

my long experience in it has not furnished me with any instances of any of them living *upon* trees, with the exception of the *Tricondylæ*, *Collyrides*, and certain *Cicindelæ*. The *Casnoniæ* and *Ophioneæ* are in the habit of ascending grasses and low herbs, and certain *Lebiidæ* and the genus *Catascopus* live under the bark of trees : this is all. As to the insect described above, although it appears to adapt itself with facility to a variety of physical circumstances, and although it takes occasionally to its wings and flies into houses in the evening, I have never found it *upon* trees.

XLV.—On another new species of *Lardizabala*.

By JOHN MIERS, F.R.S., F.L.S. &c.

[Continued from p. 192.]

I HAVE lately observed, in the herbarium of the Paris Museum, another undescribed species of this genus, the description of which I here append to the former :—

3. *Lardizabala infuscata*, n. sp.; — volubilis, foliis biternatis, foliolis ellipticis apice vix acutis vel obtusiusculis, puncto calloso onustis, terminalibus in petiolulum longiusculum cuneatis, lateralibus sessilibus basi inæqualibus et obtusioribus, glaberrimis, crasso-coriaceis, supra intense fusco-viridibus, nitentibus, simpliciter nervosis, nervis patentibus immersis, subtus pallidioribus brunneis, lucidis, costa nervis venisque prominentibus, marginibus revolutis integris vel obsolete crenulatis; stipulis orbicularibus majusculis, fuscis; racemis ♂ axillaribus folio sub-brevioribus.—Chile Australis: v. s. in herb. Mus. Paris (Hombron, Voyage de l'Astrolabe et Zélée).

This species is at once recognized from *L. biternata* by the extremely dark colour of its leaves and by their much greater thickness and opacity, thus offering a strong contrast to the light green colour of the typical species. In the latter the leaflets are 3-nerved from near the base, but in this plant no such lateral nerves are present; in the typical species a portion of the early pubescence is always found remaining upon the nervures and petioles, but here they are quite free from hairs; the petioles of the intermediate leaves are also much longer in this species. The internodes between the axils are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long; the leaves altogether are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. long; the main petiole is 5 lines long; the two lateral secondary petioles are 5 lines, the intermediate one 12 lines long; the lateral leaflets are 17–21 lines long, 9–11 lines broad; the intermediate leaflets are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, including their petiole of 3 lines, and 10–14 lines broad; the orbicular stipules are 6–8 lines in diameter; the raceme is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with about fifteen alternate male flowers.





Miers, John. 1858. "XLV.—On another new species of Lardizabala." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 2, 431–431.

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