

Carex insularis, Carmich.

Carex insularis, Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 508; Boott, Carices, iii., p. 111, t. 350.

Carex spicis pluribus masculis femineis pedunculatis, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 36.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—In the plain—*Carmichael*. INACCESSIBLE ISLAND. *Moseley*.

Endemic in the group.

Carex thouarsii, Carmich.

Carex thouarsii, Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 508; Boott, Carices, iv., p. 176, t. 595.

Carex spicis confertis sessilibus hermaphroditis, Thouars, Esquisse, Fl. Trist., p. 36.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—In the plain—*Carmichael*; *MacGillivray*. NIGHTINGALE ISLAND. *Moseley*.

Endemic in the group.

Uncinia brevicaulis, Thouars, var. *robustior*, Hemsl. (Plate XLV.)

Uncinia brevicaulis, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 35, t. 6, var. *robustior*, Hemsl.

Uncinia breviculmis, Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 508.

Uncinia gracilis β , C. B. Clarke in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xx. p. 400.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA. *Thouars*; *Carmichael*.

Also in St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands.

Mr C. B. Clarke (Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xx. p. 400) combines *Uncinia gracilis*, Thouars, with *Uncinia breviculmis*, Carmich. (the name *Uncinia brevicaulis*, Thouars, being omitted) and *Uncinia macloviana*, Gaud., under the name *gracilis*, defining, however, three varieties. We prefer keeping the South American form as a distinct species, because it is easily recognised by its narrower utricles, which considerably overtop the bracts; but Thouars' two species can at the most be regarded as varieties of one. By some oversight Mr Clarke has confused the two forms. He cites Carmichael's *Uncinia breviculmis* under what he regards as typical *Uncinia gracilis*; while his β *gracilis* is evidently a slip, and should have been, according to Thouars' plate, quoted β *brevicaulis*. With regard to the relative length of leaves and culms, Clarke says of his β , "Culmi (in eadem planta) foliis multo breviores aut multo longiores." The specimen in question bears the culms of two seasons, one of the culms belonging the former season being longer than the present leaves; yet in all probability, judging from the other specimens of the species we have seen, the leaves of the same season were longer than the culm. From some cause the growth of the plant was not so vigorous the year the specimen was collected as it had been the year before, hence the disparity in the length of the culms. Carmichael, loc. cit., doubtfully unites Thouars' two species, and states that the culm greatly elongates after flowering. This is so unlikely that we think he likewise may have been deceived by relative length of previous years' culms.