cellulis hexagono-oblongis versus folii apicem brevioribus areolata. *Theca* in pedunculo brevi globoso-pyriformis, ore truncato magno, operculo perfecte conico, calyptra longirostris, basi plurifida, laciniis ad operculi basin descendentibus.

Caulis 1–2 c.m. altus. Folia 2–2, 50 mm. longa, satis firma, viridia. Pedunculus 1 mm. parum longior.

Very different from most of the known species of this group by its taller stem, but in other respects not different.

*Aphanorhegma serrata*, Sullivant, the typical species of the group to which *Physcomitrium brevisetum* belongs, and which it very nearly resembles, so nearly agrees in appearance with *Physcomitrella patens*, that the specimens collected by Drummond were distributed with that name—*Phascum patens*, and it really only differs in the fruit in the same way as *Phascum bryoides* differs from *Pottia*. And although this character — the closed capsule—seems well marked in some species of mosses, there occur species in which the operculum is well defined, and it becomes difficult to know whether it falls off in the usual manner or is persistent.

Besides *Physcomitrium serratum*, there are the *Physcomitrium immersum*, Sull., from the United States, *Physcomitrium pusillum*, Hook. f. et Wils., from New Zealand, *Physcomitrium cyathicarpum*, Mitt., from North-West India, *Physcomitrium cubense*, Mitt., from Cuba, and *Physcomitrium niloticum*, Del., from Egypt, and another South African species collected by Capt. Rooper at East London—*Physcomitrium rooperi: Theca* subglobosa operculo parvo distincte limitato persistente? calyptra ad medium thecæ descendens, folia suprema apiculata apicem versus serrulata. And *Physcomitrium giberti: Physcomitrium immerso*, simillimum sed foliis magis spathulato-oblongis et thecâ a basi lata versus orem angustata calyptrâ operculum planiusculum apiculo parvo tantum obtegente, Uruguay.—M. Gibert. All these species are closely allied to each other in size and mode of growth; they are in Europe represented by *Physcomitrella patens*, which is most usually a very little less in stature; such species are generally supposed to be very short lived. It is certain that *Physcomitrella patens* is able to come to maturity in three or four months in situations covered at other times by water, but it is in some situations more than an annual species.

**Ditrichum conicum**, Mitt.

*Aschistodon conicum*, Mont., Ann. Sc. Nat., ser. 3, iv. 109, et Syll. Crypt., p. 42.
*Cynontodium conicum*, Mitt., Musc. Aust. Am., in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 44.
*Leptotrichum montagnei*, C. Müll., Synop. Musc. Frond., i. p. 448.

Tristan da Cunha. *Moseley.*

Tall stems, barren, but to all appearance the same as specimens from South Chili.