

There is also a specimen in Kew Herbarium from the collections of the late General Sabine, given by Mr R. H. Scott, F.R.S.

“Stringwood.”

This elegant and graceful miniature tree is believed to be quite extinct now. Roxburgh states that it grew on the elevated parts of the south face of Diana's Peak; Burchell, in his manuscript notes, gives a locality in a woody hollow near the Round Tower; and Melliss has the following note:—“The last plant I saw of it in the island was one that had been transplanted to Oakbank about twenty years ago. It grew to a small tree about eighteen inches high, and blossomed and seeded freely, but is no longer there.”

We cannot follow Müller in regarding it as a variety of the Mauritian *Acalypha reticulata*; and in all probability he would not have reduced it to that species had he seen as complete specimens as we have. He says:—“Primo intuitu ob folia ambitu latiuscula, late subrhombico-ovata et ob partem basilarem nudam spicarum $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 cm., longam specificè diversa videtur, sed nullo caractere firmo distingui potest.” In the first place, it is readily distinguished by its general appearance; then the very differently shaped leaves are thicker in texture, and have long red petioles and red veins; and the seed-vessel is quite destitute of the prickles so prominent on the upper back part of the carpels of the seed-vessel of *Acalypha reticulata*. The bracts, too, of the female flowers are much larger; and the pendent male spikes in well-developed specimens are eight or nine inches long. Roxburgh describes it in the following words:—“A beautiful small tree, a native of elevated parts of the south face of Diana's Peak, and called String-tree by the natives on account of its numerous beautiful red male spikes, which hang in great profusion from every twig. Ultimate branches tubercled with the scars of the fallen leaves; above, where the leaves remain, coloured and smooth, the petioles, nerves, and veins are also red and smooth.”

Euphorbia chamæsyce, Linn. ?

Euphorbia chamæsyce, Linn. ? var. (vel species nova ?)

Euphorbia rosea, Roxb. in Beatson's St Helena Tracts, p. 308; Melliss, St Hel., p. 319, non Retz.

Euphorbia prostrata, Burchell MSS. vix Ait.

ST HELENA.—Indigenous? In dry mountains near the sea—*Burchell*, 110; common on the barren rocky outskirts—*Melliss*; without locality—*Haughton*; *Whitehead*.

“French Grass.”

We have been unable to match this, but in a genus like *Euphorbia* we shrink from founding a new species upon what may be only a slightly altered state of some well-known one, or even exactly the same as a described species. Roxburgh treated it as an introduced plant, and named it *Euphorbia rosea*, which it is not. Burchell, who did not distinguish between the native and introduced plants, collected it in Sandy Bay; Melliss expresses his opinion that it is probably indigenous.