

INDIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY EXCURSION, 1951

A WHOLE-DAY excursion to Bannerghatta (about 12 miles to the south of Bangalore) was held on the 7th January 1951, with Dr. L. N. Rao and Mr. B. A. Razi as leaders of the party. About 20 botanists including Prof. S. C. Harland of Manchester and Dr. Edgar Anderson of Missouri Botanic Garden, participated and made it the most enjoyable and fruitful event of the session. The habitats which were particularly botanised were:—Surroundings of the village with nitrophilous ruderals, temple-yard meadow, escarpments of peninsular gneiss, rock surfaces and pits, scrub jungles on thin soil, temporary ponds and ditches and village roadside along cultivated fields. Some of the characteristic plants for each of the habitats are noted below:—

I. Village Surroundings—

<i>Ficus bengalensis</i> Linn. <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> DC. <i>Atriplex</i> sp.	<i>Cipadessa fruticosa</i> Bl. <i>Sida mysorensis</i> W & A.
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II. Temple-Yard—

<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i> A. Camus. <i>Heteropogon contortus</i> Beauv. <i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> Pers. <i>Zornia diphylla</i> Pers.	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp. <i>Indigofera enneaphylla</i> Linn. <i>Bidens pilosa</i> Linn. <i>Justicia procumbens</i> Linn.
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III. Escarpment of Gneiss—

<i>Flacourtia ramontchi</i> Wall. <i>Themeda caudata</i> Dur. et Jack. <i>Chloris barbata</i> Sw.	<i>Erythroxylon monogynum</i> Roxb. <i>Rhynchelytrum Wightii</i> Duthie.
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IV. Rock Surfaces—

<i>Selaginella bryopteris</i> Baker. <i>Fimbristylis</i> sp. <i>Vicoa auriculata</i> Cass.	<i>Lichen</i> <i>Anisochilus carnosus</i> Wall.
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V. Rock-pits—

<i>Ludwigia parviflora</i> Roxb. <i>Ammania pentandra</i> Roxb. <i>Jussiaea suffruticosa</i> Linn.	<i>Eragrostis elongata</i> Jacq. <i>Rhynchospora</i> sp.
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VI. Rock-scrubs—

<i>Pavetta</i> sp. <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> Linn. <i>Phyllanthus polyphyllus</i> Willd.	<i>Jasminum rigidum</i> Zenk. <i>Memecylon edule</i> Roxb. <i>Lantana camara</i> Linn.
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VII. Scrub-jungles—

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| <i>Shorea talura</i> Roxb. | <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> Willd. |
| <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> Lam. | <i>Santalum album</i> Linn. |
| <i>Mimosa rubicaulis</i> Lamk. | <i>Pongamia glabra</i> Vent. |
| <i>Flacourtia sepiaria</i> Roxb. | <i>Zizyphus ænopia</i> Mill. |
| <i>Ionidium suffruticosum</i> Ging. | <i>Erythrina indica</i> Lam. |
| <i>Elæagnus latifolia</i> Linn. | <i>Memecylon edule</i> Roxb. |
| <i>Argyreia cuneata</i> Ker. | <i>Indigofera glandulosa</i> Willd. |
| <i>Plectronia didyma</i> Kurz. | <i>Kalanche floribunda</i> Wt. and Arn. |
| <i>Dæmia</i> sp. | <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> Br. |
| <i>Clematis wightiana</i> Wall. | <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd. |
| <i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> Linn. | <i>Blepharis bærhaaviæfolia</i> Pers. |

VIII. Temporary ponds and ditches—

Marginal swamp:

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| <i>Limnophila heterophylla</i> Benth. | <i>Eliocharis plantaginea</i> Br. |
| <i>Oryza sativa</i> Linn. | <i>Sacciolepis interrupta</i> Stapf. |
| <i>Ipomæa reptans</i> Poir. | <i>Echinochloa colonum</i> Link. |
| <i>Alisma plantago</i> Linn. | <i>Aeschynomene aspera</i> Linn. |
| <i>Eriocaulon</i> sp. | <i>Cyperus castaneus</i> Willd. |
| <i>Fimbristylis</i> sp. | <i>Drosera Burmanii</i> Vahl. |

Aquatic:

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| <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> Casp. | <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> Linn. |
| <i>Blyxa Roxburghii</i> Rich. | <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> Linn. |
| <i>Limnanthemum cristatum</i> Griseb. | <i>Aponogeton</i> sp. |
| <i>Hygrorhiza aristata</i> Nees. | <i>Jussieua suffruticosa</i> Linn. |
| <i>Utricularia stellaris</i> Linn. | |

Some of the pools contained a fairly good growth of Green Algae, especially several desmids.

