XIV.—*Note on Epilobium angustifolium and macrocarpum.*
By H. O. STEPHENS, Esq., with remarks by Sir W. J. HOOKER*.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Leighton's papers on these plants [*Epilobium angustifolium* and *macrocarpum*] in this work†, I have received the following remarks from Sir W. J. Hooker, which will probably go far to prove their specific identity:

“With regard to *Epilobium macrocarpum*, it seems to be what I alluded to in the 1st edition of my ‘Brit. Flor.,’ when I remember there was cultivated in our Botanic Garden at Glasgow an American form of this plant (*E. angustifolium*) with smaller flowers.

“From America I afterwards received states which seemed gradually to pass into our true *angustifolium*. To me, I must confess, the characters you and Mr. Leighton have pointed out do not seem sufficient to constitute a species. Are there not intermediate forms? and can you really distinguish these two when not in fruit? How do you know your *macrocarpum* is not Linnæus's *angustifolium*? What does Mr. Leighton mean by saying that *E. angustifolium* does not bear *perfect* capsules? If so, how is it so extensively propagated? and if true, may not that account for the difference in the fruit? and surely a barren plant ought not to be the type of the species.

“I have numerous specimens in my herbarium of what I consider *E. angustifolium* from Mount Olympus to Iceland and Norway in the old world, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the new world, and all that have fully formed fruit have it resembling your *macrocarpum*. My large and small flowers seem equally to have fruit of the same character.”

It must be acknowledged, that if these plants are distinct, the specific character rests on the size and shape of the capsules; and if these are alike in both, I cannot but agree with Sir W. J. Hooker, there scarcely remains sufficient difference to constitute two species; for the elaborate descriptions of Mr. Leighton contain nothing tangible, all the remaining differences between the two forms being of a comparative kind. Having no means of consulting the Linnæan herbarium, I could not be certain my *macrocarpum* was not the *angustifolium* of that author; for the plant of Linnæus I rested on the authority of Smith. I now find Linnæus's *angustifolium* is my *macrocarpum*, although Smith describes and figures in ‘Eng.

* Read before the Botanical Society of London, Feb. 18, 1842.

† See vol. viii. pp. 170, 246, 401.

Bot.' the dark-leaved and large-flowered form. In gardens, *E. angustifolium*, *brachycarpum*, Leighton, is propagated by creeping roots, and this will account for its barrenness under cultivation. I shall try, when its roots are confined by a garden-pot, if perfect seed will be produced.

HENRY OXLEY STEPHENS.

Bristol, Terrell Street, Feb. 8, 1842.

XV.—*Insectorum novorum Centuria, auctore*

J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S., &c.

Decadis quintæ, ex ordine Homopterorum Latr., Synopsis.

Familia CICADIDÆ.

Cicada imperatoria, W. Luteo-fulva, capite et thoracis dorso maculis numerosis (magnitudine et formâ variis) nigris, mesothoraceque figurâ trifidâ notatis: pronoti lateribus in medio emarginatis; abdomine brunneo lateribus pallidioribus, maculâ in singulo segmento utrinque nigrâ; alis flavido-hyalinis venis fulvis; anticarum venis transversis subapicalibus fusco nebulosis, maculisque septem versus marginem fuscis. Long. corp. unc. $3\frac{1}{8}$. Expans. alar. unc. $8\frac{1}{4}$.

Obs. Gigas in genere. Affinis *C. fusca*, Oliv., Stoll., Cig., fig. 36.

Hab. East Indies and the Indian Islands. Mus. Hope, Westwood, &c.

Cicada Mearesiana, W. Nigra, pronoti margine postico flavo: mesothorace posticè utrinque puncto oblongo ferrugineo, metathorace fulvo marginato; alis anticis nigro-fuscis, venis nigris; posticis lætè testaceis, areâ anali margineque tenui apicali fuscis venis nigris. Long. corp. unc. $1\frac{3}{4}$. Expans. alar. unc. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. The Himalayas. D. Meares. Mus. Parry.

Cicada dives, W. Nigra, alis anticis nigris, venis rubris, fasciâ mediâ transversâ albidâ; posticis testaceis, dimidio apicali nigris. Long. corp. lin. 12. Expans. alar. unc. 3.

Hab. Sylhet in the East Indies. Mus. Hope.

Cystosoma (subg. nov. Caput parvum. Promusculis ad basin femorum intermediorum extensa. Tympana musicalia omnino detecta, valdè convexa, transversè striata. Abdomen ♂ maximum valdè inflatum. Pedes breves. Alæ anticæ ultra medium valdè subhexagonaliter areolatae).

Cystosoma Saundersii (Westw., Arcana Ent., pl. 24. fig. 1.). Pallidè lutea, costâ alarum anticarum albidâ. Long. corp. ferè unc. 2. Expans. alar. unc. $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. New Holland. Mus. Curtis (cum hoc nomine inscripto).

Familia FULGORIDÆ.

Fulgora (subg. *Pyrops*, Spinola) *Spinolæ*, W. Rostro corporis longitudine adscendente, supra nigro subtùs luteo; corpore fulvo; pronoti margine antico et in medio, mesothorace plagâ latâ me-

Stephens, Henry Oxley. 1842. "XIV.—Note on *Epilobium angustifolium* and *macrocarpum*." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 9, 117–118. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03745484209442798>.

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