Two new species of *Thismia*.

BY

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With Plate XII.
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THE following two species of *Thismia* were collected in the Malay peninsula, and are very distinct from any previously described.

Th. chrysops, n. sp.

Herba saprophytica ramosa, 3 pollices alta erecta vel suberecta. Folia lanceolata acuta parva pauca remota. Bracteae similes singulae. Flores singuli vel plures, pedicellis brevibus crassiusculis, atrobrunneis. Perianthii tubus flexus oblongus dilatatus $\frac{1}{4}$ pollicis longus atrobrunneus, lobis sex aequalibus tenuibus, basibus paullo dilatatis in apicibus filiformibus attenuatis rufobrunneis, ciliatis; corona oris integra elevata flava. Stamina 6, oblonga, apicibus latis connatis, processibus 2 clavatis ad apices, pluribus rectis brevioribus subtus. Antherae loculi parvi paralleli longitudinaliter dehiscentes. Stylus breviusculus, stigmata 3 incurva lineari-oblonga apicibus bifidis. Ovarium turbinatum, longitudinaliter rugosum roseum. Capsula similis major. Semina plura fusiformia, testa ad apices producta, rugosa.

On rotten logs, woods on the slopes of Mount Ophir, Malacca, alt. 2,000 feet.

This is a very charming little species, with the usual pallid stem three inches or more tall, sometimes branched, with a tuft of roots at the base. The bract-like leaves are lanceolate acute. The flowers are about as large as those of *Th. Aseroe*, Becc.; the tube is hardly dilated upwards, it is bent at an angle with the ovary. The very short pedicel is black, the ovary rose-colour, and the tube of the perianth is very dark sepia brown. The petals and sepals are quite similar, with a lanceolate base, and filiform apices of a bright sienna brown, and during life I could perceive that there were fine cilia on them. The ring surrounding the mouth is of a bright yellow, and but little raised. The stamens are broad and adnate for most of their length. At each corner of their broad truncate apices is a clubshaped process, and a few shorter processes project from the under side. The very small anther-cells are elliptic and parallel; the style is short and stout; the three stigmas are flat and broad with bifid ends. The capsule is cup-shaped, with papillose longitudinal ridges.

***Th. grandiflora*, n. sp.**

Herba saprophytica, caule suberecto $1\frac{1}{2}$ pollicis alta, uniflora. Folia et bracteae lanceolatae acuminatae appressae trichomatibus glandulosis tectae. Flos majusculus, terminalis. Ovarium breve. Perianthii tubus pollicem longus latum urceolatum, pallide roseum, striis obscurioribus, lobis basibus latis ovatis $\frac{1}{8}$ pollicis longis, apicibus filiformibus $\frac{1}{4}$ pollicis longis e dorsis productis, omnibus aequilongis brunneis, corona oris paullo elevata brunnea. Staminum connectivae quadratae connatae, processibus filiformibus breviusculis 3 in medio multo longioribus, pluribus brevibus subtus e margine elevato. Antherae loculi subparalleli, approximati parvi. Stylus pro genere longiusculus. Stigmata 3 oblonga lanceolata obtusa integra papillosa. Capsula non visa.

Johore, near Tana Abang at the mouth of the river Sembrong, where a single plant was collected by Mr. H. J. Kelsall, who also made a coloured sketch of it.

This species is allied to *Th. Ophiurus*, Becc., a native of Borneo; but that is described as having yellow flowers, the

bracts are figured as smooth and wanting the glandular hairs of *Th. grandiflora*, and the broader dilate base of the perianthlobes is much shorter in proportion to the filiform tails. The androecium and pistil of *Th. Ophiurus* are not described. *Th. grandiflora* is remarkable for the large urn-shaped perianth tapering to the ovary at the base. It is of a dull rose-pink, with numerous longitudinal striae. The corona, which is more distinctly elevated than in the preceding species, is brownish. The androecium resembles that of the *Th. chrysops*, except in having three processes on the edge of each connective, one of which is much longer than the two outer ones; and there is also a distinct inner margin behind the front edge, which bears a number of low papilla-like processes. The form of the connectives of the anthers and the amount of connation will probably be found to be the best means of classifying the various species of the genus. The stigmatic lobes are rounded and blunt, and quite entire.

Of the Asiatic species at present known, the two Indian species, *Th. Brunoniana*, Griff., from Tenasserim, and *Th. Gardneriana*, from Ceylon, are separated from those of the Malayan region by having caudate sepals and short ovate dissimilar petals; while in the Malay species, *Th. Aseroe*, Becc., *Th. fumida*, Ridl., *Th. chrysops*, Ridl., *Th. grandiflora*, Ridl., *Th. Ophiurus*, Becc., the petals and sepals are quite similar. *Th. Neptunis*, Becc., a very remarkable species from Borneo, has also dissimilar petals and sepals.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES IN PLATE XII.

Illustrating Mr. Ridley's paper on two new species of *Thismia*.

- Fig. 1. *Thismia chrysops* (nat. size).
- Fig. 2. *Thismia chrysops*, in fruit.
- Fig. 3. Perianth-tube laid open (enlarged).
- Fig. 4. Stamens (enlarged).
- Fig. 5. Stamen reflected (enlarged).
- Fig. 6. Pistil (enlarged).
- Fig. 7. Stigmas expanded (enlarged).
- Fig. 8. Capsule after dehiscing (enlarged).
- Fig. 9. Seed (magnified).
- Fig. 10. *Th. grandiflora* (nat. size).
- Fig. 11. Bract (enlarged).
- Fig. 12. Perianth-lobe, front view (enlarged).
- Fig. 13. Perianth-lobe, side view.
- Fig. 14. Upper part of tube with corona-lobes reflexed.
- Fig. 15. Stamen.
- Fig. 16. Stamen reflected.
- Fig. 17. Style and stigmas.

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