

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.

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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.

## COMPOSITÆ.

*Olearia traillii*, n. s.

A shrub or small tree 5–12 feet high or more; young shoots very stout, tomentose. Leaves crowded near the tips of the branches, narrow obovate-lanceolate, or lanceolate, 4"–6" long, 1"–1½" broad, narrowed into a short broad petiole, acute, coriaceous, closely serrate, clothed with appressed white tomentum beneath. Panicles terminal, 4"–9" long, rhachis clothed with leafy, tomentose, deciduous bracts; heads 6–8 pedicellate, 1"–1½" diameter, involucrel scales linear, acute, tomentose; ray florets female, white, obtuse; disc florets perfect, tubular, limb companulate, segments reflexed, achenes silky, pappus pale, 1-seriate.

*Hab.* In places near the sea, Stewart Island; also on Puyseygur Point, South Island.

A noble species, one of the most striking plants in the New Zealand Flora. The panicles are terminal when developed, but at length are overtopped by the young shoots, so that they appear to be given off from the base of the new growth. Pedicels 1"–4" long; disc florets purple, tube silky, achene faintly grooved. I have great pleasure in dedicating this fine plant to my old and valued friend, Mr. C. Traill, who has done so much towards extending our knowledge of the natural history and botany of Stewart Island.

Our plant is in some respects intermediate between *O. angustifolia*, Hook. f., on one side, and *O. colensoi* and *O. lyallii* on the other. *O. angustifolia* has smaller leaves, and the flower heads are solitary, carried on stout peduncles clothed with imbricating, persistent, foliaceous bracts. *O. colensoi* has broader shorter leaves, with the principal nerves diverging at a wider angle, and the flower heads are usually destitute of radiating florets. *O. lyallii* has broader more obtuse crenulate leaves, with widely diverging veins; and flower heads similar to those of *O. colensoi*.

*Brachycome thomsonii*, n. s.

## Plate XXVII.

A coarse, pubescent, glandular herb, 4"–12" high or more: stems stout, branched, erect or spreading, leafy. Leaves 1"–1½" long, oblong-spathulate, narrowed into broad petioles, lobulate or dentate, lobes or teeth obtuse. Flower heads ½" diameter, solitary, on terminal peduncles 3"–6" long or more, naked or with a solitary bract. Involucrel scales ovate with purple margins; receptacle convex: ray florets numerous, female, white, obtuse, spreading: disc florets perfect, tubular. Achenes clavate, with a slightly thickened margin, excessively glandular, pappus minute, bristly, more conspicuous in the achenes of the disc than in those of the ray.

