

corollæ æquantibus; corolla hypocrateriformis, fauce nudo, tubo extus hirsuto; antheræ quinque, oblongæ, in tubi fauce sessiles, inclusæ. *Pistillum* unicum, inclusum; stylus brevis; stigma capitatum, cum acumine bifido; germina quatuor."

"Obs. Facies potius *Tournefortiæ* quam *Heliotropii* sed ob germina quatuor ad posteriorem generum relata."

ST HELENA.—Endemic. "Sandy Bay, in convalle Broadgut dicta, rarissima"—*Burchell*, 65.

As *Burchell* states, this plant has much more the appearance of a *Tournefortia* than a *Heliotropium*, but although the flowers of the only specimen in Kew Herbarium are almost wholly destroyed by insects, we have been able to confirm his description of the ovary. There is a figure of the plant among *Burchell's* unpublished drawings at Kew.

It would seem to be one of the endemic plants that have become extinct, yet no description of it has previously been published.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Dichondra repens, Forst.

Dichondra repens, Forst., Char. Gener., p. 40, t. 20; *Melliss*, St Hel., p. 305; DC., Prodr., ix. p. 451.

ST HELENA.—Indigenous? Little Stonetop, &c.—*Burchell*, 90; common everywhere—*Melliss*.

One of the most universally spread plants in tropical and subtropical regions, and also in some temperate countries. From *Burchell's* manuscript we learn that this plant was common in the interior of the island during his time, and *Melliss* expresses an opinion that it is probably a native.

Ipomœa biloba, Forsk.

Ipomœa biloba, Forsk., Fl. Ægypt.-Arab., p. 44; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., iv. p. 212.

Ipomœa pes-capræ, Sweet, Hort. Suburb. Londin., p. 35; Mart., Fl. Bras., vii. p. 256.

Convolvulus pes-capræ, et *Convolvulus brasiliensis*, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 159; Roxb. in *Beatson's* St Helena Tracts, p. 304; *Melliss*, St Hel., p. 304.

Ipomœa maritima, R. Br., Prodr., Fl. Nov. Holl., p. 486; Bot. Reg., t. 319.

ST HELENA.—Indigenous. Without special locality—*Roxburgh*; Sandy Bay—*Burchell*, 66².

"Sea-bean."

Almost everywhere on tropical and subtropical sea-shores, and also penetrating far inland in some countries. *Melliss* takes up the name *Convolvulus brasiliensis*, from *Roxburgh*, but he does not appear to have met with the plant, which is rather singular, because it is one of those plants which are not easily displaced when they once obtain a footing.