IX. Village roadside—

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| <i>Acacia arabica</i> Willd. | <i>Abutilon indicum</i> G. Don. |
| <i>Acacia leucophlæa</i> , Willd. | <i>Andrographis serpyllifolia</i> Wight. |
| <i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn. | |
| <i>Buettheria herbacea</i> Roxb. | <i>Argyreia cuneata</i> Ker. |
| <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> Lamk. | <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> Br. |
| <i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i> Linn. | <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> Linn. |
| <i>Licopersicum esculentum</i> Miller | <i>Leucas aspera</i> Spreng. |
| <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> Linn. | <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn. |
| <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn. | <i>Plectronia didyma</i> Kurz. |
| <i>Trichodesma indicum</i> Br. | <i>Striga lutea</i> Lour. |

A complete list of the plants as prepared by Father H. Santapau is as follows:—

Ranunculaceæ—

1. *Clematis wightiana* Wall.

Menispermaceæ—

2. *Cocculus hirsutus* (Linn.) Diels in Pfreich. 46: 236, 1910.
Menispermum hirsutum Linn., Sp. Pl. 341, 1753.
Cocculus villosus DC., Syst. 1: 525, 1818.

Papaveraceæ—

3. *Argemone mexicana* Linn. In village surroundings, common.

Cruciferae—

4. *Lepidium sativum* Linn. On walls in the village.

Flacourtiaceæ—

5. *Flacourtia sepiaria* Roxb.?

Caryophyllaceæ—

6. *Polycarpæa corymbosa* Lamk. One of the fields near the village was practically covered with these plants, which reached 30 cm. in height.

Portulacaceæ—

7. *Portulaca oleracea* Linn. In village streets.

Malvaceæ—

8. *Abutilon indicum* Don.
9. *Malvastrum* sp. (*coromandelianum* Garcke?).
10. *Sida veronicaefolia* Lamk.
11. *Urena lobata* Linn.

Sterculiaceæ—

12. *Buettheria herbacea* Roxb.
13. *Melochia corchorifolia* Linn.
14. *Waltheria indica* Linn.

Tiliaceæ—

15. *Triumfetta bartramia* Linn., Syst. (ed. 10) 1044, 1759.
Bartramia indica Linn., Sp. Pl. 389, 1753.
Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq., Enum. Pl. Carib. 22, 1760.

Erythroxylaceæ—

16. *Erythroxylon monogynum* Roxb.

Oxalidaceæ—

17. *Oxalis corniculata* Linn.

Rutaceæ—

18. *Clausena* sp. The plant was only in leaf; identification is not possible under the circumstances.
19. *Toddalia asiatica* Lamk.

Meliaceæ—

20. *Cipadessa baccifera* (Roth.) Miq., in Ann. Mus. Lugd.-Bat. 4: 6, 1868-9.
C. fruticosa Blume, Bijdr. 162, 1825.
Melia baccifera Roth., Nov. Pl. Sp. 215, 1821,

Opiliaceæ—

21. *Opilia amentacea* Roxb.

Celastraceæ—

22. *Gymnosporia (rothiana* Laws.?). A shrub about 2 m. high, in leaf only.

Rhamnaceæ—

23. *Sageretia parviflora* Don.
24. *Zizyphus oenoplia* Mill.

Sapindaceæ—

25. *Allophyllus serratus* (Roxb.) Radlk. in Pfam. 3 (5): 313, 1895.
A. cobbe Hiern. in FBI. 1: 674, 1875 (pro parte, nec Blume).
Ornitrophe serrata Roxb., Pl. Cor. 1: 44, t. 61, 1795.
26. *Dodonæa viscosa* Jacq. In flower and fruit.

Anacardiaceæ—

27. *Anacardium occidentale* Linn. Cultivated near the village.
28. *Semecarpus anacardium* Linn. f. Cultivated?

