cylindricus, arcuatus, 4 cm. longus, basi per 3 mm. bulboso-ampliatus 4 mm. diametro, supra abrupte ad 2 mm. latus angustatus, deinde sensim ad orem 7 mm. latum ampliatus; lobi anguste ovati, obtusi, 5 mm. longi, 3 mm. lati. *Stamina* 4; filamenta glabra, ad corollam per 2·3 cm. adhaerentia, parte libera 1·5 cm. longa; antherae 1 mm. longae, 0·75 mm. latae, apicibus per paria connatae. *Discus* 1 mm. altus, cupularis. *Gynoecium* 4·4 cm. longum, 2 mm. latum, stylo parce glanduloso-piloso, stigmate capitato 1·5 cm. diametro. *Fructus* circiter 13 cm. longus, 3 mm. latus, basi longe et sensim attenuatus, apice abruptius angustatus. *Semina* numerosa, utrinque pilo robusto 0·5 mm. longo appendiculata, 1·5 mm. longa (appendiculis inclusis).

Papua. Gaunan, 1200 m., creeping over tree roots in Nothofagus forest, fls. dark red, leaves grey-green, 28 October 1952, N. E. G. Crutwell 388.

The section *Microtrichium* of *Aeschynanthus* is evidently strongly represented in the island of New Guinea, twenty-three species having been recorded by Schlechter (in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. lviii, 268: 1923) *A. microcardia* comes among the last nine species in Schlechter's key, but it does not fall neatly alongside any single one. On the whole its closest affinity appears to be with *A. atrorubens* Schlechter, with which it has been compared in the diagnosis above. *A. atrorubens* comes from the Sepik district, in the north-eastern part of the island. Gaunan (the locality for *A. microcardia*) is on the north-east side of the Owen Stanley Range.

Another close affinity may be with *A. kermesinus* Schlechter (more fully described in Nova Guinea, xiv, 309: 1927), but this comes from north-western New Guinea and is easily distinguished by its less pointed leaves, smaller, lighter-coloured flowers on pedicels half the length of those of *A. microcardia*, and densely glandular-villous style.

Only one species of this group has been described since Schlechter's revision. This is *A. tenericaulis* Diels (in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. lxii, 492: 1929) from the Sarawaged Mts., N.E. New Guinea. It differs from *A. microcardia* by its small more orbicular leaves being long-pilose on both surfaces and by its smaller glandular corolla.

The inflorescence of *A. microcardia* is described as pseudoterminal because the aggregation and early fall (or reduction ?) of the uppermost pairs of leaves gives the appearance of a small terminal umbel, though in origin the flowers are doubtless solitary and axillary.

Studies in the Gesneriaceae of the Old World

VII.—A Second Species of the Genus Anna

BY

B. L. Burtt and R. Davidson

The genus *Anna* was established by Pellegrin (in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, lxxvii, 46: 1930) for a single species, *A. submontana*, from Tonkin. No further material was known when the same author contributed the account

of *Gesneriaceae* to Lecomte's Flore Générale de l'Indo-Chine (iv, 506 : 1930) and we are not aware that any further information concerning the genus has appeared in print.

Recently in working through material of Chinese *Gesneriaceae* belonging to the Arnold Arboretum, Kew and Edinburgh, we assembled several sheets of a plant from Mt. Omei, Szechuan, which did not seem to be referable to any of the genera recorded from China. Wider search convinced us that this material represented a second species of Pellegrin's genus *Anna*. As such it would have been described had not a fortunate chance turned our attention to *Lysionotus ophiorrhizoides* Hemsley, a species based on material collected on Mt. Omei by Faber. The description of this species indicates that there are only two fertile stamens, whereas in *Anna* there are four ; however, Mr. J. R. Sealy has kindly examined the type specimen in the Kew herbarium on our behalf and confirms that there are actually four fertile stamens. There is no doubt that the material which we were regarding as a new species of *Anna* is *Lysionotus ophiorrhizoides* Hemsley ; equally there is no doubt that it was wrongly placed in *Lysionotus* and that it is congeneric with Pellegrin's *Anna submontana*.

Anna now becomes, therefore, a genus of two species, one in Tonkin, the other on Mt. Omei, Szechuan. Whether this disjunct distribution is real, or due simply to our deficient knowledge of the Asiatic *Gesneriaceae*, remains to be seen : at present any discussion would be premature. The description given below may be useful to supplement that given by Hemsley.

