynis, caule basi decumbente." It is distinguished by its fasciculated leaves, sessile flowers, hairy foliage, procumbent stem and single style. The genus is named in honour of Mr. George Hibbert an eminent collector of plants.

Hibiscus heterophyllus. Various leaved Hibiscus. (monad. pol. malvaceæ) This is one of those straight growing shrubs with strong fibrous bark that have obtained the name of cordage tree in the colony. It has beautiful round, white and pink blossoms in shape like a mallow. Some exotic species have been introduced from India and Brazil, but they are too delicate to thrive well unprotected in this climate. *H. tiliaceus* or lime tree leaved, is the plant from the bark of which the inhabitants of Otaheite make their cloth, ropes and matting. Vide infra genus Sida.

Hierochloe antarctica. Antarctic Hierochloe. A sweet smelling, fragrant grass.

Hymenophyllum nitens. Shining filmy leaf fern. *H. varium* *H. flabellatum*. *H. Tunbridgense*. These are elegant membranaceous ferns, which climb on the trunks of Tree ferns and other larger plants in moist shady places. The last species has been considered the same individual as the elegant one abundant on the "Rocks" at Tunbridge wells. *Hymen*, a membrane and *fullon*, a leaf.

Hypericum involutum. Involute St. John's wort. *H. pussilum*. Small do. (polyad. pol.) Pretty little yellow flowering plants, showy in a garden.

Hypolaena fastigiata. Clustered Hypolaena. *H. exsulca*. Smooth do. (diad. dec.) Rigid rush like plants.

Hypoxis pratensis. Meadow Hypoxis. *H. hygrometrica*. Hygrometric or weather glass do. (hex. mon.) Small plants with bright yellow, star six-petalled flowers. The latter species grows about 6 inches high and only expands its flowers in fine clear weather, shutting them like the *anagallis*, pimpernel, on the approach of rain.

Imperata arundinacea. Reedy Imperata. (tri. dig.) A grass with an oval bristly spike, probably distinct from the European species. Its waving silky head resembles a plume of feathers.

Indigofera australis. Native Indigo. (diad. dec.) The elegant rich flowering blue and pink flowered vetch or tare looking plant which enlivens the bush in every direction. Its virtue as a dye is said not to be inferior to the *I. tinctoria* of India.

Ipomœa velutina. Soft leaved Ipomœa (pent. mon.) A low flower resembling a small convolvulus.

Isopogon anemonifolius? Anemone leaved Isopogon. (tetrand. mon.) A low rigid plant on Flinder's Island.

Isolepis nodosa. Knotted Club rush. *I. inundata*. Bog do. *I. cartilaginea*. Cartilaginous do. (tri. mon.) Plants like the Club rush, growing about three feet high.

Juncus maritimus. Sea rush. *J. vaginatus*. Sheathed do. *J. effusus*. Spreading do. *J. pauciflorus*. Few flowered do. *J. planifolius*. Flat leaved do. (hex. mon.) These rushes are common in wet, marshy places.

Ixodia achillioides. Clammy or Milfoil-like Ixodia. (syn. æq.) This and some other species are met with on the mountains and sea-coast. They are low shrubs, with short, almost cylindric, clammy leaves, and small white flowers in heads.

Kennedia prostrata. Scarlet Kennedia. (diad. dec.) A three leaved trailing plant, with a bright scarlet pea flower, common in light sandy places.

The leaflets are obovate, villous. Named after Mr. Kennedy, the nurseryman at Hammersmith.

Lampocarya hexandra. Hexandrous Lampocarya. A sedgy plant.

Lemma trisulca. Ivy-leaved Duck-weed. *L. minor*. Smaller do. (monœcia dian.) Small annual plants with obscure white flowers floating in plats on stagnate water. The former has a lanceolate leaf, the latter of a roundish ovate form, with a little root hanging down from each. They are considered the same as the English species.

Lepidosperma gladiata. Sword Lepidosperma. *L. elatior*. Taller do. *L. longitudinalis*. Longitudinal do. *L. squamata*. Scaly do. *L. linearis*. Linear do. *L. globosa*. Globose do. *L. tetragona*. Four sided do. (tri. mon.) a genus of sedgy, scaly seeded plants.

Leptocarpus simplex. Simple Leptocarpus. *L. tenax*. Tough do. (diœcia monad.) Rigid, rush like plants with smooth seeds.

Leptomeria acida. Sour Leptomeria. (pent. mon.) A low broom like shrub with white flowers bearing sour green berries.

Leptospermum lanigerum. Hoary Tea tree. *L. baccatum*. Smooth or berry bearing do. *L. flexuosum*. Forest do. *L. glandiflorum*. Large flowered do. (icos. mon.) These are the beautiful myrtle looking plants, which clothe the sides of all our rivers and streams and other parts of the bush. There are other species in the island besides those here mentioned. The first is the one which in the earlier periods of the colony was used as a substitute for tea and of the long straight stems of which the aborigines make their spears, hardening the points in the fire and sharpening them with a flint or shell. *L. scoparium*, a broom leaved species is common in dry places near the coast of New Zealand, and was used also as tea by Captain Cook's ships crews, who found the underwood about Adventure bay to consist of the same plant. All the species, of which there are 30, are white flowered with the exception

of *stellatum*, which is yellow. They are easily raised from seed and make pretty evergreen hedges as they bear cutting well and have very fine flowers. The cuttings also will readily strike in a shady, light soil.