Papilionaceæ—

29. *Alysicarpus vaginalis* DC.
30. *Atylosia albicans* Benth.
31. *Crotalaria striata* DC.
32. *Desmodium triflorum* DC.
33. *Dolichos lablab* Linn.
34. *Dolichos* sp. Very abundant in cultivated field, probably cultivated.
35. *Indigofera cordifolia* Heyne.
36. *Indigofera* sp. (*hirsuta* Linn.?).
37. *Mucuna prurita* Hook., Bot. Misc. 2: 348, 1830-31.
M. pruriens Baker in FBI. 2: 187, 1876 et alior. auct. passim (non DC.).
38. *Phaseolus trilobus* Ait.
39. *Pongamia pinnata* (Linn.) Pierre, Fl. For. Coch. sub. t. 385, 1899.
Cytisus pinnatus Linn., Sp. Pl. 741, 1753.
Pong. glabra Vent., Jard. Malm. 28, 1803.
40. *Stylosanthes mucronata* Willd.
41. *Tephrosia tinctoria* Pers.

Cæsalpiniaceæ—

42. *Bauhinia* sp. Fairly large tree planted in garden, with large purple flowers, very showy.
43. *Cassia mimosoides* Linn.
44. *Cassia occidentalis* Linn.
45. *Cassia siamea* Lamk. Planted on top of hill.
46. *Cassia (tora* Linn.) A herb with remains of fruit, near village in waste land.
47. *Tamarindus indica* Linn. Cultivated near village.

Mimosaceæ—

48. *Mimosa pudica* Linn. In waste land near village.

Rosaceæ—

49. *Rosa* sp. Cultivated near village.

Crassulaceæ—

50. *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lamk.) Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng, 40: 309, 1876.
Cotyledon pinnatum Lamk., Encycl. 2: 141, 1786.
Bryoph. calycinum Salisb., Prad. Lond. t. 3, 1805,
 51. *Kalanche* (*floribunda* Wt. & Arn.?).

Droseraceæ—

52. *Drosera burmannii* Vahl. In marshy ground, fairly abundant in flower.

Melastomaceæ—

53. *Memecylon umbellatum* Burm. f.
M. edule Roxb.

Lythraceæ—

54. *Lagerstræmia parviflora* Roxb. A small tree in leaf only, but with very typical patchy bark.
 55. *Rotala densiflora* Kœhne.
 56. *Rotala* sp. In drying up pool on rocks.

Onagraceæ—

56. *Jussiaea suffruticosa* Linn. Gamble in his Fl. Madr. Pres. spells the generic name "Jussieua" as being more in accordance with the etymology of the name; Linne latinised the name and called it "Jussiaea", and this spelling must be retained according to the Rules. See Sprague in Kew Bull., 1928: 355.

Cucurbitaceæ—

57. *Bryonopsis laciniosa* Naud.
 58. *Cucumis callosus* (Rottl.) Cogn. in Pfreich. 88: 129, 1924.
Bryonia callosa Rottl. in Neue Schr. Ges. Nat. Freund. Berl., 4: 210, 1803 ("collosa" per sphalm.).
Cucumis trigonus Roxb., Hort. Beng. 70, 1814, nom. nud., & Fl. Ind., 2: 619, 1824, & 3: 722, 1832.

Molluginaceæ—

59. *Mollugo pentaphylla* Linn.

Umbelliferæ—

60. *Centella asiatica* (Linn.) Urban in Mart., Fl. Bras. 11: 287, 1879.
Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn., Sp. Pl. 234, 1753.

Araliaceæ—

61. *Schleffera* (*venulosa* Harms.?). Epiphytic on *Ficus* sp. and in leaf only.

Rubiaceæ—

62. *Borreria hispida* Schum.
63. *Canthium parviflorum* Lamk., Encycl., 1: 602, 1783.
Plectronia parviflora Bedd.
64. *Canthium* sp. A shrub about 2 m. high with leaves and buds; in general appearance it is similar to *C. dicoccum* Merr. (*C. didymum* or *Plectronia didyma*), but the buds show that the flowers are tetramerous, and according to the key given by Gamble in his flora, it cannot be *C. dicoccum*, which has pentamerous flowers.
65. *Oldenlandia corymbosa* Linn.
66. *Oldenlandia* sp. (near *O. herbacea* Roxb.).
67. *Tarennia asiatica* (Linn.) O. Kuntze in Rev. Gen. Pl., 278, 1891.
Rondeletia asiatica Linn., Sp. Pl. 172, 1753.
Tarennia zeylanica Gaertn., Fruct., 1: 139, t. 28, f. 3, 1788.
Webera corymbosa Willd., Sp. Pl. 1: 1224, 1797.
Canthium corymbosum Pers., Syn. 1: 200, 1805.
Stylocorina webera Rich. in Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Par. 5: 248, 1834.
Chomelia asiatica O. Kuntze, loc. cit.

