

conferta, sessilia, lineari-oblonga, 9–12 lineas longa, vix acuta, tenuia, flaccida, rugulosa, margine recurva. *Capitula* numerosa, in apicibus ramorum confertissima, sessilia, basi indumento araneoso vestita, sæpius 6-flora; involucri bracteæ 12–15, ovato-oblongæ, vix acutæ, flores paullo superantes, omnino scariosæ, glabræ, flavæ. *Flores* minimi, graciles, 2 sæpius ♀ et paullo pinguiore, reliqui ♂; corollæ cylindraceæ; antheræ sagittatæ. *Achenia* oblonga, glabra, nuda; pappi setæ vix scabræ, quam corolla fere duplo longiores.

SOUTH TRINIDAD.—Endemic. Centre of the island, at about 2000 feet; abundant in patches—*Copeland*.

At first sight this looks very much like *Achyrocline capitata*, Baker, from the mountains of Brazil, but a closer comparison proves them to be distinct. *Achyrocline capitata* has much thicker, almost coriaceous leaves, furnished with a short hard mucro; narrower, white involucral bracts and muricate achenes. It appears also to be of a more woody nature than our plant. The small specimen in Kew Herbarium was communicated by Dr Buchenau for determination, and he was informed that it was a species of *Achyrocline* closely allied to *Achyrocline capitata*. In an enumeration (Abhandl. naturwiss. Ver. Bremen, vii. p. 277) of the plants collected by Dr Copeland, Dr Buchenau records it as *Achyrocline capitata*, Baker, with the remark, "Probably only a starved form of this species, but possibly a distinct variety of it, or a very closely allied species." But from Dr Copeland's narrative there is no reason to suppose that the plant was starved or stunted; on the contrary, he states that it grew abundantly and gregariously.

AMARANTACEÆ.

Alternanthera paronychioides, A. St Hil.?

Alternanthera paronychioides, A. St Hil. ? Buchenau in Abhandl. naturwiss. Ver. Bremen, vii. p. 277.

SOUTH TRINIDAD.—Summit of the island—*Copeland*.

A plant widely dispersed in Tropical America.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Ricinus communis, Linn.

Ricinus communis, Linn., Sp. Pl., 1st ed., p. 1007; DC., Prodr., xv. 2, p. 1017.

SOUTH TRINIDAD.—Introduced by man?—*Copeland*.

The castor-oil tree is now found in nearly all warm countries, but it is believed to be indigenous only in the Old World, and most likely only in Tropical Africa.