

Selkirkia berteroi, Hemsl. (Plate LVII.)*Selkirkia berteroi*, Hemsl.*Cynoglossum berterii*, Colla in Mem. Accad. Sc. Torino, xxxviii. p. 132, t. 43, mala; DC., Prodr. x. p. 153.

Frutex ramosus, 3-6 pedalis, foliis lanceolatis confertis vix hispidulis, floribus albidis late cymoso-corymbosis.

JUAN FERNANDEZ. — Endemic. Declivities in the mountain woods of the higher regions—*Bertero*; *Reed*; *Downton*; *Moseley*.

At the date when Colla named this plant, the genus *Cynoglossum* was a most comprehensive one; yet he remarks that in habit it deviates widely from all its congeners; but ripe fruit was unknown to him. Independently of the shrubby habit, the flowers and fruit afford distinctive characters of generic value, as we think. It is named after Alexander Selkirk, who certainly deserves this kind of distinction as much as Defoe's imaginary hero, to whom De Candolle dedicated the Juan Fernandez genus *Robinsonia*.

In the present plant the normal scabridity of the Boragineæ is reduced to a minimum, and the inflorescence is altogether different from that of *Cynoglossum*. There are no scales in the throat of the corolla, but these are replaced by semicircular inflexions of the substance of the tube itself, which are concave without and convex within. The young ovules are suberect in the coarsely tuberculed lobes of the ovary, but from the whole downward extension of the cell cavity the seeds become pendulous in fact, if not in theory. The nutlets, of which sometimes only three grow out to maturity, are attached all along the inner surface to a pyramidal axis, and they are broadly winged and irregularly toothed, the wing being much extended below, thus concealing the small calyx, while the back is furnished with usually three or four coarse tubercles.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Calystegia tuguriorum, R. Br.*Calystegia tuguriorum*, R. Br., Prodr. Fl. Nov. Holl., p. 483 in observ.; Hook. f., Fl. N. Zeal., i. p. 183, t. 47.*Convolvulus tuguriorum*, Forst., Fl. Ins. Austr. Prodr., p. 14; Hook. f., Handb. Fl. N. Zeal., p. 198.MASAFUERA. *Downton*.

New Zealand; Chatham Islands; Chiloe and Valdivia.

Until we found the record (in the Handbook of the New Zealand Flora) of this plant from South America, we were under the impression that it was restricted to New Zealand. The Masafuera plant is exactly like New Zealand specimens; and although there are no South American specimens in Kew Herbarium bearing this name, there can be little doubt that the author of the New Zealand Flora referred to a specimen collected in Chiloe by Captain King, and another in Valdivia: the latter may be different.