Psilotum triquetrum, Linn.

Psilotum triquetrum, Linn.; Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xv. p. 112; Benth., Fl. Austr., vii. p. 681; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 331.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.—Spread over nearly all tropical and subtropical regions, including the most remote islands of Polynesia.

Psilotum complanatum, Swartz.

Psilotum complanatum, Swartz; Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xv. p. 112; Benth., Fl. Austr., vii. p. 685.

Psilotum flaccidum, Wall.; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 330.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.—This species is as generally diffused in Polynesia as *Psilotum* triquetrum, and nearly as widely in other parts of the world, except that it does not appear to reach Africa, though common in the Mascarene Islands.

CRYPTOGAMÆ.—CELLULA ES.

MUSCI.1

Octoblepharum (Arthrocormus) schimperi, Mitt.

Arthrocormus schimperi, Dozy et Molk., Musc. Frond. Arch. Ind., p. 76, t. 27, et Bryol. Jav., p. 25.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.—Fine specimens, though barren. Amboina to Borneo and the Philippines.

Octoblepharum (Arthrocormus) incrassatum, Mitt.

Octoblepharum (Arthrocormus) incrassatum, Mitt. in Seem. Fl. Vit., p. 386, t. 98, fig. g.

Admiratry Islands.—Barren; its fruit is as yet unknown. Described from Samoan specimens.

All the species of this group, and about ten are certainly known to belong to it, have the leaves more or less distinctly tristichous in their insertion, and are composed almost entirely of an incrassated trigonous nerve, thus differing from the structure of the leaf in the typical Octoblepharum albidum, where the incrassated nerve is flattened; and there is no trace in the upper portion of the pagina of the leaf of a marginal limb, which is more or less evident among the species allied to Octoblepharum schimperi, as well as to those agreeing with Octoblepharum densifolium and Octoblepharum squarrosum (Leucophanes), Brid. Bryol. Univ., i. p. 764 = Syrrhopodon candidus, Schwägr., t. 183 = Leucophanes reinwardtianum, C. Müll., Synopsis Musc. Frond., i. p. 82, Dozy et Molk., Bryol. Jav., t. 16, which have the dilated nerve so thin that its small medial carina is easily

¹ By William Mitten, A.L.S.