Leucopogon lanceolatus. Lanceolate Leucopogon. (white beard) *L. gnidium*. Currant fruited do. *L. Richei*. Riche's do. *L. affinis*. Similar do. *L. trichocarpus*. Three fruited do. *L. ericoides*. Heath like do. *L. virgatus*. Twiggy do. *L. collinus*. Hill do. (pent. mon.) A genus of handsome, shrubby plants, belonging to the Epacrideæ, bearing small white bearded starry blossoms. Many of them resemble heaths. *L. gnidium* forms a large bush on the sea shore, and bears eatable white fruit, called (along with the fruit of several other shrubs) Native currants. *L. lanceolatus* is an inland shrub.

Limosella australis. Southern Mudwort. (didyn. angio). A small low plant, growing in wet, muddy places. From *limus*, mud.

Lindsæa linearis. Linear Lindsæa. A small fern, common in damp ground.

Linum angustifolium. Narrow leaved flax. (pent. pent.) This has been set down by Dr. Hooker from a specimen sent home by the late Mr. Lawrence, as the same with the English species.

Lissanthe strigosa. Prickly Lissanthe. *L. montana*. Mountain do. *L. daphnoides*. Daphne like do. *L. ciliata*. Fringed do. (pent. mon.) A genus belonging to the Epacrideæ, bearing small white blossoms (like Leucopogon, but not bearded) succeeded by small whitish berries. These are also called native currants.

Lobelia alata. Winged Cardinal flower. *L. irrigua*. Mossy do. *L. gibbosa*. Gibbous do. *L. simplicaulis*. Simple stemmed do. *L. dioica*. (pent. mon.) This is a numerous genus, affording species in all parts of the world, upwards of 170. Many are splendid herbaceous plants cultivated in gardens. The prevailing colour of the species of Van Diemen's land is blue. They are all small plants. *L. simpli-*

caulis is annual and soon loses its leaves, but continues flowering and ripening its seeds, even when out of the ground. The genus is named after M. Lobel of Lisle, physician and botanist to James II.

Lomatia tinctoria. Dyer's Lomatia. *L. polymorpha*. Variable do. (tetrand. mon. proteaceæ) The former of these is a low shrub with leaves much divided, bearing a large cluster of white fragrant flowers, succeeded by black pods, opening on one side and exhibiting their seeds besprinkled with a yellow powder giving them the appearance of being mouldy.

Lotus corniculatus. Birds' foot trefoil. (diad. dec.) This yellow flowered plant has been considered to be the same as the common English species. A large rose coloured species grows along the north coast of Van Diemen's land, which is eaten greedily by horses and would probably improve by cultivation.

Lyonsia straminea. Willow leaved Lyonsia (pent. mon.) This is a climbing shrub that attains to a great height in thick forests. It has opposite willow like leaves, and straw coloured blossoms.

Luzula campestris? Field woodrush. (hex. mon.) A flat leaved rush, but probably distinct from *L. campestris* of Europe. There are more species in Van Diemen's land.

Lycopodium varium. Variable club moss. *L. decurrens*. Decurrent do. *L. densum*. Dense do. *L. fastigiatum*. Diffuse do. *L. diffusum*. Pointed do. Mosses growing in rich shady places.

Lycopus australis. Southern Gipsy's hoarhound. (dian. mon.) A plant with strongly serrated light green leaves, growing in marshy ground, smelling like English hoarhound.

Melaleuca squamea. Scaly Melaleuca. Broad leaved swamp. Tea tree. *M. linariifolia*. Narrow leaved do. *M. gibbosa*. Gibbous melaleuca. (polyad. pol. myrtaceæ) These beautiful shrubs are abundant in wet sheltered parts of the island, especially in the higher regions. The genus is na-

med from *melas*, black, and *leukos* white, because the original tree has black wood with white branches. It is peculiar to these colonies, with the exception of the *M. Leucadendron* the cajeput tree of the East Indies, which yields the powerful cajeput oil. The Chinese use the bark of it as oakum for the caulking of ships.

Mazus pumilio. Dwarf mazus. (didyn. angios.) A small plant, resembling antirrhinum, with a gaping blossom, and little protuberances like teats (*mazi*) at the mouth of the corolla.

Melickrus urceolatus. Pitcher flowered melichrus. (pent. mon.) A small scarlet flowered shrub, belonging to the order Epacrideæ.

Mentha australis. Southern mint. *M. gracilis*. Slender do. (didyn. gym.) Common in moist places by the borders of streams.

Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale. Pig faces. Canagong. Fig marygold. (icos. di-pentagynia.) This is the singular three-sided light green fleshy leaved plant, with starry pink or purple blossoms, which grows abundantly in rocky places and dry light sandy soils. It is said to be the most generally dispersed plant over the whole of Australia. The genus is very numerous, containing 350 species, mostly from the Cape of Good Hope. Some of them are strikingly beautiful. Mr. Haworth has made the most intelligible arrangement of the species according to the leaves. The genus is named from *mesembria* noon, and *anthemum* flowering, because the flowers usually expand about that time.

