

## MONOCOTYLEDONES.

## CYPERACEÆ.

Cyperus (Papyrus) atlanticus, Hemsl. (Plate XXIII.)

*Cyperus (Papyrus) atlanticus*, Hemsl., n. sp.

*Cypero ligulari* affinis, a quo differt umbellis multo densioribus, spiculis plurifloris, glumis latoribus.

*Caules* 6–20 poll alti, tenuiculi, obscure trigoni, læves. *Folia* caulem æquantia vel superantia, e basi lata longe attenuata, supra nuda, subtus secus costam leviter scabrida, marginibus scabridis. *Involucri* bracteæ circiter 5, angustæ, inæquales, longiores usque 9–12 poll. longæ. *Umbellæ* 6–12-radiatæ densissimæ, radiis 1–1½ poll. longis. *Spiculæ* planæ, sæpius 5-floræ, numerosæ, confertissimæ, 3–4 lineas longæ. *Glumæ* laxiuscule imbricatæ, glabræ, striatæ, latæ, apice subcucullatæ, margine latiuscule scariosæ, dorso infra apicem mucronulatæ, basi appendiculatæ, appendicibus demum a glumis secedentibus et rhachi persistentibus. *Stylus* trifidus. *Nux* triangularis, minutissime punctata, quam gluma subduplo brevior.

SOUTH TRINIDAD.—Endemic. Dry rocks near the sea—*Hooker*.

Fimbristylis (Oncostylis) nesiotis, Hemsl. (Plate XXIV.)

*Fimbristylis (Oncostylis) nesiotis*, Hemsl., n. sp.

*Oncostylo vestito* et *Oncostylo junciformi* affinis, sed omnino glaberrima foliis multo gracilioribus culmo sæpissime longioribus.

SOUTH TRINIDAD.—Endemic—*Hooker*.

This plant, which was collected by Sir J. D. Hooker on the outward voyage of Sir J. Ross's Antarctic Expedition in 1839, is closely allied to the two species named; yet, although easily distinguished by sight, it is difficult to express the differences in words. Ripe nuts are wanting, or a more tangible characteristic of the species might, perhaps, be adduced. There are three sheets of specimens showing the plant in as many different conditions. There is the taller form (fig. A. in our plate), in which the leaves are longer than the culms; and there is the dwarf form (fig. B.) with culms longer than the leaves. Besides these there are two or three tufts bearing new leaves associated with the previous year's culms, which are longer than the leaves; the latter being about a foot long, and the former nearly eighteen inches. There is also one tuft of leaves, the tips of which have been cut off, but which are still fifteen inches long. The flowers of only one head are in good condition, the others having been eaten by insects. The very slender flexible leaves and culms at once distinguish it from the relatively stout, rigid *Oncostylis junciformis*; and the other allied species, *Oncostylis vestita*, is remarkable for its hairiness.