XXXVI. An Account of two new Genera of Plants from New South Wales, presented to the Linnean Society by Mr. Thomas Hoy, F. L. S. and Mr. John Fairbairn, F. L. S. By the President.

Read Nov. 5, 1793.

GOODENIA.

Pentandria Monogynia. Fl. monopetali, superi.


This genus belongs to the order of Campanulaceae of M. de Jussieu, the first section, Antheris distinctis, and ought to be there inserted between Cyphia and Scavola, and in the Linnean System between the latter and Cinchona.

It differs essentially from Scavola in its fruit, from Cyphia in its corolla, and from Lobelia in its stamens.

I have given to this new and most distinct genus the name of Goodenia, in honour of my worthy friend the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, treasurer of this Society, of whose botanical merits it would be super-
superfluous to say anything in a volume which contains his Dissertation on the British species of Carex. In the construction of this name I have followed the example of Tournefort, who formed Gundelia from Gundelsheimer, a word (like Goodenough) too long to be retained entire in a generic name.

I am possessed of eight very distinct species of this genus, of which I shall give the specific characters, more particularly describing the first, for which we are obliged to Mr. Hoy, who has it alive in Sion Gardens.

I. Goodenia ovata.

G. foliis ovatis denticulato-ferratis corollifque glabris, frutico lineari.

Oval yellow Goodenia.

Stem shrubby, erect, angular, branched, leafy.

Leaves alternate, on footstalks, without stipulae, ovate, varying a little in breadth, acute, serrated with fine, sharp, spreading, rather unequal teeth, of a bright green, veiny, smooth on both sides, paler beneath. Footstalks channelled above, with a tuft of down in their axillae.

Flowers yellow, from 3 to 5 in a dichotomous panicle, arising solitary from each axilla of the uppermost leaves, and above half as long as the corresponding leaf. Footstalks somewhat angular, smooth, with 2 subulate bracteae at each subdivision.

Calyx of 5 equal, subulate, erect, smooth leaves, permanent.

Corolla tubular, the tube cloven on the upper side from top to bottom, smooth, greenish and striated externally. Limb in 5 equal, obovate segments, all directed forwards, yellow, membranous,
branous, with a thick greenish plait running from the tube to the point of each behind.

Stamina 5, shorter than the tube, and projecting through its sissure. Filaments inserted into the receptacle, equal, perfectly distinct. Antherae nearly linear, vertical, two-celled.

Pistillum. Germin inferior, long, slender, smooth, with 5 angles. Style simple, somewhat longer than the stamina and standing out with them, smooth. Stigma large, cup-shaped, bent down towards the stamina, finely ciliated on the margin.

Capsule oblong, crowned with the calyx, two-celled, and of two valves, which burst at the top, and then become revolute, the partition, which is parallel to them, remaining erect. Seeds, several in each cell, imbricated, lenticular, roughish, encircled with a groove.

This plant was presented to the Society by Mr. Hoy in flower December 4, 1792.

A figure of it exists among the hitherto unpublished plates of Sir Joseph Banks.

2. G. albida.

G. foliis obovatis dentatis corollisque glabris, stylo cauleque piloso. White-flowered Goodenia.

For specimens of this and all the following, except G. paniculata, I am obliged to John White, Esq. surgeon at Port Jackson, who gathered them wild in that country.

3. G. paniculata.

G. foliis obovato-lanceolatis dentatis corollisque pilosis, caule nudiufculo paniculato.

Panicled yellow Goodenia.

Gathered at Port Jackson by Mr. David Burton. H. Banks.

4. G. bel-
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4. G. bellidisfolia.

G. foliis obovatis denticulatis carnosis, caule nudiusculo spicato, corolla extus hirsuta, fructu quadrivalvi.

Daisy-leaved yellow Goodenia.

5. G. stricta.

G. foliis lanceolatis integris dentatis carnosis glabris, corolla extus hirsuta, stigmate ore contracto.

Rigid blue Goodenia.

This grows naturally in marshy ground, flowering in October.


G. foliis lineari-lanceolatis subdenticulatis cauleque hispidis, stylo apice hirsutissimo, corolla extus pilosa.

Branching blue Goodenia.

Flowers in October.

7. G. heterophylla.

G. foliis integris dentatis lobatis pilosis, fructu subrotundo, corolla nudiuscula.

Various-leaved Goodenia.

8. G. hederacea.

G. foliis subrotundis integris quinquelobatis, corolla extus lanata, caule prostrato.

Trailing Goodenia.

Of the colour of the flowers in this species and the preceding I have no means of judging.
PLATYLOBIUM.

Diadelphia Decandria. Stamina omnia connexa.

CHAR. GEN. Calyx campanulatus, quinquesidus, laciniis duobus supreminis maximis, obtusis.
Filamenta omnia basi connexa, latere superiori distincta.
Legumen pedicellatum, compressum, dorso alatum, polyspermum.

THIS genus belongs to the 5th section of M. de Jussieu's order of Leguminosae, and may be inserted near Crotalaria in the Linnean system.

Its name I have deduced from πλατυς broad, and μοσα a pod.

The two large segments of the calyx, and the flat upper margin of the pod, abundantly distinguish it from all other genera.

We are hitherto acquainted with only one certain species of this genus, seeds and specimens of which have been sent from New South Wales, and which may justly be called

PLATYLOBIUM formosum.

Orange flat-pea.

Stem shrubby, four feet high. Branches opposite, round, roughish, covered with leaves, and ornamented with numerous flowers.

Leaves
two new Genera of Plants from New South Wales.

Leaves opposite, on very short hairy footstalks, cordato-ovate, entire, revolute, acute, with a minute spine at the end, very veiny, rigid, of a beautiful green, glaucous beneath. Stipule in pairs, lanceolate, brown, membranous, striated, smooth.

Flowers solitary, from the axillae of the uppermost leaves, opposite, on short hairy footstalks. Bracteae several at the base of the footstalk, ovate, concave, and hairy, and two at the top, immediately under the flower, which are somewhat longer.

Calyx very hairy, campanulate, permanent, with 5 teeth; the 3 lowermost of which are acute and spreading, the 2 uppermost very large, obovate, obtuse, close pressed to the standard.

Corolla papilionaceous. Standard twice as long as the calyx, spreading, deeply emarginate, orange-coloured, striated almost half way to the edge, with beautifully radiant crimson lines, from a pale-yellow spot at the base. Wings deep yellow, shorter than the standard, semi-ovate, with a blunt incurved tooth on the upper side at their base. Keel of 2 adhering petals, obtuse, as long as the wings, white tipped with a rich crimson, and furnished on each side of the base with a tooth embraced by the incurved teeth of the wings.

Stamina in one set, separated only on the upper side, and cloven nearly half their length into ten equal filaments, which are curved upwards. Antherae 10, nearly orbicular, equal, versatile.

Pod about an inch and a half long and half as broad, on a short footstalk, clothed with scattered hairs, somewhat scimitar-shaped, perfectly compressed, obtuse, with a small point, of one cell, and extended into a flat border along the upper edge, considerably beyond the insertion of the seeds. Seeds 7 or 8, black, compressed, each standing on a curved white pedicle.

This shrub blooms abundantly in its native country all the year through. It has likewise flowered in several gardens in England. Mr. Fairbairn presented a living specimen to the Society last summer.

A figure of this beautiful plant will soon be given in the work I have undertaken on the botany of New Holland.