This is an interesting plant, not so much on account of its appearance, as because of the complications in nomenclature. O. Kuntze gives *Chomelia* Linn., 1737, as the proper generic name (not *Chomelia* Jacq., 1763); the Linnean name of 1737 is invalid according to the Rules, Art. 20. This being so, the oldest name is *Cupi* Adans., 1763 (not *Cupia* of later authors); but Adanson's name has not been taken up subsequently, possibly on account of its being a "barbarous" one. The next name in order of priority is *Tarennia* Gaertn., 1788, and this is the only legitimate name. In consequence the only valid binomial for this plant is *Tarennia asiatica* (Linn.) O. Kuntze.

68. *Rubia cordifolia* Linn.

Compositæ—

69. *Acanthospermum hispidum* DC. Fairly abundant in the neighbourhood of the village and along the road; for a full description of this plant see Santapau in Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 45: 445, 1945.
70. *Ageratum conyzoides* Linn.
71. *Bidens* sp. I cannot identify the species of this plant in the absence of good specimens. The genus has recently been monographed by Sheriff (The Genus *Bidens*, 1937).
72. *Cosmos* sp. In the neighbourhood of the village there seems to be a plant growing wild; it has white flowers.
73. *Flaveria (australasiaca* Hook.?). A herb growing in cultivated fields near the village.
74. *Gnaphalium indicum* Linn. The specimens seen during this excursion were considerably larger than the common plant found in Bombay.

75. *Senecio* sp. (*tenuifolius* Burm. f. ?).
76. *Siegesbeckia orientalis* Linn.
77. *Synedrella nudiflora* Gærtn. Seen in the neighbourhood of the village. For a full description of the plant see Santapau in Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 46: 377 & t. 1.
78. *Tridax procumbens* Linn.
79. *Vernonia anthelmintica* Willd.
80. *Vernonia cinerea* Less.

Campanulaceæ—

81. *Cephalostigma schimperi* Hochst.

Primulaceæ—

82. *Anagallis pumila* Swartz.

Myrsinaceæ—

83. *Embelia* sp. in fruit.

Oleaceæ—

84. *Jasminum* sp. (*rigidum* Zenk.?). An erect shrub with white flowers; the calyx teeth are about 5 mm. long, and twice as long as the calyx tube.

Apocynaceæ—

85. *Lochnera rosea* (Linn.) Raich. in Consp. Reg. Veg., 134, 1828. *Vinca rosea* Linn., Syst. (ed. 10), 944, 1759.
86. *Nerium indicum* Mill., Gard. Dict. (ed. 8), no. 2, 1768. *N. odorum* Ait., Hort. Kew., 1: 247, 1789.

Asclepiadaceæ—

87. *Calotropis gigantea* R. Br.
88. *Caralluma* sp. Fairly abundant in local patches, stems only and remains of fruit. The plant has been grown in Bombay, but so far neither leaves nor flowers have come out.
89. *Gymnema sylvestre* R. Br. In leaf only, rare.

Gentianaceæ—

90. *Hoppea dichotoma* Willd. Dry plants, but well preserved.

Boraginaceæ—

91. *Cynoglossum* sp. (*furcatum* Wall.?).
92. *Trichodesma indicum* R. Br.
93. *Trichodesma zeylanicum* R. Br.

Convolvulaceæ—

94. *Argyreia cuneata* Ker.-Gawl. An erect shrub in fruit and leaves.
95. *Evolvulus alsinoides* Linn.
96. *Ipomæa angulata* Lamk., Tabl. Enc. 1: 464, 1791. *Quamoclit phanicea* Choisy in Mem. Soc. Phys. Hist. Nat. Geneve, 6: 433, 1833. *Ipomæa coccinea* Clarke in FBI., 4: 199, 1883. *Quamoclit coecinea* Cooke, in Fl. Pres. Bomb., 2: 261, 1904 (non Moench.).

97. *Ipomœa* sp. (probably *nil* Roth.). This plant is often mixed up with *I. hederacea* Jacq., which is an American plant).
 98. *Ipomœa soluta* Kerr. in Kew Bull. 1941: 18, 1941.
I. campanulata Clarke in FBI., 4: 211, 1883.

