lies, 532; function of the granules of, in reference to impregnation, 533, 550-1; origin, production, growth, and function of, in Orchidew, 537-541; in Bonatea speciosa, 537-540; mucous tubes, their growth, &c., 539, 540; traced into the aperture of the ovulum, 540; confirmed in various species, 547; traced to a definite point in the ovula of Aselepiadew, 550-1; their course, structure, and function in, ibid.

- Polygaleæ, observations on the order and its distribution in Terra Australis, 14; on its distinction from Leguminosæ, 291-2
- Pomax, undoubtedly referrible to Rubiaceæ, 36
- Potalia, observations on the genus and its affinities, 133-4
- Preiss, M., plants collected by, in Western Australia, 338
- Primulaceæ, species found in Central Africa, 297
- Proteaceæ, observations on the order and on its distribution in Terra Australis, 40; species found at Swan River, 310; few species found in the interior, 339; peculiarity in the winged seeds of, 449
- Pterocarpus erinacea, the tree producing the African gum Kino, 290 and note
- Radicle, position of the, in different genera of Cruciferæ, 204
- Radicle, position of the, in reference to the insertion of the funiculus of less importance in Zygophylleæ than elsewhere, 287
- Raffles, Sir Stamford, his journey from Bencoolen into the interior of Sumatra, 369; letter to Sir Joseph Banks on the discovery of the great flower, afterwards named Rafflesia, 370—373; letter to Mr. Marsden, with further particulars, 393-4; further specimens received from, 401
- Rafflesia, account of a new genus of plants named, 367; character of the genus, 374; affinities of the genus, 383-389,401-415; compared with Asarinæ, 384-5, 389,392, 396,401;

Passifloreæ, 386-7, 389; Napoleona, 387-8; Cacurbitaceæ, 388; Sterculiaceæ, 388-9; Cytinus, 396, 401; the structure and economy of its female flower, 402-410; characters of the genus, 424

- Rafflesia Arnoldi, on the female flower and fruit of, 399; Dr. Arnold's account of its discovery, and description, 370-373; drawing and specimens brought to England by Dr. Horsfield, 373; description of, 374-376, 415-16; its structure, 377-383; of its column, 377; vessels wanting, ibid.; of late formation, 412, 413 note; perianthium and bracteæ, ibid.; antheræ, 377 -383; possible styles and stigmata, 382, 386; impregnation, 383; insects necessary in, ibid.; discovery of female flower, 394-5; desiderata respecting, 395-6; whether parasitical on the root from which it springs, 389-392; its reticulate base, 390, 402; structure of the female flower, 403-409; internal structure of ovarium, 403-405; compared with that of Hydnora, 404; and Cytinus, 405; development of ovula, 406-7; seeds, 408; embryo, 409; its characters, 424
- Rafflesia Cumingii, structure of its column and the processes surmounting it, 405 note; its character, 425; observations on its structure, 426; and nomenclature, ibid.
- Rafflesia Horsfieldii, account of, 389, 390 and note; its characters, 425
- Rafflesia Patma, Dr. Blume's account of, i02; its characters, 424
- Rafflesinceæ, a natural family, 410; its characters, 423
- Rafflesieæ, a tribe of Rafflesiaccæ, 410; its characters, 424
- Raphe, apparently external in Zygophyllum Fabago, 287; its termination affords a sure indication of the orgin of the inner membrane of the ovulum, 441; its position in relation to the placenta, 448; exceptions to the general rule, in consequence of resupination, 448; belongs to the outer membrane of the ovulum, 450

Raphides in Orchideæ, 515