Microlena stipoides. Stipa formed microlena. A grass with a large awned panicle, of little use as pasture grass.

Mimulus repens. Creeping monkey flower. (didyn. angios) A small creeping plant, the seeds of which are supposed to resemble the face of a monkey,

Mitrasacme pilosa. Downy mitrasacme. (tetrand. mon.) A genus of minute plants, peculiar to Australia, allied to *Gentiana*.

Monotoca lineata. Lined monotoca. A shrub resembling *Leucopogon gnidium*.

Muiarum biflorum. Two-leaved muiarum.
M. fusciculatum. Clustered do. Small mossy plants, forming tufts in dry grounds.

Myoporum serratum. Tasmanian mangrove. (didyn. angios.) An aborescent shrub with oval serrated leaves growing near the coast.

Myosotis australis. Southern mouse-ear or scorpion grass. (pent. mon.) An annual growing in rich soils, and as a weed in gardens, with heads of small white blossoms. The leaves are not so villous as those of the English mouse-ear.

Nasturtium semipinnatifidum. Half pinnated cress. (tetradyn.) This has been fixed as a new species by Dr. Hooker from specimens sent home by Mr. Gunn in 1832. It is described "caule erecto folioso, foliis lanceolatis utrinque acuminatis glabris, dentato pinnatifidis, siliquis oblongis curvatis pedicillum æquantibus stylo breviusculo terminatis. In foliage this species comes nearest to *N. natans*, but the pods are much larger and contain more seeds."

Neottia australis. Australian neottia. An orchideous plant, with small pink flowers, placed, by the twisting of the stem, one above another, and having a slight jasmin perfume.

Notelia ligustrina. Privet-leaved notelia. *N. rigida*. Rigid do. (dian. mon.) The former is a large handsome shrub, very like the privet, but with clusters of purple fruit. It grows on the long bank beyond Mr. Woodward's farm on the road to Brown's river, and on the border of the road immediately behind the Female Factory.

Olea paniculata? Panciled olive. (diand. mon.) A shrub like the European olive, with opposite leaves and black berries.

Ophioglossum gramineum? Grass-leaved adder's tongue. A very small fern with a single leaf and tongue like a spike.

Orites diversifolia. Various leaved orites. *O.*

revoluta. Revolute do. Small plants, resembling *Hakea*.}

Orthoceras strictum. Upright orthoceras. A plant of the orchis tribe, with flowers bearing a resemblance to the unexpanded blossoms of the jonquil.

Osmunda barbata. Bearded osmunda. A large fern growing about Launceston and George-town. Named from Osmunder, a name of the Celtic Thor, the supposed divinity of Thursday.

Ourisia integrifolia. Entire leaved ourisia. A small creeping plant with oval leaves.

Oxalis perennis. Perennial wood-sorrel. *O. microphylla*. Small leaved do. (dec. pent.) This is the useful little low growing plant dispersed all over the country, and growing freely under the trees, the leaves of which afford from their acidity a refreshing coolness to the mouth of the traveller in the bush when in want of a drink of water. The bright yellow blossoms make it an ornament in shrubberies. The leaves are obcordate and whitish underneath.

Ozothamnus cinereus. Grey ozothamnus. *O. rosmarinifolius*. Rosemary leaved do. *O. ferrugineus*. Rusty do. (syn. æq.) A genus of beautiful shrubs peculiar to Van Diemen's land, of quick growth and easy cultivation. The young expanding heads of white flowers shew themselves first in October, at the tips of the branches, in pretty yellow or light purple knobs. They have all narrow leaves and have for some years been common in front of the houses and gardens about Hobart-town. They can be cut into any shape and make neat hedges or skreens for shelter. There are several other species in the colony, especially a most elegant species with thick fleshy green leaves downy underneath, set in regular opposite order all along the branches. It grows on the bank below Mr. Woodward's, on the road to Brown's river.

Patersonia glauca. Glauous patersonia. (monad.

tri. irideæ) A handsome iris like blue flower. The genus is named after Colonel Paterson. There are two other species in Van Diemen's land.

Pelargonium erodioides. Lawrence's stork's bill. (monad. hept. geraniaceæ.) A new species of this numerous genus (186) with round heart-shaped leaves, with from 3 to 7 flowers in each head.

Pentachondra involucrata. Involved pentachondra. *P. pumila*. Dwarf do. Small mountain shrubs belonging to the Epacridææ.

Pentapogon Billardieri. Labillardiere's pentapogon. A bearded species of grass.

Persoonia juniperum. Juniper leaved persoonia. *P. linearis hirsuta*. Hairy do. *P. linearis*. Linear leaved do. (tetrand. mon.) Shrubs with yellow four-leaved flowers, belonging to the Proteaceæ. The genus is peculiar to Australia, and is named in honor of Mr. Persoon, the celebrated author of Synopsis Plantarum, of which he has recently published a new edition.

