

Lomaria alpina, Spreng.

Lomaria alpina, Spreng., Syst. Veg., iv. p. 62; Hook. f., Fl. Antarctica, ii. p. 393, t. 150; Hook., Sp. Fil., iii. p. 16; Hook., Fil. Exot., t. 32; Hook. and Bak., Synop. Fil., p. 178.

Lomaria pennamarina, Mett., ex Kuhn, Fil. Afr., p. 92, et Baker in Mart. Fl. Bras., fasc. xlix. p. 414.

Polypodium pennamarina, Poir. in Lam. Encycl., v. p. 520.

Blechnum pennamarina, Kuhn, Fil. Afr., p. 92.

Lomaria antarctica, Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 513.

Acrostichum polytrichoides, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 32, t. 2 (*polypodioides*).

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—On the most barren parts of the plain—*Carmichael*; abundant in pasture land—*MacGillivray and Milne*; *Moseley*.

The distribution of this fern is very interesting and unusual. It is abundant in Temperate South America, in the Alps of Australia, and in Tasmania; it is one of the characteristic ferns of New Zealand and the neighbouring islands, and it is found in nearly all the other southern islands and islets, from Juan Fernandez round to the Falklands, including Marion Island, the Crozets, Kerguelen, St Paul, and Amsterdam Islands. In the Tristan da Cunha group, however, it has only been found in Tristan da Cunha itself. What is more remarkable in its distribution is its absence from South Africa, especially if the records of its occurrence in South Brazil are trustworthy, but of this there is some doubt. In the Kew Herbarium there are specimens—very vigorous ones—with the fertile fronds nearly two feet long, purporting to have been collected in Brazil by Sello and Glaziou. There are also well-authenticated specimens from Arigue in Valdivia, and in Australia it has been collected as far north as the Macleay river in New South Wales.

Another fact worthy of consideration is the close relationship existing between *Lomaria alpina* and *Lomaria spicant*, which has a similar range of distribution in the northern hemisphere, descending to Syria, Madeira, and the Canaries. A comparison of the forms of the two species reveals such an amount of parallelism and close affinity, that one can arrive at no other conclusion than that they are separated races of a common ancestor.

Lomaria boryana, Willd.

Lomaria boryana, Willd., Sp. Pl., v. p. 292; Hook and Bak., Synop. Fil., p. 180.

Lomaria magellanica, Desv. in Mag. Nat. Berl., 1811, p. 330, et in Mém. Soc. Linn. Par., vi. p. 289;

Hook. f., Fl. Antarctica, ii. p. 393; Hook, Sp. Fil., iii. p. 26.

Pteris palmæformis, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 30.

Lomaria palmæformis, Desv. in Mém. Soc. Linn. Par., vi. p. 290.

Lomaria robusta, Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc., xii. p. 512.

Blechnum tabulare, Kuhn, Fil. Afr., p. 94.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA. *Thouars*; *Carmichael*; *Milne and MacGillivray*; *Moseley*.

This remarkable fern ranges from the West Indies to the Straits of Magellan and the Falkland Islands, and from Angola to the Cape of Good Hope, occurring also in Bourbon, Mauritius, and Madagascar. The Tristan da Cunha form, which has only been found in