

POLYGONACEÆ.

Rumex frutescens, Thouars. (Plate XXX.)

Rumex frutescens, Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 38; Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 506; DC., Prodr., xiv. p. 72.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA and INACCESSIBLE ISLAND. *Thouars; Carmichael; Moseley.*
Endemic in these islands. Common all along the cliffs.

EMPETRACEÆ.

Empetrum nigrum, Linn., var. *rubrum*.

Empetrum nigrum, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 1022, var. *rubrum*.

Empetrum rubrum, Vahl in Willd. Sp. Pl., iv. p. 713; Hook. f., Fl. Antarct., ii. p. 345; Gay, Fl. Chil., v. p. 350; Thouars, Esquisse Fl. Trist., p. 39.

Empetrum medium, Carmich. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xii. p. 508.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA, INACCESSIBLE ISLAND, NIGHTINGALE ISLAND. *Thouars; Carmichael; Milne and MacGillivray; Moseley.*

South Chili; Fuegia; Falkland Islands.

Whether we regard this as a variety of the northern *Empetrum nigrum* (which is diffused all round the northern part of the temperate zone, as well as the Arctic zone), or as an independent species, its distribution is equally interesting. It is the only under-shrub growing gregariously in the Tristan da Cunha group, where it is very abundant and where it finds its eastern limit.

MONOCOTYLEDONES.

JUNCACEÆ.

Juncus tristanianus, Hemsl.

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Species, ut videtur, *Juncus bufonius* valde affinis, differt culmis elongatis filiformibus (aphyllis?) bracteolis minus scariosis, perianthii segmentis inter se æqualibus, seminibus utrinque obtusis, &c.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA.—Endemic. Boggy pastures—*MacGillivray.*

The specimens of this rush are very incomplete, but the culm and inflorescence are unlike any other species we have seen of the group to which it belongs. Each flower is subtended by two bracteoles within the bracts, and the long, pointed segments of the perianth are very much like those of *Juncus bufonius*, of which we at first thought it might be an extreme form. There are no leaves, and the portions of the very slender terete culms are about a foot long, with a terminal inflorescence not unlike that of the robust *Juncus bufonius*.