Phebalium salicifolium. Willow-leaved phebalium. *P. montanum*. Mountain do. (dec. mon.) Handsome shrubs, myrtle like, producing small white blossoms. The leaves of salicifolium are soft and silvery underneath. There is a fine specimen of it growing in the garden at the Port Officer's residence near the Battery. It grows in great beauty above King's pits, about a third up Mount Wellington. *P. montanum* is a new species found by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Gunn on the Western mountains. Dr. Hooker says "it is quite glabrous in every part, the back of the leaves, too, is convex, the upper side furrowed. Calyx 5 fid, with a bractea at its base, petals obovato lanceolate. Stamens 4 inserted at the base of a rather short fleshy torus. Filaments filiform longer than the petals. Anthers subglobose, ovary of 5 oblong obtuse lobes, glandular, style about equal to them in length. Stigma capitate.

Pimelæa linifolia. Flax-leaved pimelæa. *P.*

cernua. Nodding do. *P. glauca*. Glaucous do. *P. ligustrina*. Privet-leaved do. *P. pauciflora*. Few flowered do. *P. virgata*. Twiggy do. *P. flava*. Yellow do. *P. incana*. Hoary do. *P. sericea*. Silky do. *P. cinerea*. Grey do. *P. drupacea*. Berry bearing do. *P. nivea*. Snowy do. *P. gracilis*. Slender do. (diand. mon.) A superb genus of plants peculiar to Australia. Every one is an acquisition to a garden or shubbery. *Glauca* and *incana* are abundant flowerers, very showy and almost always in bloom. All the above species are found near Hobart-town or on Mount Wellington. There are 32 species already known.

Pittosporum bicolor. Two coloured pittosporum, (pent. mon.) This grows in shady ravines, and sometimes attains the height of a small tree. The seed vessels open as they hang on the trees, and exhibit a number of bright red resinous seeds, hence the name *pitte* resin, and *sporos* seed. It is described as a new species by Dr. Hooker. "The peduncles are all single flowered, most crowded at the extremity of a branch, frequently solitary in the axills."

Plantago varia. Variable plantain or ribgrass. *P. hispida*. Hispid do. *P. carnosa*. Fleshy do. (tetrand. mon.) Herbs much resembling the ribgrass of England, sure indicators of good and sweet pasture for sheep or cattle.

Platylobium obtusangulum. Obtuse angled flat pea. *P. triangulare*. Triangular leaved do. *P. murrayanum*. Small leaved do. (dia. dec.) The first and last have already been raised in the Glasgow Botanic garden, from seeds sent home by Dr. Scott, and *Murrayanum* is named after the present indefatigable curator of that establishment. The other has been raised in Kew gardens many years. They are beautiful full flowering plants with white and orange petals, expanding during the day, and closing at night. They have the advantage of being perennial.

Pleurandra riparia. Bankside pleurandra.

(polyand. dig.) "If I am correct," says Dr. Hooker, "in this species, it is a very remarkable one. The surface is sometimes scabrous and glossy, sometimes as well as the calyx clothed with soft down." The specimens were sent home by Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Gunn;

Pleurandra densifolia. Close leaved do. A new species. "This is all over downy, with short appressed hairs, the foliage much broader than the former, and the flowers collated 3 or 4 together upon short ramuli with crowded leaves."

Pleurandra? reticulata. Reticulated or net-leaved do. A new species from the mountain. Dr. Hooker expresses his doubt, from the imperfect specimen with which he was furnished, whether or not this may be an individual of this genus. "The flowers are very fine. The leaves are an inch long and crowded, remarkable for being pitted with dark coloured areolæ, the margins of which form a brown coloured reticulation over the upper surface, while beneath they are clothed with appressed white silky hairs."

Pleurandra ovata. Oval leaved do.

Poa australis. Australian poa or meadow grass.

P. laevis. Smooth do. *P. saxicola.* Stone do.

P. distichophylla. Two rowed do. Useful diffused-branched grasses growing among other plants and shrubs.

Podocarpus asplenifolius. Celery topped pine. This elegant tree has not yet been successfully cultivated at Hobart-town. It is common in moist situations in the northern and western parts of Van Diemen's land.

Polygonum prostratum. Trailing polygonum or persicaria. *P. strigosum.* Straw like do. *P. adpressum.* Macquarie harbour vine. *P. aviculare.* Hog-weed. (oct. trig.) *P. adpressum* has become very common as a climber about Hobart-town within these few years, since Mr. Lempriere first brought it into notice from Macquarie harbour. It is common however in other parts of the island. It thrives

best in rich moist soil, and readily grows from cuttings. The berries furnish an agreeable acid. *P. aviculare* has naturalised itself throughout the colony, having been introduced among the seed wheat from England. It is now one of the most obstinate weeds the farmer or gardener has to contend with, for though it be annual it seeds so readily and rapidly that wherever it gains a footing it fixes itself for ever.

Polypodium Billardieri. Climbing polypody. *P. rugulosum*. Rough do. Ferns with the fructification in circular naked dots, which climb over rocks and ascend the trunks of trees like ivy.

Pomaderris elliptica. Yellow dogwood. *P. apetala*. Common do. *P. racemosa*. Clustered do. *P. parvifolia*. Small leaved do. *P. ericifolia*. Heath leaved do. (pent. mon.) The two first are very common in the ravines and sheltered places round Hobart-town. The first is highly odoriferous when in blossom, and the second is the same that grows in thick impervious groves, rising in long rods not thicker than the thumb, to the height of several yards, although when young and growing by itself it would seem to be a wide spreading umbrageous shrub. The three last are new species described by Dr. Hooker. The inflorescence of *racemosa* is destitute of bractæ and the leaves are serrated. The leaves of *parviflora* are small, not more than half an inch in length, when young they are covered with a greyish down. The heads of flowers often proceed from the middle of a petiole, subtended by 2 cuspidate bractæ, larger than the rest. The flowers are very small. *Ericifolia* "is," says Dr. Hooker, "a true apetalous *Pomaderris* and very unlike any other with which I am acquainted. The margins of the leaves are so completely revolute as to cover the whole back of the leaf."

