A shrub resembling Azalea, with purple flowers; younger leaves revolute; flowers faciculated, terminal.

Species. R. canadensis. The only species of the genus.

## s85. EPIGÆA. L. (Trailing-Arbutus.)

Calix large, 5-parted, tribracteate at the base. Corolla salverform, border 5-parted, spreading; tube internally villous. Capsule 5-celled; Receptacle 5-parted.

Herbaceous subcespitose evergreens; leaves alternate;

flowers in dense axillary and terminal racemes.

SPECIES. E. repens. Flowers fragrant, appearing early in the spring.—The mountains of the West India islands afford a second species of this genus.

## 986. \* PTEROSPORA.+

Calix 5-parted. Corolla monopetalous, ovate, margin 5-toothed reflected. Anthers excentrically peltate, 2 celled, adnate to the filaments by the margin; bisetose. Capsule 5-celled, imperfectly 5-valved; dissepiments medial; septa and valves united towards the base and coalescing with the receptacular axis; Receptacle 5-lobed. Seeds very numerous and minute, each farnished with a terminal wing.

An evanescent annual, destitute of verdure, with the habit of Monotropa to which it is allied. Leaves none, neither radical nor cauline; stem simple, racemose, flowers numerous, scattered; reddish, resembling those of Andromeda, peduncles rather long, 1-flowered, cernuous.

P. Andromedea.

Root.... Every part of the plant, except the corolla, covered with short brown viscid hairs. Leaves none. Stein about a foot high, perfectly simple, brown-red or purple, somewhat cylindric, sensibly attenuated upwards. Flowers numerous, (at least 60 or more) irregularly dispersed in an elegant raceme; peduncles spreading equally around the stem, sometimes collected in fascicles of 4 or 5 each, cylindric, nutant, 3-4 of an inch long, each

<sup>†</sup> From \$7 : pov, a wing, and o nopa, a seed.

nule 5-celled, 5-valved. Seeds very numerouminute, subulate.

Parasitic plants growing upon the roots of trees, destitute of proper leaves and verdure; root densely squamose, scales imbricated; stems aggregated, simple, invested with alternate scales; flowers racemose, pedicellate, raceme at first bent, at length erect. Scent of the whole

plant musky.

Species. 1. H. \*europæa. (Monotropa Hypopithys. Sp. In the pine-forests of Canada. 2. lanuginosa. Ors. Every part of the plant pubescent except the base of the stem and lower scales; scape more or less convolute and angular (often triangular;) peduncles nearly an inch long. Calix inconstant in the number of its segments; filaments pubescent, alternated at the base by 10 very short recurved filiform appendices; anthers excentrically peliate or rather rivetted to the filaments on one side, somewhat coriaceous, persistent, and opaque, almost reniformly dilated, opening outwards their whole breadth, and at length becoming revolute. Style pubescent, stigma orbicular; somewhat depressed, internally partly 5-lobed. margin bearded. Dissepiments of the capsule coalescing in the axis towards the base; consequently the fruit never expands, as is also the case with Pyrola, the margins of the capsule merely shrinking for the purpose of dissemination.

## 388. MONOTROPA. L.

Calix none. Corolla pseudo-polypetalous, persistent; segments 5, each with a cucullate, nectariferous base. Anthers reniform, horizontal, 1-celled, emitting the pollen near the middle, by 2 transverse foramina. Stigma orbicular, naked. Capsule 5-celled, 5-valved. Seeds very numerous, minute, subulate.

Parasitic plants, mostly upon the roots of trees, destitute of proper leaves and verdure; root an agglomeration of intricate succulent fibres producing many 1-flowered scapes of stems, scapes squamose, flowers at first nutam primarily incurved. The whole plant white and smooth, deptitute of the musky odor of Hypopithys, scent when bruised somewhat nauseous and liliaceous.

Species. 1. M. morisoniana. 2. unifora. Obs. Root perennial? roundish, about the size of a walnut, composed of a vast number of intricately ramified and agglomerated