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Theron tenuirostre. T. capite colloque castaneis, dorso humerisque vinaceis, pectore ochraceo, uropygio ventreque canis, cauda superiore parte tectricibusque viridibus inferiore atra apice cano tectricibus inferioribus læte castaneis et elongatis ad extremitatem caudæ, tibiis maculaque inter illos flavis remigibus scapularibusque atris flavo læte marginatis; rostro flavo, pedibus rubris.
Long. tot. 10 unc.; tarsi $\frac{3}{4}$ unc.; ros. fron. 7 lin.

Perdix Charltonii. P. dorso alisque superiore parte atris oleaceo-brunneis irroratis et maculatis, vertice nuchaque brunneis, gula fronte lineaque superciliari albis singulis pennarum atro apice maculatis, collo capistro ferrugineo ornato pectore lateribusque atris, fasciis ferrugineis, transversatis ventre maculaque post-oculari ferrugineis, tibiis albidis, rostro pedibusque flavis.
Long. tot. 12 unc.; tarsi $1\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; ros. fron. $\frac{3}{4}$ unc.

Rallus superciliaris. R. oleaceo-brunneus gula alba striga superciliari rufo subtus strigis atris et albis transversis alternate notatis, pedibus rostroque viridibus.
Long. tot. $9\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; tarsi $1\frac{1}{2}$ unc.; ros. fron. $\frac{1}{10}$ unc.

XXV.—*On the* Glyceria fluitans *and* G. plicata.

By Thomas Moore, Esq.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

Gentlemen,

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that the *Glyceria plicata* of Fries has been determined to hold a place in the British flora.

The following are the circumstances upon which this statement has been made. In the summer of 1844 I was much struck by the great difference in appearance between the plants of *Glyceria* (assumed to be *G. fluitans*) which surrounded one or two pools of water in some meadows northwards of London. The plants appeared to consist of two distinct forms, which grew intermixed, and were so different from each other as to be detected on the slightest glance. One of these forms had the leaves about half-folded, so as to appear channeled; at the same time, they were long and gradually tapering to a fine point, and consequently had the appearance of being much narrower than those of the other form, which had (comparatively) short, flat (and therefore apparently broad) and obtusely-pointed leaves. On a closer examination, that which may be termed the narrow-leaved plant was found to have large, oblong outer paleæ, whilst in the broad-leaved plant these were smaller and of an ovate form. I generally noticed that in plants of equal vigour the spikelet was

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about of equal size in the two kinds, but in the broad-leaved one there are a greater number, about one-third more, of flowers.

From the first, I had formed an opinion that the plants were abundantly distinct *either as species or varieties*; and with this impression I took an early opportunity of sending them to Mr. Babington, who, not having time to give them the requisite careful examination, forwarded them to Dr. Parnell, and also subsequently communicated to me Dr. Parnell's opinion, that "he could find no character to distinguish them." I could not however believe that two grasses, as different in their foliation as grasses well could be, were really identical; and accordingly I procured some seeds of the broad-leaved plant, which I conceived to be the least common, and from them I have this season raised a plant or two, which though not old enough to flower, retain precisely the same character in their foliage, and thus furnish collateral evidence that the plant in question is permanently different.

Mr. Babington has subsequently given both plants a most rigid and careful examination, and has detected the following *specific* distinctions:—

Narrow-leaved (G. fluitans).	*Broad-leaved* (G. plicata).
Outer pale oblong, nearly three times as long as broad; apex rounded, or with a large triangular point, and a minute tooth on each side.	Outer pale oval, twice as long as broad; apex obtuse-angled, with three nearly equal teeth.
Anthers about five times as long as broad, pale yellow when dry.	Anthers three times as long as broad, fuscous when dry.
Panicle nearly simple, with few (1—3) branches from the lower joints.	Panicle with numerous branches from the lower joints.

To which the following may be added:—

Leaves tapering, acute.	Leaves broad, less acute.
Ligule twice as long as broad; apex rounded, ending in a fine point.	Ligule about as long as broad; apex with a long central tooth and two smaller toothlets.

Another summer acquaintance with the plants, both in a wild and cultivated state, tends only to confirm the conviction of their being decidedly distinct. Mr. Babington has also several times during the present summer examined fresh specimens; and the result is, that he considers the narrow-leaved plant to be undoubtedly the *G. fluitans*, and the broad-leaved one the *G. plicata* of Fries.

The figure given in 'English Botany,' t. 1520, most nearly agrees with the latter plant.

Having directed attention to these plants, I shall leave for more competent hands the task of pointing out the details of the differences between them. I may mention, that I have since met

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with both plants in several localities; in fact, both appear to be plentiful in situations suitable for them.

I am, yours, &c.,

September 1, 1845. THOMAS MOORE.

P.S. Mr. Babington has just favoured me with the following specific characters for these two plants:—

G. fluitans (R. Br.); panicle subsecund, slightly branched, very long; branches nearly simple, roughish, divaricated whilst in flower; spikelets linear, of 7—12 flowers; outer pale nearly thrice as long as broad, blunt; *anthers about five times as long as broad* (*purple*); sheaths compressed. Leaves pale green, acute. Ligule elongate. Outer pale blunt, with a triangular central point. Dry anthers pale yellow.—*Poa fluitans, var. subspicata*, Parnell's British Grasses, pl. 95. This plant is considered as the true *Festuca fluitans* of Linnæus by the Swedish botanists; it was originally published under that name in 'Linn. Fl. Suec.'

G. plicata (Fries); panicle compound; branches compound, nearly smooth, divaricated whilst in flower; spikelets linear, of 7—20 flowers; outer pale oval, twice as long as broad; apex obtuse-angled, with three nearly equal teeth; *anthers thrice as long as broad* (*yellow*); sheaths compressed. Resembling *G. fluitans*. Ligule shorter. Dry anthers fuscous. Leaves glaucous, bluntish. —*G. plicata*, Fries, Nov. Fl. Suec. Mant. ii. 6. *F. fluitans*, Eng. Bot. pl. 1520. *Poa fluitans*, Parn. pl. 45 (not good). Mr. Babington has seen authentic specimens of this plant, from Fries himself, which agree with that found commonly in Britain.

XXVI.—*Descriptions of new or imperfectly described Diurnal Lepidoptera.* By EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, Esq., Assistant in the Zoological Department of the British Museum, F.L.S. &c.

[Continued from p. 182.]

Fam. NYMPHALIDÆ.

Genus DIADEMA, *Boisd.*

Diadema Nama, Boisd. MSS. D. alis anticis sinuatis nigris, posticis castaneis, omnibus albo lineatis maculatisque. Exp. alar. 3 unc. 6 lin. vel 90 millim.

Hab. Sylhet, &c.

Anterior wings with the outer margin sinuate, slightly glossed with purplish, especially towards the apex; with numerous semi-transparent markings of a bluish white, viz. a longitudinal vitta in the cell at the base, followed by two spots, of which the outer one is triangular; above these three indistinct spots, the middle one sometimes wanting; between the lower median nervule and

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