Ponceltia sprengelioides. Sprengelia leaved ponceltia (pent. mon.) A small plant belonging to the order epacridæ, with rigid sharp leaves,

growing on the mountains, named after M. Poncelet, a French botanist.

Potamogeton natans. Floating pondweed. *P. perfoliatum*. Perfoliate do. *P. crispum*. Curled do. *P. gramineum*. Grassy do. (tetrand. tetrag.) Water plants resembling the pondweed of England, from *potamos* a river, and *geiton* near.

Potentilla auserina. Goosegrass cinquefoil. (icos. polyg.) A pretty low yellow flowered plant, resembling the goosegrass of England, remarkable for the silvery whiteness of its foliage

Prasophyllum australe. Southern prasophyllum. *P. alpinum*. Alpine do. Orchideous plants with hollow leaves.

Prinotes cerinthoides. Honeywort flowered prinotes. A spreading mountain shrub, with cylindrical crimson flowers, about an inch long.

Prostanthera rotundifolia. Round leaved prostanthera. *P. retusa*. Blunt leaved do. *P. lasianthos*. Mint or nettle tree. (didyn. gymn.) The last species attains the height of 10 feet, and decorates the margins of rivulets, with its clusters of white blossoms spotted with purple. The leaves resemble those of the common mint in shape and smell. The wood of the branches is very white, covered with red bark. When cut in short pieces and written upon in pencil they make easily attained and very good indelible marks for seeds or plants in a garden.

Prunella vulgaris. Common self heal. (didyn. gymn.) A common herbaceous plant of England with pink flowers, introduced with other seeds as a garden weed.

Psilotum truncatum. Blunt leaved psilotum. (crypt. lycop.) A little herbaceous plant which fixes itself in the trunks of tree-ferns and rotten wood, from which its leafy shoots are pendant.

Pteris vespertilionis. Bat winged brake. *P. esculenta*. Eatable rooted do. Tara. Common fern. *P. falcata*. Sickle leaved do. Ferns having the fructification in lines along the margin of the fronds, opening inwards.

Pterostylis pedunculata. Peduncled pterostylis.
P. cuculata. Hooded do. *P. nana*. Dwarf do.
P. squamata. Scaly do. *P. curta*. Short hipped
do. *P. nutans*. Nodding do. *P. Banksii*. Banks's
do. A genus belonging to the orchideæ, with
greenish blossoms.

Ranunculus cuneatus. Wedge shaped Crowfoot
or Buttercup. A new species by Dr. Hooker from
specimens sent home by Mr. Gunn. It has from
four to five yellow petals, scarcely longer than the
calyx. "This, says this learned botanist, is very
distinct from any species of *Ranunculus* with which
I am acquainted."

Ranunculus inundatus. Water *Ranunculus*. "The
petals of this species are narrow oblong, the carpels
subglobose, slightly compressed, a little wrinkled,
with a reflected style more than half the length of
the carpels."

Ranunculus nanus. Dwarf *Ranunculus*. Also a
new species by Dr. Hooker, sent home by Mr.
Lawrence. The stalk is very short and single flow-
ered. The petals are five and bright yellow. "The
whole plant is only from one to two inches high,
with one or two linear or nearly entire leaves on the
stem, and one or two rather large bright yellow
flowers. There is a very conspicuous gland at the
apex of each lobe or division of the leaf. Root of
fasciculated fibres."

Ranunculus lappaceus. Burred *Ranunculus*.
The flowers are large, with five broadly obovate pe-
tals. Described in Rees's Cyclopædia.

Ranunculus pimpinellifolia. Pimpernel leaved
Ranunculus. This is another new species with
small flowers, scarcely one-fourth the size of the
former. The radical leaves are on petioles a span
long, constantly pinnated and of a flaccid texture.

Ranunculus glabrifolia. Smooth leaved do. A
fourth new species, found by Mr. Gunn. It grows
from three to five inches high. The yellow petals
are numerous, (10 to 12) oblong.

Ranunculus leptocaulis. Slender stalked do.

Also a new species; annual, with a slender stalk, bearing six small flowers in two divisions. "A very graceful little plant, with a slender flexuose stem, about a foot long, simple or slightly branched.

Ranunculus scapigerus. Scape bearing do. Another new species. "A very remarkable plant connecting in some measure the following species more closely with *Ranunculus*, for here the flower is solitary and borne upon a scape, the petals are oblong, golden yellow within and tinged with purple and distinctly striated externally. They have, however, only a single gland or nectary at the base."

