

the Handbook of the New Zealand Flora, writes,—“Hector observes that the utricle is fleshy.” It is somewhat remarkable that this statement did not suggest the possibility of the plant in question being a *Rhagodia* since the fruits of all our *Chenopodia* are dry.

On examining the specimens of *Chenopodium triandrum* in the herbarium of the Colonial Museum, I observed specimens of *Rhagodia* from The Brothers rocks, and other localities not stated, but probably in the vicinity of Wellington.

It is worthy of remark that no fewer than nine genera formerly supposed endemic in Australia have been added to our flora since the publication of the “Handbook.” They are :—

Actinotus.
Rhagodia.
Poranthera.
Calochilus.
Epiblema.
Amphibromus.
Liparophyllum.
Lepilena.
Iphigenia.

ART. XXXII.—Description of a new Pine. By T. KIRK, F.L.S.

[Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 14th November, 1883]

Plate XXVI.

Podocarpus acutifolius, n. s.

A low growing shrub, 2–5 feet high; branches lax, slender. Leaves scattered, green, coriaceous, spreading, straight, linear, acuminate, pungent; midrib prominent beneath. Peduncles of male catkins $\frac{1}{2}$ –1" long or more, naked or with one or two short pungent leaves: catkins solitary, or in fascicles of from two to five, extremely slender. Involucre at the base of each catkin consisting of four scarious acuminate bracts. Female flowers solitary, axillary, on short peduncles, which in the young state are invested with a loose membranous sheath. Drupe (immature), small, ovoid.

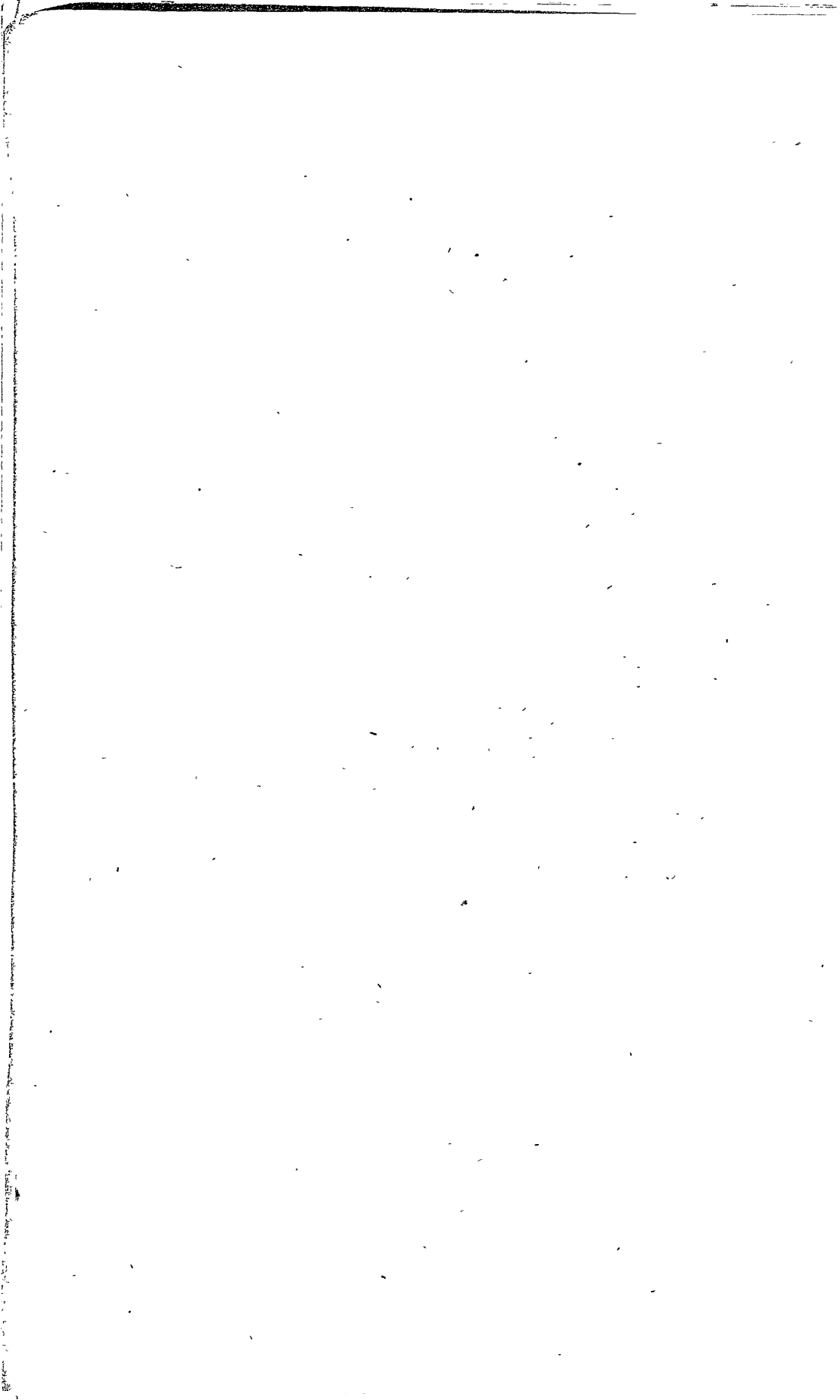
Hab. South Island—Upper part of the Buller Valley: *T. Kirk*, 1875.

