

lævia, striata, arcte involuta, obtusiuscula, dura, 3–6 lineas longa, caulina usque ad $1\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longa, ligula brevissima pauci-ciliata. *Paniculæ* terminales, solitariae, spiciformes, subsessiles, 6–15 lineas longæ, spiculis breviter pedicellatis 3–4 floris imbricatis. *Flores* hermaphroditi vel supremus imperfectus; glumæ demum subcoriaceæ, acutæ vel florentes breviter acuminatæ nec aristatæ; 2-exteriore vacuæ, prominenter 5-costatæ; carina leviter scabrida; florens vix brevior, obscure pluri-nervia, carina nuda, margine infra medium longe ciliata; palea oblonga minute ciliolata. *Caryopsis* omnino libera, oblonga, nitida.

ST HELENA.—Endemic. Growing in barren places near, and south-east from the Gut in Deadwood—*Burchell*, 59.

We have only seen one plant of this grass, which we have ventured to describe as new, because we have not been able to identify it with any known species of the genus, though it is closely allied to *Demazeria acutiflora* (*Brizopyrum acutiflorum*, Nees). The latter is a native of South Africa, and apparently very rare, for we have only seen specimens collected by Drège in Piquetberg, on the west coast, about one hundred miles north of Cape Town. It differs from our plant in its erect habit in having usually several inflorescences on the same culm, in its very much more acuminate glumes, of which the outer want the prominent ribs. Further, the almost aristate flowering glume is copiously bearded on the keel as well as on the margins (Pl. LI. figs. 9–12). It is possible that the St Helena plant may be a stray introduction from the Cape of a species which is rare and local there. At the same time it was collected in a remote part of the island, where one would little expect to find a solitary introduced plant.

CRYPTOGAMÆ.—VASCULARES.

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

Lycopodium saururus, Lam.

Lycopodium saururus, Lam., Encycl. Bot., iii. p. 653; Swartz, Synop. Fil., p. 176; Spring, Monogr.

Lycopod., partie 1, p. 21, et partie 2, p. 6; Baker, MSS. in Herb. Kew.

Lycopodium insulare, Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 509.

Lycopodium axillare, Roxb. in Beatson's St Helena Tracts, p. 312.

Lycopodium taxifolium, Melliss, St Hel., p. 357, non Swartz.

Lycopodium taxifolium, Spring, Monogr. Lycopod., partie 1, p. 31, *pro parte*.

Lycopodium selago, Spring, Monogr. Lycopod., partie 2, p. 5, *pro parte*.

ST HELENA.—Indigenous. Among grass on the summit of Diana's Peak—*Burchell*, 197; *Melliss*; open steep marshy ground, bordered with wood, 200 feet below the top of Diana's Peak, on the east side, rare—*Hooker*; without locality—*Lefroy*; *Lyall*; *Morris*, in 1883.

Widely spread in Africa and South America, and in islets of the Atlantic and Southern Oceans.