Ranunculus Gunnianus. Gunn's *Ranunculus*. Another entirely new species, discovered by Mr. R. C. Gunn. "This, says Dr. Hooker, is assuredly among the most beautiful and remarkable of the genus *Ranunculus*. The foliage and even the flowers resemble at first sight those of *Adonis Pyrenaica* and the latter are nearly as large, but instead of being of a uniform yellow colour, the outside is a rich purple, and within, near the attenuated base of each petal are three distinct, depressed, naked glands, so that I might almost be justified in making a new genus of it. The scape is eight to ten inches high, the leaves more than half that length; the root an oblique trunk, with numerous fleshy radicles."

Restio monocephalus. Single headed Restio. *R. australis*. Southern do. *R. tetraphyllus*. Four leaved do. Rigid rush-like plants,

Rhagodia Billardieri. Smaller Barilla. *R. nutans*. Nodding *Rhagodia*. (polyg. monœcia.) The former of these is a green, leafy, low shrub, bearing berries of a purple hue, plentiful on the coast, sometimes ascending into larger bushes. The latter is a low, orange berried, bushy weed in cultivated grounds.

Richea dracophylla. Broad leaved Grass tree: This beautiful shrub is abundant on the upper part of Mount Wellington. Some specimens of it, or another species of the same genus, were some time

ago brought from the Peak of Teneriffe, Van Diemen's land, under the name of Cabbage tree, and were described as producing single heads like an American aloe on a tall stem, and it grows in that manner at Port Davy. On Mount Wellington it is much branched and has smaller heads at the termination of each shoot; from the centres of these spring its beautiful spikes of white flowers, with shades of white, pink and green upon the larger bractæ, which are interspersed among them in their early stages. It is decidedly the most strikingly beautiful of all the Van Diemen's land plants.

Rubus eglantina. Eglantine Bramble. Native Bramble. Passim.

Rumex bidens. Two toothed Dock.

Salicornia arbuscula. Shrubby Glass wort or Samphire. *S. indica*. Indian do. *S. glauca*? Glauous do. (Monandria monog.) Light green, fleshy leaved plants growing in muddy places on the sea shore.

Samolus littoralis. Shore samolus or brookweed. (pent. mon.) A trailing plant, growing in muddy places on the banks of rivers and ponds, where the water is salt. It bears pretty pink or white blossoms.

Scævolea cuneiformis. Wedge leaved Scævolea. *S. microcarpa*. Small fruited do. A genus belonging to the Goodenoviæ, having irregular yellow blossoms.

Schizæa fistulosa. Hollow Schizæa. *S. bifida*, Bifid do. A genus of small ferns.

Scirpus triquetus. Three-sided scirpus. A rush-like sedge.

Scleranthus diander. Diandrous scleranthus. (dec. dig.) A minute trailing plant.

Scutellaria humilis. Dwarf skull-cap. (didyn. gymn.) A small plant with singular caps to the blossom, from which it takes its name,

Sebæa ovata. Ovate sebæa. A plant allied to gentian.

Senecio. Groundsel. (syn. superfl.) To this

genus belong a number of yellow daisy flowered plants, some of which are shrubby.

Sida pulchella. Handsome sida. Currijong or cordage tree of Hobart-town. *Sida discolor*. Two coloured do. (monad. polyan. malvaceæ.) The first is a beautiful plant, with light green unequal sized leaves and jagged edges, bearing white and pink flowers, and growing on the borders of most of the streams. The bark used to be taken for tying up post and rail fences, and the rafters of huts, in the earlier periods of the colony, before nails could be so easily procured.

Sprengelia incarnata. Pink sprengelia. (pent. mon. epacridææ.) A heath-like shrub, growing in wet places. Named after the great botanist Sprengel, of Brandenburgh.

Solanum laciniatum. Kangaroo apple. *S. nigrum*. Black berried night shade. (pent. mon.) The former is the large leaved, quick growing shrub, with blue blossoms succeeded by apples like those of the common potato. The apples when ripe may be boiled and eaten, or baked. The latter species is a weed resembling the potato, bearing clusters of small black poisonous berries. Children may sometimes eat them in small quantities without feeling much immediate effect, but in several instances they have been known to cause stupor, delirium, and other symptoms, which gave reason to apprehend that without speedy medical aid, death would have ensued. In England they are considered highly poisonous.

Stackhousia viminea. Twiggy Stackhousia. *S. monogyna*, Single styled do. (pent. trig.) Beautiful plants, about a foot or a foot and a half high, bearing long spikes of white blossoms, resembling those of the hyacinth but much smaller, named from Mr. Stackhouse, an English botanist.

Stegana Patersoni. Paterson's stegana. *S. lanceolata*. Strap leaved do. *S. fluviatilis*. Riverside do. *S. alpina*. Alpine do. *S. nuda*. Naked do. *S. falcata*. Sickle leaved do. *S. pro-*

tera. Taller do. A genus of ferns, having the barren and fertile fronds distinct.

Stellaria angustifolia. Narrow leaved stitch wort. (decand. trig.) A pretty new aquatic species described by Dr. Hooker, with very smooth, finely serrated leaves, long single flowered peduncles. The flowers are small. This and the following species have been found by Mr. Cunningham on the continent of New Holland.

Stellaria squarrosa. Square spreading stitch-wort. Also a new species, most distinct and very beautiful. The stalk is four-sided, leaning and downy, the leaves are ovato-lanceolate and prickly. *S. media* or chickweed of England has completely naturalised itself in the gardens of Van Diemen's land.