In most of our Indian floras this plant is listed under *Ipom. campanulata* Linn., but wrongly; Kerr has shown that the Linnean name is but a synonym of *Thespesia populnea* Soland.

Solanaceæ—

99. *Solanum xanthocarpum* Schrad. & Wendl.
 100. *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill. The common tomato plant growing wild in the neighbourhood of the village; the "tomatos" were very small in size and of inferior quality.
 101. *Nicandra physaloides* Gærtn.

Scrophulariaceæ—

102. *Buchnera hispida* Buch.-Ham. Among grasses.
 103. *Sopubia delphinifolia* Don. Dry plants with remains of fruits and of leaves, on the rocks above the village.
 104. *Striga* sp.

Lentibulariaceæ—

105. *Utricularia* sp. In ponds or marshy ground, yellow flowers.

Acanthaceæ—

106. *Andrographis serpyllifolia* Wt. Flowers and fruits; prostrate herb, in scrub forest above the village.
 107. *Asteracantha longifolia* Nees.
 108. *Blepharis boerhaviaefolia* Pers.
 109. *Justicia betonica* Linn.
 110. *Justicia simplex* Don.
 111. *Peristrophe bicalyculata* Nees. Up to 1.5 m. high, along hedges near the road, in flower and fruit.

Verbenaceæ—

112. *Gmelina asiatica* Linn.
 113. *Lantana camara* Linn., var. *aculeata* Mold. In Torreya, 34: 9, 1934.

Lantana camara Linn. et alior. auct. pro parte tantum.

According to Moldenke, *loc. cit.*, the Linnean plant is completely unarmed; the common plant found in various parts of India is the species *L. aculeata* Linn., which Moldenke has made into a variety of the typical plant.

Labiataæ—

114. *Anisochilus carnosus* Wall. On the rocky slopes above the village this plant is common, but in dry condition; at the top of the hill we found several good specimens in flower and fruit.
 115. *Leucas martinicensis* R. Br.

116. *Plectranthus mollis* (Ait.) Spreng., Syst. 2: 690, 1825.
Ocimum molle Ait., Hort. Kew., 2: 322, 1789.
Plectr. incanus Link, Enum. Hort. Berol. 2: 120, 1822.
117. *Leucas* sp. (*aspera*?).
118. *Ocimum americanum* Linn., Cent. Pl. 1: 15, 1755.
O. canum Sims in Bot. Mag. t., 2452, 1824.
119. *Ocimum sanctum* Linn.

Amaranthaceæ—

120. *Achyranthes aspera* Linn. From the specimens seen during this excursion I could not decide which of the two varieties of this plant, var. *typica* or var. *porphyristachya*, was the common plant at Bannerghatta.
121. *Alternanthera* sp. This is an introduction into India; about the identity of the plant I have no means to decide; lately Dr. N. L. Bor, Asst. Director, Kew Gardens, wrote: "You will be getting a reply about the *Alternanthera* in a short while. The plant was sent to Suessenguth at München. He is, you know, the expert on Amarantaceæ. I think he said it was *A. polygonoides*, but wait until you get the letter from him."
122. *Amaranthus spinosus* Linn.
123. *Amaranthus viridis* Linn.
124. *Gomphrena celosioides* Mart., Beitr. Amar., 93, 1825.
G. decumbens auctor., non Jacq.

Polygonaceæ—

125. *Emex spinosa* (Linn.) Campd. A gregarious herb found in fairly large clumps along the village streets.

Aristolochiaceæ—

126. *Aristolochia* sp. Only one plant seen in flower.

Elæagnaceæ—

127. *Elæagnus* sp. In most of our Indian floras, this plant passes under the name of *E. latifolia* Linn. Servettaz in his monographic treatment of the genus (in Bull. Herb. Boiss. vol. 8 and in Monogr. Elæagn.) has split a complex group usually placed under *E. latifolia* Linn. into at least three different species: *E. latifolia* Linn. in the restricted sense, *E. conferta* Roxb. and *E. Kolaga* Schlecht. It was not possible for me in the field to decide which of the species was seen, and in the absence of actual specimens the question must remain undecided.

Santalaceæ—

128. *Santalum album* Linn. All the specimens seen in the field were very badly affected by the spike disease that is now causing so much anxiety in Mysore State; leaves small and narrow, yellowish, the whole plant scarcely 2-3 m. high.