Our plant belongs to the section *Eupodocarpus*, its nearest allies being *P. totara*, A. Cunn., and *P. nivalis*, Hook. f. From the former it is distinguished by its low stature, lax habit, narrow linear leaves, and slender catkins with uniseriate involucres; it differs from the latter in the slender habit and acute spreading leaves, which are never imbricated,



PODOCARPUS ACUTIFOLIUS, n. s.

L.M.Kirk, del.



It varies to some extent in the size of the leaves and in habit, but is easily recognized in all its forms. Sometimes the leaves are shorter than in the specimens figured and more closely arranged.

My specimens were obtained in the vicinity of Rotoiti, not far from the outflow of the lake. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Cheeseman for specimens collected in another habitat lower down the valley.

ART. XXXIII.—Description of new Plants collected on Stewart Island.

By T. KIRK, F.L.S.

[Read before the Wellington Philosophical Society, 13th February, 1884.]

Plate XXVII.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Aciphylla traillii, n. s.

TUFTED, glabrous, 3"-6" high, flaccid when fresh. Leaves 2"-4" long, spreading, 3-foliolate or quite simple; leaflets linear, $\frac{1}{2}$ " broad, acute or pungent with a stout marginal nerve on each side, slightly canaliculate, entire: petiole and sheath rather broad, membranous. Flowers dicecious: scape more or less flexuous, bracts simple, linear, or with one or two short segments at its junction with the short inflated base. Male umbels 5-7, pedicellate, slender, lax, calyx-lobes reduced to points, flowers on slender pedicels, minute. Female scape stouter, umbels 5-10, crowded, bracts shorter and broader, more rigid, slightly pungent, sheaths broad tumid, enclosing the umbel, umbel simple or with a solitary branch, involueral leaves extremely minute, flowers shortly pedicelled; carpels (immature) narrowly 5-winged.

Hab. Near the summit of Mount Anglem, Stewart Island, 2,800 to 3,200 feet.

I have named this distinct little species in compliment to Mr. A. W. Traill who accompanied me during the ascent, and to whom I am indebted for valuable assistance in elucidating the Flora of Stewart Island.

It is allied to *A. lyallii*, from which it is distinguished by its smaller size, excessively tufted habit, flaccid leaves and prominent marginal nerves. A single specimen of an *Aciphylla* collected on Rakiatia by Mr. P. Goyen may be identical with *A. traillii*, but this could only be determined by the examination of specimens in a more advanced state: the leaves are 5-foliolate, with strict rigid pungent segments and are longer than the scape: the marginal nerves are much stouter.