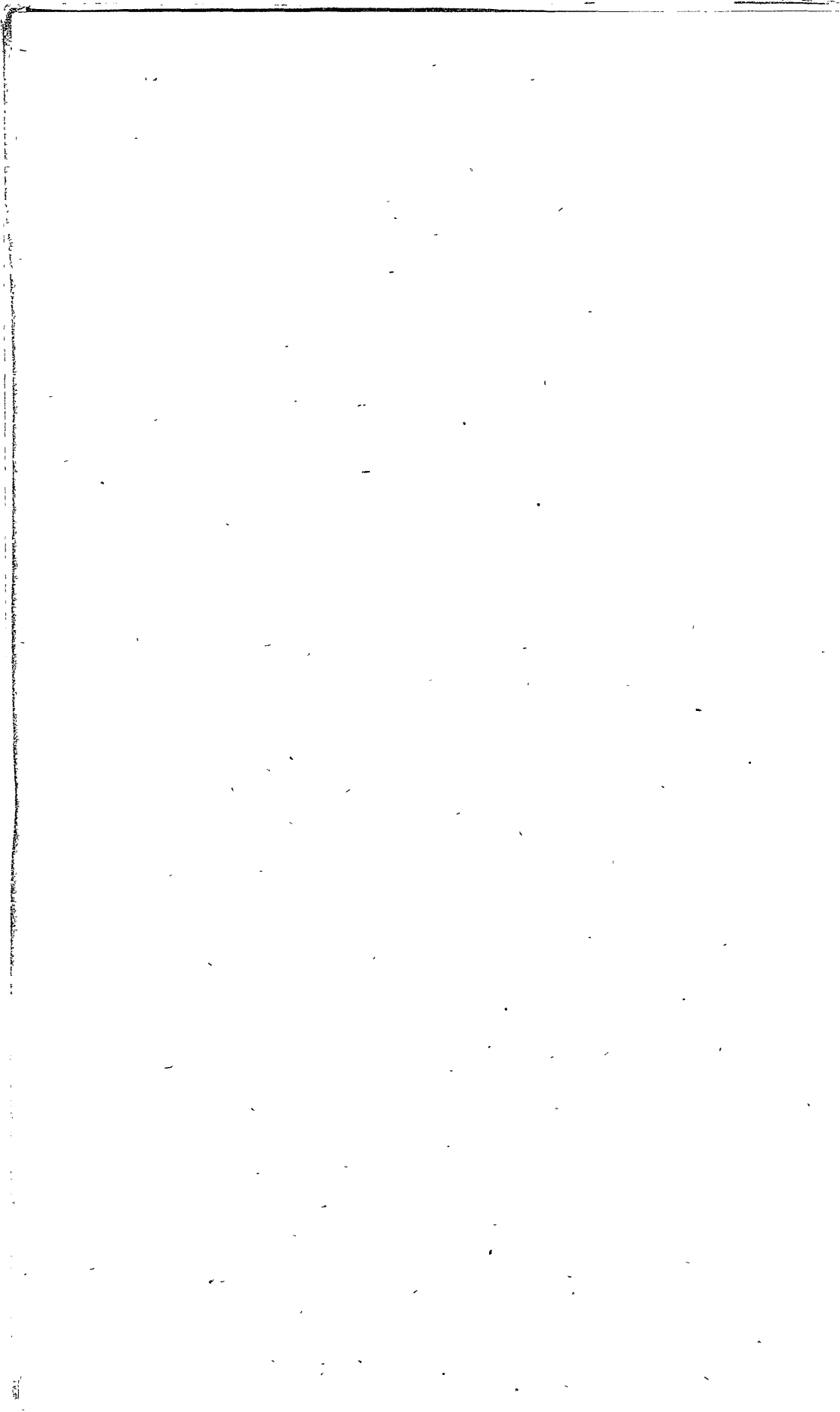
*β. minima.*

Flower heads smaller, ray florets wanting.



*BRACHYCOME THOMSONII*, T Kirk.

L.M. Kirk, del.



*Hab.* Stewart Island;  $\beta$ . Dog Island.

Strong smelling and excessively glandular in all its parts. It is most nearly allied to *B. odorata*, Hook. f., but Professor Oliver, who at my request kindly compared it with Colenso's original specimens of that species, informs me that it closely approaches some forms of *B. diversifolia*, Fisch. and Mey.

*B. thomsonii* was discovered by Mr. G. M. Thomson, who favoured me with one or two small specimens in 1877. Having had the opportunity of examining the recent plant in its original habitat, I have pleasure in confirming his opinion as to its specific validity and connecting his name with it.

(?) *Raoulia goyeni*, n. s.

Stems forming hard compact masses 1"-2" high, much branched and with the leaves fully  $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, woody below. Leaves densely imbricated, sessile by a broad base, oblong, with erose, purple margins, slightly emarginate, with close set whitish hairs on the apical half of the upper surface. Flowers not seen.

*Hab.* Summit of Rakiwha, *P. Goyen*! Peaks of Mount Anglem, 3,200 feet, T.K.

Originally discovered by Mr. Goyen, to whom I am indebted for specimens. The branches are very short, sometimes no longer than broad, and the plant presents a green appearance not common in this genus. It bears considerable resemblance to the recently discovered *Haastia greenii*, Hook. f., and its generic position must be considered uncertain until the flowers have been discovered.

My apology for publishing this imperfect description must be based upon the fact that the leaves of our plant are remarkably different from those of any recorded *Raoulia* or *Haastia*, while it grows only in habitats extremely difficult of access.

*Myosotis antarctica*, Hook. f.

Subspecies, *traillii*.

Radical leaves forming a rosette in the centre of the plant, flowering branches 3"-6" long, procumbent, given off from beneath the rosette. Stems and leaves reddish coloured, rather succulent.

Radical leaves  $\frac{3}{4}$ "-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, oblong-spathulate, or ovate-spathulate, narrowed into slender petioles, clothed with appressed hairs especially on the upper surface. Cauline leaves  $\frac{1}{4}$ " long, ovate, narrowed at the base, usually sessile. Fl. minute, solitary in the axils of the cauline leaves; calyx segments acute, hairy, closed in fruit; limb of corolla flat, minute; stamens shorter than the corolla tube. Nut ovate, shining, dark brown with compressed edges, keeled near the apex.

*Hab.* Sandy places on the west coast of Stewart Island.

This well-marked form is sufficiently distinguished from the type by the petioled leaves, compressed nuts, and the peculiar habit. In some respects it approaches *M. spathulata*, Forst., but diverges in the long petioled radical leaves, the sessile cauline leaves, broader calyx lobes and sessile flowers which are always axillary, never given off from below the leaves. As with most forms belonging to the genus, it varies considerably in the amount of hairiness; but the hairs, however scattered, are invariably appressed.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXVII.

1. *Brachycome thomsonii*, nat. size.
2. Floret of the ray.
3. Floret of the disc.
4. Achene of the disc, all magnified.

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ART. XXXIV.—*Notice of the Discovery of Amphibromus in New Zealand, with Description of a new Species.* By T. KIRK, F.L.S.

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

Plate XXVIII.

ON my last visit to the Waikato district I had the pleasure of discovering an undescribed species of *Amphibromus*, a genus hitherto supposed to be monotypic and restricted to Australia: my specimens are in a somewhat advanced condition, but after waiting for a lengthened period in the futile hope of procuring perfect examples, I deem it advisable to publish a description without further delay.

The nearest allies of *Amphibromus* in the New Zealand Flora are *Trisetum* and *Danthonia*: the former is readily distinguished by the spikelets consisting of 2 or 3 flowers only: the latter by the tufted hairs on the back of the flowering glume, and especially by the position of the awn, which is terminal, springing from between the lobes of the glume. In *Amphibromus* the spikelets consist of several flowers, the awn is strictly dorsal, adherent with the flowering glume for the greater part of its length, and the glume is destitute of tufted hairs on the back.

*Amphibromus fluitans*, n. s.

Culms floating or procumbent, glabrous, 12"–18" long, rooting at the nodes, leafy; leaves slightly scabrid, flat, ligule lacinate. Panicle 1"–2" long, partially included in the loose sheath, simple, or with one or two short distant branches, lax, rachis and pedicels scabrid, slender; spikelets