

This variety, if it even deserve that rank, is dwarf and densely tufted, and the thick glumes are more distinctly two-coloured—green and brown—than in any other; otherwise it presents no tangible differences. A comparison of the analysis of the inflorescence of this with those of the other forms figured, teaches how very closely allied they all are. In all of them the glumes are rather thick, and in some of them, especially the proliferous conditions, they are almost fleshy. The lowermost one is more or less strongly two-ribbed longitudinally. The number of stamens and even stigmas is inconstant in the same spikelet, and therefore of no value whatever for distinguishing the different forms. The floral organs, indeed, seem to be usually in an abnormal condition, owing perhaps to the great tendency to proliferation; and the plant seems to propagate itself vegetatively rather than sexually. Among the copious specimens collected by Mr Moseley, as well as those of previous collectors, we have not found one perfect nut. In this variety the number of stamens varies from one to three in the same spikelets, the number usually being less than three. With only two or three of the forms before us, we thought the characters afforded by the leaves would serve to distinguish them; but an examination of the whole series reveals a gradual transition from bladeless sheaths to leaves nearly as long as the culms. In this the relatively broad obtuse blade is longer than the sheath and sometimes as long as the culms. The dwarf, densely tufted specimens in Mr Moseley's collection, which Bœckeler named "*Scirpus bicolor*," and which are as near typical *Scirpus bicolor* as any that we have seen, yet as different from it as some of the so-called species are from each other, have very broad and thick leaves, sometimes longer and sometimes shorter than the culms. All of them, too, exhibit a decided tendency to proliferation, though it is never developed in so marked a degree as in some of the other forms. The whole plant, or growths, for some of the culms develop several successive tufts of leaves and branches one above the other, varies from one inch to three or four inches in height, and the inflorescence varies from one or two small spikelets to a very dense globose head composed of very numerous spikelets.

*Scirpus thouarsianus*, Schult., var. *virens*, Hemsl. (Plate XXXIII., figs. 7–12.)

*Scirpus thouarsianus*, Schult., var. *virens*, Hemsl.

*Scirpus virens*, Bœckeler in Flora, 1875, p. 261 (species).

INACCESSIBLE and NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS.—Endemic. *Moseley*.

Bœckeler describes the leaves as somewhat acute, the spikelets as 7–3 together and 20–12-flowered, the stamens as two in number, and the nut as exceedingly minute, &c. The plants are six to eight inches high, and slenderer than *Scirpus pallescens*, represented on the same plate in figs. 1–6 as *Scirpus virens*; the leaves are much shorter than the culms, though the blade is longer than the sheath, and rather more obtuse than in figure 7. The culms are, many of them, perhaps half of them, quite barren; others bear one, two, or three, few-flowered spikelets, and the remainder more and larger spikelets up