

GRAMINEÆ.

Paspalum distichum, Linn.

Paspalum distichum, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 2, i. p. 82; Kunth, Enum. Pl., i. p. 52; Benth., Fl. Austr., vii. p. 461.

Paspalum vaginatum, Swartz, Fl. Ind. Occ., i. p. 135; Desvaux in Gay Fl. Chil., vi. p. 239.

Paspalum fernandezianum, Colla in Mem. Accad. Sc. Torino, xxxix. p. 26, t. 59; Steud., Gramineæ, p. 32.

Paspalum chepica, Steud., l. c., p. 21.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—In hill pastures, frequent—*Bertero*.

Very widely dispersed in warm countries, including Chili.

The Juan Fernandez plant is remarkable for its hairiness, which, though exaggerated in Colla's figure, is very prominent. Desvaux (l. c.) doubtfully referred *Paspalum fernandezianum* to *Paspalum vaginatum*, and the late General Munro absolutely referred it to *Paspalum distichum* in Kew Herbarium, merely distinguishing it as "*varietas foliis hirsutis*." The latter botanist is followed here in the reduction of *Paspalum vaginatum* to *Paspalum distichum*. Although Bertero signalises it as frequent on his label, this grass is not in any of the recent collections.

Phalaris intermedia, Bosc.

Phalaris intermedia, Bosc. in Poiret (Lamarck) Encycl. Suppl., i. p. 300; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 569.

Phalaris microstachya, DC., Cat. Monsp., p. 131; Kunth, Enum. Pl., i. p. 32; Gay, Fl. Chil., vi. p. 255; Trin., Ic. Gram., t. 77.

Phalaris angusta, Nees, Agrostogr. Brasil, p. 391; Trin., Ic. Gram., t. 78.

Phalaris robinsoniana, Nees MSS. ex Steud. Gramineæ, p. 11.

Phalaris chilensis, Presl, Reliq. Hænk. i. p. 245.

Phalaris americana, Ell., Sketch Bot. N. Carol., i. p. 101.

JUAN FERNANDEZ. *Cuming; Reed; Germain*.

A very common grass in many parts of America from Carolina to Chili. The synonymy given above is based upon the late General Munro's notes in the Kew Herbarium, but it is probably incomplete.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, Linn.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 28; Kunth, Enum. Pl., i. p. 38; Benth., Fl. Austr., vii. p. 557; Hook. f., Handb. Fl. N. Zeal., p. 321.

JUAN FERNANDEZ and MASAFUERA. *Reed*.

This grass colonises freely, and is now very common in many countries in the southern hemisphere, even in remote localities in New Zealand as well as in islands like the present; but there are good grounds for the opinion that it is of northern origin. In the Kew Herbarium there is a specimen which is three feet long, from Diana's Peak, St Helena.