

**Cotula moseleyi**, n. sp. (Plate XXVII.)

Glåbra, subcarnosa, habitu *Senecionis vulgaris* foliis bipinnatisectis, capitulis breviter pedunculatis, acheniis lævibus.

*Herba* annua (?) erecta, 5–8 poll. alta, ramosa. *Folia* sessilia, semiamplexicaulia, segmentis angustis acutis. *Capitula* folia vix superantia, 3–4 lineas diametro; involucri bracteæ biseriatae, ovato-oblongæ, obtusæ vel rotundatae, margine scariosæ et sublaceratae; receptaculum concavum, foveolatum. *Flores* dimorphi, pauci exteriores ♀ pedicellati, corollis nullis; interiores sessiles, corollis cylindræis. *Achenia* compressa, lævia, glabra, marginata.

NIGHTINGALE ISLAND.—Endemic. Abundant—*Moseley*.

This species is near *Cotula anthemoides* and *Cotula australis*, differing from the former in its larger flower heads and shorter peduncles, and from the latter in its smooth achenes. It is a more robust plant, with thick, somewhat fleshy stems, like common groundsel.

**Hypochæris glabra**, Linn.

*Hypochæris glabra*, Linn.; DC., Prodr., vii. p. 90; Benth., Fl. Austr., iii. p. 677.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—Introduced? *Moseley*.

This species is now widely dispersed in the southern as well as the northern hemisphere, and it is regarded by Mr Bentham as indigenous in Australia, where it is common without the tropic. Nevertheless, it is almost certainly a recently introduced plant in Tristan da Cunha, for no previous traveller has recorded it from the island.

**Sonchus oleraceus**, Linn.

*Sonchus oleraceus*, Linn.; Hook. f., Handb. Fl. N. Zeal., p. 166; Benth., Fl. Austr., iii. p. 679.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—Introduced? Common on the plain—*Carmichael*. INACCESSIBLE ISLAND. *Moseley*.

The remarks under *Hypochæris glabra* apply equally to this species, which is now almost universally diffused except in the colder regions. Mr Bentham suggests that it may be truly indigenous in Australia; and Sir Joseph Hooker states (Handb. Fl. N. Zeal., p. 166) that his var.  $\beta$  (*Sonchus asper*, Fuchs) is certainly indigenous in New Zealand, having been found by Banks and Solander and Forster, and at Chalky Bay by Lyall, and in the interior of the Northern Island by Colenso, who says that it was formerly eaten by the natives.