Stenantha pinifolia. Pine leaved stenantha. A handsome dwarf shrub belonging to the epacridæ growing on St. Paul's plains.

Stipa semibarbata. Half-leaved feather grass. *S. setacea*. Bristly do. *S. elegantissima*. Elegant do. The beautiful feathered long pendent beards of these grasses distinguish them from all others. They are common in the bush.

Stylidium umbellatum. Umbelled stylidium. *S. armeria*. Thrift leaved do. *S. melastachys*. Dark flowered do. *S. graminifolium*. Grass leaved *S. despectum*. Despised do. (gynand. dian.) This is a beautiful genus of small grassy leaved pink flowered plants. *S. graminifolium* grows plentifully on the hills round Hobart-town, especially in light sandy places, and is readily known by its pretty spikes of pink flowers appearing among the bushes. The genus is remarkable for the singular elasticity of the column, (*stylus*) which supports the anthers and stigma, and which being irritable will spring up if touched with a pin or other little substance below the joint before the pollen is shed, throwing itself suddenly over like a reflex arm to the opposite side of the flower. From this circumstance it has been called Jack-in-a-box.

Styphelia adscendeus. Decumbent styphelia. A light green shrub with stiff pointed leaves lying prostrate and compact (*stuphos*) except at the ends of its short branches, bearing greenish tubular blossoms, hairy inside. It belongs to the epacridæ. It grows plentifully opposite the Female Factory, on the sides of the road leading to Mr. Degraives's saw-mills.

Taxanthea australis. Southern taxanthea or sea lavender. (*Statice australis* of Sprengel. pent. pent.) A pretty low shrub, not more than a foot high, with light green leaves, allied to *plumbago*.

Telopea Tasmaniana. Tasmanian warratah. (tetrand. mon. proteaceæ.) The beautiful crimson flowering shrub, with dark green rhododendron like leaves, which grows in the upper region of Mount Wellington. It has not yet been successfully cultivated about Hobart-town. The generic name is derived from *telopos* seen at a distance, its fine red blossoms being seen at a distance in the bush. It has been corrupted into tulip tree, to which it bears not the least resemblance. Seeds of it used to be sent from Macquarie harbour under the name of red honeysuckle.

Tetrarrhena distichophylla. Two-rowed tetarrhena. *T. acuminata*. Pointed do. A common grassy plant.

Tetratheca pilosa. Hairy tetratheca. *T. glandulosa*. Glandular leaved do. (oct. mon.) Handsome low heath-like shrubs, with 4 leaved pink or purple blossoms, common in the bush about Hobart-town. There are some other species in other parts of the island, and *T. pilosa* has several varieties as pointed out by Dr. Hooker, one with white flowers.

Teucrium corymbosum. Panicked germander. (didyn. gymn.) A bushy plant resembling balm, with white personate flowers.

Thesium australe. Australian Thesium or toad-flax. (pent. dig.) A slender plant, with small inconspicuous flowers.

Threlkeldia diffusa. Spreading Threlkeldia. An

under shrub found on the sea shore. Named after the Rev. Mr. Threlkeld, the aboriginal Missionary in New South Wales.

Thysanotus volubilis. Twining thysanotus. *T. Patersonia*. Paterson's do. Little plants of great beauty, with bright purple blossoms and slender grassy leaves.

Trichinium spatulatum. A curious plant with singular pendant feathery heads.

Triticum scabrum. Rough wheat graas. *T. pectinatum*. Comb-like do.

Triglochin porcerum. Tall Triglochin or arrow grass. *T. decipiens*. Deceiving do. (hex. trig.) Plants of a rush-like aspect.

Typha angustifolia. Narrow leaved mace reed or cat's tail. (monœcia. trian.) An aquatic reed-like plant, growing in marshes.

Uncinia compacta. Compact uncinia. *U. riparia*. Shore do. *U. tenella*. Slender do. (monœcia. trian.) Sedgy plants remarkable for their hooked awns, which in the fruit become hardened.

Utricularia australis. Bladder sweet. Hooded milfoil. *U. uniflora*. Single flowered do. *U. laterifolia*. Side flowered do. *U. violacea*. Violet do. (diand. mon.) Singular plants floating or growing in watery places, producing flowers something like those of a snap-dragon. The genus is named from the form of the roots being like a little bottle.

Valisneria spiralis. Spiral valisneria. *V. nana*? Dwarf do. (dicœcia. dian.) The former is a singular plant growing at the bottom of shallow water. It is abundant in the Jordan and South Esk. Its flowers are not striking for their beauty, but they are produced on spiral footstalks, which contract like a spring after flowering, and carry the seed to the bottom of the water. Valisneri, an Italian botanist.

Velleia paradoxa. Paradoxical velleia. *V. spatulata*. Spatulate do. (pent. mon.) Low plants with large irregular yellow blossoms. The former is frequent in dry, and the latter in moist situations. Named in honour of Major Velley, skilled in algæ.

