

presence of the spines on the surface of the wing and other differences, I propose the new genus *Brandella* R. Mill to accommodate it—it being impossible to retain the name *Adelocaryum* owing to the exclusion from that genus of all species in Brand's original protologue.

Brandella R. Mill, **gen. nov.** (Boraginaceae, tribus *Cynoglosseae*).

Syn.: [*Adelocaryum* Brand p.p. excl. speciebus omnibus in descr. orig., *nom. rej.*].

Type species: *B. erythraea* (Brand) R. Mill (see below).

A genere *Paracaryo* (DC.) Boiss, floribus inflorescentiae omnibus bracteatis, nuculis et margine et disco glochidiatis recedit.

Herba annua(?) vel biennis(?). *Caulis* erectus, hispidus. *Folia* (basalia tempo florifero emarcida) lanceolato-oblonga. *Inflorescentia* cymorum terminalium axillariumque scorpioidum; cymi bracteati, in statu fructifero elongati, recti, laxi. *Calyx* ad basin in lobos breves oblongo-ovatos vel anguste ovatos fissus; lobi uninervati, setulosi. *Corolla* parvula, campanulata, caerulea; limbus tubus aequans, ad basin in lobos ellipticos divisus. *Fornices* semilunares, parvae. *Stamina* in tubo corollae infra basin fornicium inserta. *Gynobasis* breviter pyramidalis. *Nuculae* ad gynobasem cicatrice parva ventroapicale affixae, profunde pateriformes margine lato incrassato, disco semi-incluso; et discus et margo spinulis glochidiatis densis ferentes.

The generic name is in honour of August Brand, author of the account of *Cynoglosseae* in Engler's *Das Pflanzenreich* and who described the genus *Adelocaryum*.

Brandella erythraea (Brand) R. Mill, **comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Adelocaryum erythraeum* Brand in Engler, *Pflanzenreich* 78 (IV. 252):78 (1921).

Cynoglossum erythraeum (Brand) H. Riedl in *Öst. Bot. Zeitschr.* 119:71 (1971).

Stems 9–45cm (–70cm, *fide* Brand), slender at anthesis, elongating and becoming somewhat more robust in fruit, patent- or retrorsely hispid below, antorsely hispid above. Lower leaves shortly petiolate (petiole 10–35mm), lamina oblanceolate to oblong-lanceolate or ovate-elliptic, 30–70 × 10–20mm, thinly hispid with somewhat adpressed hairs arising from small impressed tubercles which calcify with age. Middle cauline leaves similar, shortly petiolate, enlarging as fruits mature, 22–85 × 6–22mm; upper ones ovate-lanceolate, sessile, small. *Inflorescence* a scorpioid cyme of up to 30 flowers, which rapidly elongates and straightens into a lax pseudo-raceme. *Pedicels* 3–4mm in flower, accrescent to 5–10mm in fruit and becoming somewhat deflexed. *Calyx lobes* narrowly ovate or oblong-ovate, 1.2–2mm at anthesis, accrescent to 3.5mm in fruit, hispid-setulose outside, glabrous within, sometimes with bluish margin. *Corolla* blue or bluish-white (pink when young), 2–3.5(–4)mm long, to 5mm diam., lobes subequal to tube. *Faucal scales* semilunar. *Style* c.1mm. *Nutlets* ovoid-orbicular, deeply pateriform at maturity, 3–5 × 2.5–4mm, glabrous on ventral surface when mature, sides and dorsal surface of incurved margin glochidiate, disc (partly covered by margin) covered with rather dense, shorter and thinner glochids. *Fl.* Jan.–Apr.