Hypnum (Pleuropus) bonplandii, C. Müll.

Hypnum bonplandii, C. Müll., Synop. Musc. Frond., ii. p. 463. Leskea bonplandii, Hook. in Kunth., Synop. Pl. Æq., i. p. 61, et Musc. Exot., t. 55.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—One small barren specimen—Moseley.

This moss would appear to be very widely dispersed. Originally described from the Peruvian Andes, it has since been found in South Africa and described as Hypnum pseudosalebrosum, Hampe, and Leucodon sericeus, Hornsch.; in India, whence Montagne described it as Isothecium nilgheriense, and Griffith as Pleuropus fenestratus; and the Hypnum wilkesianum, Sull., from the Pacific Islands, is probably the same, for specimens have been seen from Hawaii. It is the largest species of the group, to which Schimper applied the name of Homalothecium, and, like the Hypnum sericeum, according to the circumstances affecting its growth, varies not a little in size and appearance.

Hypnum (Rhynchostegium) raphdiorrhynchum, C. Müll.

Hypnum (Aptychus) raphidorrhynchum, C. Müll., Synop. Musc. Frond., ii. p. 354.

Tristan da Cunha.—Fragments only—Moseley.

South Africa.

Thuidium curvatum, Mitt.

Thuidium curvatum, Mitt. in Melliss's St Helena, p. 365.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—Endemic. Small barren stems—Moseley. Originally discovered by MacGillivray and Milne.

Very closely resembling the New Zealand Thuidium fulvastrum, and differing chiefly in the shorter cauline leaves, which are more papillose and not plicate.

Fissidens asplenioides, Sw.

Fissidens asplenioides, Sw.; Hedw., Musc. Frond., iii. 65, t. 28; C. Müll., Synop. Musc. Frond., i. p. 69.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA. Moseley.

Without fruit, but agreeing with specimens of this species which is found over a vast area. Originally described from the West Indies, it is the *Fissidens flabellatus*, Hornsch., and the *Fissidens stipitatus*, Angstr., from Brazil; the *Fissidens turbinatus*, Taylor, from the Andes, and the species is found also in Australia and in Java as well as in the Atlantic Islands.