Veronica formosa. Blue shrubby speedwell. *V. labeata*. Lipped do. *V. gracilis*. Slender do. *V. calycina*. Large cupped do. *V. plebeia*. Vulgar do. (dian. mon.) The first of these is shrubby with beautiful light green small opposite leaves. It decorates rocky gullies and elevated situations with its abundant blue blossoms. Cats are very fond of it, and often injure it in gardens. The second has spikes of white or pale blue blossoms, which are fragrant when fresh gathered in warm weather. The other species are smaller, and though few flowered, are yet interesting.

Villarsia reniformis. Kidney leaved villarsia. *V. parnassifolia*. Parnassian leaved do. (pent. mon.) Plants with handsome yellow fringed flowers and round leaves, often growing in wet places, but rarely flowering except when the leaves float.

Viola betonicifolia. Betony leaved violet. *V. hederacea*. Trailing stemmed do. (pent. mon.) Small plants resembling the violet of England, but of lighter colours and little fragrance.

Westringia rubicæfolia. Madder leaved westringia. (didyn. gymn.) A shrub something like rosemary growing in moist situations. From Dr. Westring, physician to the king of Sweden.

Xanthorrhæa australis. Southern grass tree. *X. humilis*? Dwarf do. *X. arborescens*. Large do. (hex. mon.) The last species is the remarkable, strong grassy or bent leaved plant, flowering early in spring and sending up a very long scape or club-like head, (often from to 2 to 4 or 5 feet,) and exuding a resinous gum, said to possess in a great degree the virtue of the dragon's blood of the pterocarpus and calamus. As it grows from year to year this gum continues to exude so as to be easily collected in large quantities in the sandy places where it grows, as at Grass-tree hill, on the new road to Richmond, at Bruné and Flinders' islands. When Capt. Smith of the schooner Caledonia was at Western port in 1825, he discovered a quantity of it and by boiling it with oil made a very good and

cheap composition for covering the bottom of his vessel, instead of pitch. The heart or pith of the plant is sometimes cut out and eaten by the aborigines. *X. australis* is probably the grass tree of Prosser's river and Rocky cape. *X. humilis* grows at York-town. The species common on the east coast between Swan port and St. Patrick's head will be found perhaps to be distinct from any of these.

Xerotes longifolia. Long leaved xerotes. (diœcia. pent.) This is the large grassy plant, with coarse leaves which appears in the bush as if the ends had been bitten off. It grows in strong tufts in dry soils.

Xyris gracilis. Slender xyris. *X. operculata*. Lidded or rush leaved do. (tri. mon.) Pretty little rush-like or sedgy looking plants, with sharp pointed leaves and yellow flowers.

Xiphopteris heterophylla. Various leaved sword fern. A fern with leaves resembling a two-edged sword, with the fructification in oval naked dots. The young leaf from which the flowering part shoots is jagged or serrated, forming a sort of hilt to the sword.

Zieria arborescens. Tall Zieria (tetrand. mon. rutaceæ.) This is the handsome tall shrub with pretty 4 petalled white and pink blossoms and trifoliate spear-shaped verdant leaves, which grows in all the gullies round Hobart-town. The leaves, especially when rubbed, have a strong rank but aromatic smell, which at first is rather unpleasant, resembling the hemlock, but when repeated becomes refreshing, and will serve in some degree to relieve a nervous headache. It has established itself in the gardens and shrubberies of Hobart-town, to which when not suffered to run wild, it is a desirable ornament. The stamens are inserted in large glands and like *Boronia*, *Tetratheca*, *Corræa*, and others of the natural order of Rutaceæ, it sheds its seeds while the seed vessels appear unripe. There are 12 species already described, mostly found in New South Wales. The present species seems peculiar to Van Diemen's

land, grows to a great height and from its hardy nature would no doubt endure the winters of England, to which it does not as yet seem to have been introduced. The genus is named after M. Zier, an eminent botanist.

Zostera marina. Marine zostera or wrackgrass- (mon. dig.) A grassy plant, growing on mud beds in salt water rivers, and floating in salt water ditches. Upon minute comparison it will probably prove different from the English species. The dried leaves are used for filling beds. Qy. Are they first soaked in lime water to take out the salt? This and *Hellenia* (allied to ginger) are the only two plants we have met with in Van Diemen's land, of the class monandria.

(ROSS'S)

HOBART TOWN

ALMANACK,

AND

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

Annual

FOR

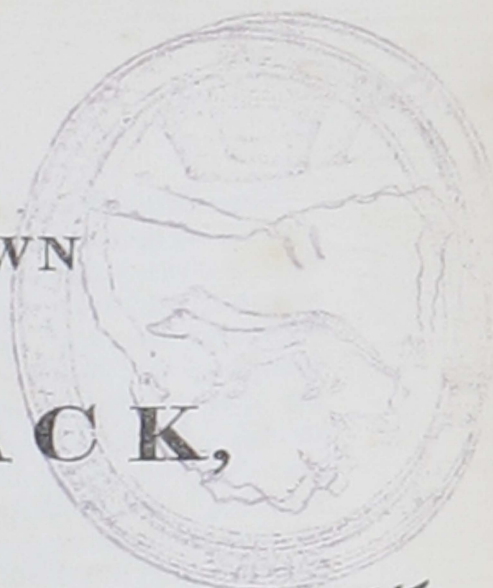
1835.

*Da veniam scriptis, quorum non gloria nobis
Causa sed utilitas, officiumque, fuit.—Ov.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND,

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