

Commidendron rugosum, DC.

Commidendron rugosum, DC., Prodr., v. p. 345.

Aster glutinosus, Roxb. in Beatson's St Helena Tracts, p. 300; Hook., Ic. Pl., xi. t. 1057; Melliss, St Hel. p. 283, t. 37. (*Aster rugosus* in tab.)

Conyza rugosa, Ait., Hort. Kew, ed. 1, iii. p. 184, non Vahl, et ed. 2, v. p. 30, excl. syn.

ST HELENA.—Endemic. Longwood—*Burchell*, 153; without locality—*Bennett*; *Haughton*; barren, rocky places—*Melliss*; St Helena Barn—*Morris*, in 1883.

“Scrubwood.”

There are also specimens in the British Museum collected by Masson and Staunton.

Burchell states that the largest and most ancient trees were about Little Stonetop, and they were ten or more feet high.

The statement in Hooker's *Icones Plantarum*, xi. p. 45, and repeated in Melliss's St Helena, “also very rare in Ascension, *Burchell* MSS.,” was copied from a note in *Burchell*'s handwriting on the back of a drawing of the plant in the Herbarium library at Kew; and further particulars concerning it are given in our enumeration of the plants of Ascension.

Melanodendron integrifolium, DC.

Melanodendron integrifolium, DC., Prodr., v. p. 280; Hook., Ic. Pl., xi. p. 34, t. 1045; Melliss, St Hel., p. 286, t. 40.

Solidago integrifolia, Roxb. in Beatson's St Helena Tracts, p. 323.

ST HELENA.—Endemic. Diana's Peak and Sandy Bay Ridge—*Burchell*, 155; *Hooker*, 284; without special locality—*Walker*; *Bennett*; *Melliss*.

“Black Cabbage-tree.”

At the present time this is the most abundant of all the native arboreous *Compositæ*.

Psiadia rotundifolia, Hook. f.

Psiadia rotundifolia, Hook. f. in Benth. et Hook. Gen. Plant., ii. p. 285; Melliss, St Hel., p. 286, t. 41.

Commidendron rotundifolium, DC., Prodr., v. p. 344.

Solidago rotundifolia, Roxb. in Beatson's St Helena Tracts, p. 324.

ST HELENA.—Endemic. Longwood—*Burchell*, 159; *Melliss*; *Morris*, in 1883.

“Bastard Gumwood” or “Cabbage-tree.”

All the specimens we have seen are from the same locality. According to Melliss, only one tree of this species is now known to exist, and that grows in a field to the left of the entrance gates at Longwood called the Black Field. It is a tree about twenty feet high, and apparently very old. *Burchell* collected his specimens in 1806, and from his manuscript notes we learn that the largest and oldest trees then in existence were in “Shark's Valley, below Julio's.” More writers than one, whom we quote in various