

section of an expanded flower. 5. An ovule. 6. Hair-like processes of the funiculus, which compose the arillus? 7. A fruit, of the natural size. 8. Vertical section of a fruit, showing the seeds, &c. 9. The filiform sutural placenta detached, with one of the seeds hanging from its summit. 10. Vertical section of a seed. 11. One of the threads of the arillus. 12. Its extremity, much more magnified. 13, 14. The embryo detached, in two different positions. 15. Section of the stalk or stem above ground. 16. Transverse section of one of the woody bundles of the stalk, much magnified. 17. Section of the subterranean rhizoma. — All the analyses, except Fig. 7, more or less magnified.

## XI.

*Characters of ANCISTROPHORA, a New Genus of the Order Compositæ, recently detected by*  
CHARLES WRIGHT, ESQ. *in the Eastern Part of Cuba.*

By ASA GRAY, M. D.

(Read April 12, 1859.)

### ANCISTROPHORA, Nov. Gen.

Capitulum multiflorum, heterogamum; floribus homochromis, radii 8–10 ligulatis femineis, disci tubulosi hermaphroditis. Involuerum disci brevius; squamis aequalibus bi-triseriatis, exterioribus herbaceis oblongis obtusis, intimis angustioribus receptaculi paleas referentibus. Receptaculum convexum, paleatum; paleis linearibus fere membranaceis planis persistentibus achenia aequantibus. Ligula oblonga, tubulo brevissimo. Corollae disci e tubo brevi campanulato-ampliate, 4-dentata. Antherae breves, ecaudatae. Styli rami fl. herm. subplani, appendice triangulari acuta hispidula superati. Achenia conformia, late obovata, compresso-planis, margine calloso crasso (nunc subalato) cincta, apice hinc uniaristata; arista achenio longiore persistente levi apice arete uncuta. — Herba pusilla, aculis, hirtella, *Bellidis* seu *Lagenophoræ* facie, sed floribus aureis. (Nomen ex ἄκιστρος, hamus, et φίπος, ferra, ob achenium hamigerum, dictum.)

ANCISTROPHORA WRIGHTII. In montosis Cubæ orientali, prope “*Monte Verde*,” saxatilis. — Radix annua? Folia rosulata, obovata, subintegerrima, pilis articulatis conspersa, membranacea. Scapi plurimi, bi-tri-pollicares, nudi, monocephali. Capitulum sesquilineam latum. Ligula brevis exserta. Squamæ et paleae demum, fructu delapso, reflexæ. Achenia vix  $\frac{1}{4}$  lin. longa, parce hispidula, facie utraque leviter uncostata, margine calloso-incrassato, ad apicem latere interiore aristam arete hamatam corolla disci subæquilongam, exteriori aristellam brevissimam sæpius evanidam, gerentia.

The specimens from which the above characters are derived were detected by Mr. Wright in the month of February, both in blossom and with well-formed fruit.

I am acquainted with no genus to which this little plant is particularly related. It is uncertain whether De Candolle would have referred it to his subtribe *Eclipteæ*, or to his *Heliantheæ-Verbesinæ*; and it is hardly worth while to consider the question, since these groups have to be re-arranged and brought into closer connection. The style would answer for either.

This well-marked genus is one of the first fruits of Mr. Wright's second visit to Cuba, the eastern district of which, especially in the more elevated parts, seems likely to furnish many new and interesting species.

*Monte Verde*, where the present plant, and a considerable portion of Mr. Wright's former collection, were obtained, is the name of the principal plantation of M. Lescaille, a gentleman who deserves the best thanks of botanists for the enlightened zeal and great kindness which he has manifested in furthering Mr. Wright's explorations in Cuba.