

adapted to pollination by these insects. Darwin¹ has shown that the flowers are fertile with their own pollen. *Floerkea* and, apparently, *Limnanthes Macounii*, with smaller, inconspicuous flowers, are apparently adapted to pollination by small bees and are likely to be found fully self-fertile, but no observations have been made on them. The seeds of both genera are enclosed in integuments consisting of brown, rather thin-walled cells, the outer and inner layers of which are collapsed and closely surrounded by the indehiscent, rugose-tuberculate pericarp, which is soft, and consists externally of thick-walled, rather pale cells, some of which, on the outside, develop into thick-walled, verrucose, rounded papillae. I am unable to offer any suggestion concerning their dissemination, or the use of the peculiar roughening of the pericarp. (Note 8.)

OXALIDEAE.

Flowers regular, 5-merous, homogone or heterogone; sepals imbricate, persistent; petals convolute, distinct or somewhat united near the base, deciduous; stamens twice as many as the sepals, sometimes with an additional set of auricles or sterile scales; glands greatly reduced or wanting, alternate with the sepals when present; carpels alternate with the sepals. *Oxalideae* of continental writers.—Five genera, three of them confined to tropical Asia, one South American, the other widely distributed.

OXALIS, L. Gen. n., 382; Benth. and Hook. Gen., I, 276.

Annual or perennial often bulbiferous herbs, sometimes suffruticose or frutescent, with compound petiolate mostly estipulate leaves; stamens ten, monadelphous below, in two sets of different length, all antheriferous; ovary somewhat lobed, forming a loculicidal capsule tipped by the persistent distinct styles; seed with a longitudinally-dehiscent ariloid outer coat, the firm more or less viscid inner integument usually sculptured; embryo straight, with plane cotyledons, in abundant albumen. *Oxys* of older writers.—About 220 species, mainly in South America and Africa.

SYNOPSIS OF NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES.

*Caulcescent; flowers yellow, sometimes, like the rest of the plant, tinged with red-purple.

- Leaves unifoliate, with free setaceous stipules *O. dichondraefolia*.
- Leaves pinnately trifoliate, estipulate *O. Berlandieri*.
- Leaves palmately trifoliate, estipulate or with short adnate stipules; leaflets subsessile, more or less obliquely obovate-cuneate.
- Leafy branches from a stout woody caudex. *O. Wrightii*.

¹ Cross and Self-fertilization, Index.

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