CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Suæda fruticosa, Forsk.

Suæda fruticosa, Forsk., Fl. Ægypt.-Arab., p. 70; DC., Prodr., xiii. 2, p. 156.

Salsola fruticosa, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 2, p. 324.

Salsola salsa, Roxb. in Beatson's St Helena Tracts, p. 322.

Schoberia salsa, Melliss, St Hel., p. 314.

ST HELENA.—Indigenous. In the driest and most sterile hills of the coast—Burchell, 89. There is also a specimen in Kew Herbarium from St Helena without the collector's name.

Common on the eastern coasts of the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the salt marshes of Western Asia.

This is the "Samphire Bush" of the islanders, which Roxburgh records as common over the most barren parts of the island; and Melliss states that it is very common all over the rocky parts near the sea-coast, and in some of the deeply cut ravines, especially in Fisher's Valley, large tracts are covered with it to the exclusion of everything else.

Chenopodium, spp.

Chenopodium, spp.

ST HELENA.—Introduced? In that part of Longwood nearest the sea, abundant—Burchell, 85 and 86.

These specimens are in such an advanced state that we are unable to identify them, but we suspect that they are introduced, and probably varieties of *Chenopodium murale*.

Both specimens are half-woody, and Burchell describes 85 as "species viridis," while of 86 he says:—"Planta annua sesquipedalis, tota coccinea etiam radix interne."

Exomis axyrioides, Fenzl.

Exomis axyrioides, Fenzl. in Mog. Chenop. Enum., p. 49, et in DC. Prodr., xiii. 2, p. 89.

ST HELENA.—Indigenous? On the rocky ground about Lot's Wife, Castle Rock, &c. —Gillespie; Melliss.

A native of South Africa.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Acalypha rubra, Roxb. (Plate XLIX.)

Acalypha rubra, Roxb. in Beatson's St Helena Tracts, p. 295.

Acalypha reticulata, var. a rubra, Müll. Arg. in DC. Prodr., xv. 2, p. 851; Melliss, St Hel., p. 318, t. 52.

ST HELENA.—Endemic. From Plantation House, gathered by Mr Hardwicke—Burchell, 165; without locality—Bennett; Walker; given to me from the upland southward part of the island—Hooker.