Plate IV.

- Fig. 5. Large sori of the fungus on a carpellary leaf. Nat. size.
 Fig. 6. Cross section of the sori on a diseased leaf. Under the sori numerous accessory veins are produced. Slightly magnified.
 Fig. 7. Cross section of a sorus through its peripheral portion. $\times 250$.
 Fig. 8. Spermogonium. $\times 250$.
 Fig. 9. Cross section of the cortex of an infected branch of the host. *m*, perennial mycelium. *h*, haustorium. $\times 350$.
 Fig. 10. Normal leaf. Nat. size.
 Fig. 11. Diseased leaf with enlarged stipules. Nat. size.

On a New Species of Apocynaceæ from Formosa.

by

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The following interesting plant was kindly given to me by Mr. T. KAWAKAMI, Government Expert of Formosa. It was obtained by him at Shinkô in the northern part of the island. He remarks that this tree is of great industrial value, on account of its milky juice which forms one of the kinds of Caoutchouc.

Ecdysanthera utilis HAYATA et KAWAKAMI. Frutices scandentes glabri. Folia opposita, elliptica, basi apiceque acuminata, 5–6 cm. longa, 3–3½ cm. lata, subtus pallida remote pennivenia, venis utrinque 5–6, longe petiolata, petiolis 2–3 cm. longis. Cymæ laxæ pubescentes, trichotomæ, ad apices ramorum paniculatæ, 7–8 cm. longæ. Flores parvi, patentes 3 mm. in diametro æquantæ, flavescentes. Calyx parvus 1 mm. longus, extus pubescens, 5-fidus, lobis triangularibus obtusis, basi intus glandulosus, glandulis brevibus cum lobis calycis alternis. Corolla suburceolata, tubo 1.5 mm. longo ovoideo-campanulato, fauce intus pubescenti collosis cum lobis alternis; lobis 5, rotundato-truncatis basi breve angustis 1 mm. latis brevibus leviter mucronatis latisque contortis dextrorsum obtegentibus. Stamina basi corollæ affixa, inclusa, filamentis brevibus; antheræ lanceolato-sagittatæ, 1½ mm. longæ, acuminatæ, circa stigma conniventes, loculis basi in appendiculas vacuas longas productis. Discus annularis, 5-lobus. Ovarii

carpella 2, distincta, disco longiora; stylus brevis; stigma ovoideum exanulatum, apiculo conico breviter 2-fido. Folliculi divaricati continui, teretes, 10 cm. longi, 4 mm. in sectione æquantes. Semina in folliculo pauca, oblonga, 11 mm. longa, 3 mm. lata, compressa, apice parum contracta; coma 4 cm. longa caduca et annulo pilorum brevium persistente coronata; albumen copiosum; cotyledones oblongæ, foliaceæ; radícula longa, cotyledones in longitudine æquans.

Hab. Shinkō, Shintiku, leg. T. KAWAKAMI, anno 1906 (Mart. Fl.).

It was suggested to me by Mr. T. KAWAKAMI that this species may belong to *Urceola*. Studying this point carefully, I think that the plant should be referred to *Ecdysanthera* on account of its glands within the sepals, and its lobes of the corolla being imbricate. This new species resembles *E. densiflora* Miq. (Fl. Ind. Bat. II. p. 452); but differs from it by the long petioled leaves and flowers.

Contributions to the Flora of Mt. Morrison.

by

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Bœhninghausenia albiflora REICH. "Conspect. Reg. Veg. p. 197"; HOOK. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. I. p. 486; HANCE, in Journ. Bot. (1874) p. 259; FRANCHET, Pl. David. p. 66; FRANCH. et SAV. Enum. Pl. Jap. I. p. 71; MIQ. Prol. Fl. Jap. p. 209; ENGL. in ENG. et PRANT. Nat. Pfl. fam. III. —4, p. 130; FORBES et HEMSL. Ind. Fl. Sin. I. p. 102; DIELS, Fl. Centr. Chin. in ENGL. Bot. Jahrb. XXIX. p. 423.

Hab. Tōhoshā, ad 2930 ped., (No. 706); Tatsuhō, ad 3139 ped., (No. 716); Sanchōkei, ad 4000 ped., (No. 725), leg. S. NAGASAWA, anno 1905. Nov.

Distrib. Monotype. Khasia, in the temperate regions of Himalaya; also in mountainous district of China and Japan, but not in any neighbouring country farther south than Formosa.

Paris lancifolia HAYATA n. sp. Rhizoma... Caulis simplex, circ. 50 cm. longus. Folia 7–8, ad apicem caulis verticillata, sessilia, lanceolato-