

## 2. MACROZAMIA FRASERI.

*M.* Caudice elato (30 pedum) squamis undique tecto, frondibus.... (fere ut in praecedente), conis.... spadicibus spiraliter insertis.

**HABITAT** in insula quadam ad ostium fluvii *Cygnorum Novae Hollandiae occidentalis* (FRASER l. c.).

**DESCRIPTIO** et **ADNOTATIO**. Prima hujus speciei notitia CAROLO FRASER debetur, qui confirmat quae ROBERTUS BROWN de specie majore, praecedenti simillima dixit (*Prodrom. Flor. Novae Hollandiae edit. Londin.* p. 347. *edit. germ.* p. 203). Haec FRASERI verba sunt: »The islands on the flats are composed of a rich deposite carried down by the floods. Their margins are covered with *Metrosideros* and *Casuarina*, and their interior with sea-side succulent plants. On one of these islands I caught sight of a plant with an arborescent habit, which, on examination, proved to be a species of *Zamia*, with spiral fruit, differing only from *Zamia spiralis* in habit. Here the equatorial *Goodenia* disappears." (FRASER l. c. p. 227). »One mile up the river, from the last point, is a small creek of fresh water issuing from an extensive lagoon clothed with arborescent species of *Metrosideros* of great beauty. The banks are covered with the most interesting plants.... The *Zamia*, seen from the islands, was here observed to attain the height of thirty feet. *Zanthorrhoea arborea*, too, was of equal size, and, associated with the splendid *Banksias*, imparted to the forest a character perfectly tropical" (l. c. p. 229). »It is worthy of remark, that in New South Wales, the presence of *Banksia*, *Zamia* and *Zanthorrhoea* are considered sure criterions of a bad soil" l. c. p. 230.

10

38

ROB. BROWN ad *Zamiam spiralem* SALISB. monet. »In Nova Hollandia duae forsan species proveniunt, altera in coloniae Portus Jackson vicinitate, humilior 2—4-pedalis; altera in ora meridionali, saepe 10 pedes alta; in utraque amentum quandoque geminatum occurrit."

E Museo Botanico Parisiensi partem frondis accepi, ab itineratoribus Gallicis ad oram occidentalem lectae, ad sinum geographorum (*baie de géographie*) in vicinitate fluvii Cygnorum, cui inscribitur *Cycas* nomen, quo major altitudo equidem indicatur, sed quae evidentissime vel vera *Macrozamia spiralis* est vel, quod verisimilius habendum, ad *Macrozamiam Fraseri* pertinet. Pars inferior hujus frondis *rhachin* habet tetragonam, angulo postico valde prominente, antico inter foliola planiusculo. Foliola oblique affixa, postice ad insertionis angulum gerentia callum semicircularem brunneum glandulaceum. Foliola ipsa linearia, aliquomodo lanceolata, extrorsum falcata, in acumen spinosum terminata; basis contracta paullo tumida. Longitudo est fere 24 centim., latitudo 1 centimetro paullo major, superficies superior laevis, nitens; inferior pallidior, nervis circiter 10 percursa. Fragmentum superioris frondis partis etiam *rhachin* offert tetragonam, sed facies antica non est plana, verum in angulum rectum elevata; pars postica valde crassa. Foliola sunt alterna, valde approximata, basi non callosa, linearia, recta, breviora et angustiora quam infima, 18 centim. longa et  $\frac{3}{4}$  lata.

Differt itaque a fronde *Macrozambiae spiralis*, quam ex icone BAUERI descripsi, praesentia calli ad foliolorum basin, defectu lobuli superioris baseos. anticae faciei rhacheos imposito, foliolis brevioribus caet.