Loranthaceæ—

129. *Dendrophthæ falcata* (Linn. f.) Ettingsch. in Denschr. Akad. Wissen. Math.-Nat. Cl. 32: 52, 53, 58, t. 13, f. 14, 1872.
Loranthus falcatus Linn. f., Suppl. 211, 1781.
Loranthus longiflorus Desr. in Lamk. Encycl., 3: 598, 1789.
 According to Danser in New Syst. Loranth. & Nomencl., p. 65, "the only genus bearing rightly the name *Loranthus* is nowadays called *Psittacanthus* and is restricted to tropical America".

Euphorbiaceæ—

130. *Euphorbia* sp. (probably *E. acaulis* Roxb.). A stemless plant, leaves just appearing above ground, with a large underground rhizome; the leaves were of a reddish colour, showing that leaf fall and flowering was at hand.
 131. *Euphorbia hirta* Linn. This is the plant commonly called in our floras "*E. pilulifera* Linn".
 132. *Euphorbia* sp. A shrubby, unarmed plant, up to 1 m. high, commonly planted in hedges; occasionally it was 3 m. high; flowers and fruits abundant in terminal corymbose cymes. It is none of the species mentioned by Venkatesh and Govindu in their list or Enumeration published in Journ. Univ. Mysore. Vol. 7, pt. 3.
 133. *Mallotus philippensis* Muell.-Arg. The name of this plant is commonly misspelt as *M. philippinensis*; the name is based on *Croton philippense* Lamk.
 134. *Phyllanthus* sp. (*polyphyllus* Willd.?). On the higher parts of the hill there was a shrubby plant, a *Phyllanthus*, bearing large masses of a bluish-green lichen.
 135. *Ricinus communis* Linn.
 136. *Securinega leucopyrus* (Willd.) Muell.-Arg. in DC., Prodr., 15 (2): 451, 1866; Pax & Hoffm. in Pfam. (ed. 2) 19 C: 60, 1931.
Flueggea leucopyrus Willd., Sp. Pl. 4: 757, 1805.
 The oldest generic name for this plant is *Acidoton* P. Br., Nat. Hist. Jam. 361, 1756; but this name has been rejected in favour of *Acidoton* Swartz, 1788; among the Nomina Generica Conservanda in the latest edition of the Rules is *Securinega* Comm. ex Juss., Gen. 1789, against *Acidoton* P. Br.; *Securinega* Comm. 1789 is older than *Flueggea* Willd., 1805.

Moraceæ—

137. *Ficus bengalensis* Linn.
 138. *Ficus religiosa* Linn. Planted in the village as a roadside tree.
 139. *Artocarpus integra* (Thunb.) Merrill, Interpr. Herb. Amb. 190, 1917.
Radermachia integra Thunb., in Vet. Akad. Handl. Stockh., 254, 1776.
Artoc. integrifolia Linn. f., Suppl., 412, 1781.

Casuarinaceæ—

140. *Casuarina equisetifolia* Linn., Amoen. Acad., 4: 143, 1759.

Hydrocharitaceæ—

141. *Blyxa* sp. Growing in water. The fruit is slightly echinate, but I have been unable to see any of the "tails" so typical of the commoner species of this plant.

Hypoxidaceæ—

142. *Curculigo orchiodes* Gærtn.

Agaveaceæ—

143. *Agave* sp. (*A. vera-cruz* Mill.?).

Dioscoreaceæ—

144. *Dioscorea oppositifolia* Linn. Plenty of dry fruits, with occasional leaves.

Xyridaceæ—

145. *Xyris* sp. A small plant, about 10 cm. high, growing in water, with yellow flowers.

Commelinaceæ—

146. *Commelina* sp. Dry plants with reddish inflorescence and only very imperfect fruits.

147. *Cyanotis (tuberosa)* Schult. f.?).

Alismaceæ—

148. *Limnophytum obtusifolium* Miq.?

Eriocaulaceæ—

149. *Eriocaulon* sp. At least two species seen.

Gramineæ—

150. *Bambusa bambos* (Linn.) Voos in Vilmorin, Blumengartn., 1: 1189, 1896.

Arundo bambos Linn., Sp. Pl. 81, 1753.

Bambusa arundinacea auctor., non Willd.

This is the common bamboo of India, commonly known as *B. arundinacea*; McClure in Blumea, Suppl. 3: 108, 1946 has shown that our plant is not the same as Willdenow's and in consequence he has restored Voss's name.

In addition to these, about 15 other grasses were collected during the excursion.