Key to the species

Leaves with entire margins and 13–15 pairs of lateral veins, glabrous above ; peduncle 6–8 cm. long ; calyx about 1 cm. long, with short glandular hairs on the outside . . . . . *A. submontana*

Leaves with serrate margins and about 8 pairs of lateral veins, thinly pilose above ; peduncle about 4 cm. long ; calyx about 1·3 cm. long, glabrous outside . . . . . *A. ophiorrhizoides*

Anna ophiorrhizoides (Hemsl.) Burtt et Davidson, **comb. nov.**

Syn. : *Lysionotus ophiorrhizoides* Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot. xxxvi, 224 (1890).

Habit : woody herb or subshrub. *Stem* light brown, smooth, glabrous. *Leaves* opposite and decussate, unevenly distributed, 3–4 nodes being close together then 1 or 2 well separated, then 3–4 close together again, shortly petiolate ; petiole 1–3 cm. long in the mature leaf, purple in colour with a close indumentum of short dark hairs ; lamina ovate-lanceolate, 8–15 cm. long, 2–5 cm. broad, narrowed to the unequal-sided base, apex acute, margin slightly and irregularly crenate, upper surface dark-green with scattered light-coloured, multicellular hairs, undersurface purple with an uneven covering of purplish-brown hair ; veins about 8 pairs, strongly curved, a distinct purple on the lower surface with a covering of purple hairs. *Inflorescence* congested, axillary, usually towards the ends of the branches ; 1–6 flowered ; peduncle dark-purple, glabrous, 4 cm. long. *Bracts* broadly ovate, apex blunt, 1 cm. long, 0·6 cm. broad, glabrous, joined at the base, enclosing the bud but soon caducous. *Pedicels* about 0·5 cm. long, glabrous, purple.

Calyx white, glabrous, divided into five oblong segments spatulate at the apex; 1·3 cm. long, 1·5 mm. broad at the base, 4 mm. broad at the apex. *Corolla* yellowish-white, with short white hairs on the outside; corolla-tube 3 cm. long, about 1 cm. in diameter, corolla-lobes broadly ovate, 0·6 cm. long, 0·7 cm. broad. *Stamens* 4, slightly didynamous, fused in pairs at the tips, attached to the corolla-tube for about 1 cm., free for 1 cm.; filaments glabrous, threadlike; anther cells slightly curved, 1·5 mm. long. *Disc* 1·5 mm. high, cupular, margin sinuate. *Gynoecium* 2 cm. long, cylindric, ovary 1·7 cm. long, stigma capitate. *Fruit* 6–7·5 cm. long, 2 mm. across, light brown in colour.

Szechuan. Mt. Omei, 850–1,200 m., flowering July–September; Faber, s.n. (K, E.), Wilson 4739 (K, E.), 5050 (K, E.), Chiao & Fan 414 (AA), W. P. Fang 2455 (E), H. C. Chow 8130 (AA, E), 8229 (AA, E), 8291 (AA, E).

Studies in the Gesneriaceae of the Old World

VIII.—Briggsia muscicola and a new allied species

BY

B. L. BURTT

On 14th March 1946 the late Dr. P. L. Giuseppi received an Award of Merit at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show for a pan of "*Briggsia Penlopi*." Shortly afterwards a drawing was made by Miss Ross-Craig at Kew from material supplied by Dr. Giuseppi and in checking the identification Mr. J. R. Sealy had doubts as to whether the plant was really *B. Penlopi*. On the drawing the name was written *Briggsia sp.*, and there the matter has rested till now.

Giuseppi's plant was raised from seed collected by Ludlow, Sherriff & Taylor (No. 5670) in the Kongbo Province of south-eastern Tibet and I am indebted to Dr. G. Taylor of the British Museum for the loan of the corresponding herbarium sheet and also for a fine series of herbarium specimens of the same plant. It was first collected at Lilung Chu in the Tsangpo Valley by F. Kingdon Ward in 1935.

Briggsia Penlopi was described by the late Mr. C. E. C. Fischer from material collected by B. J. Gould in Bhutan (No. 718). The type specimen has been kindly sent on loan from Kew and I have therefore had the opportunity of assembling all the relevant specimens side by side. More important still I have been able to examine living material. There are in cultivation at Edinburgh both the Ludlow, Sherriff & Taylor plant, as grown by Giuseppi, and another grown under the number Kingdon Ward 13855.

Study of the ample material now available has cleared away the difficulties and has led to the following conclusions. First, the plant grown by Giuseppi and others is not *Briggsia Penlopi* nor is it any other species yet described.