

Name.	General Geographical Distribution.				Name.	General Geographical Distribution.			
	South-Eastern N. America.	West Indies.	Widely Dispersed.	Specially Littoral.		South-Eastern N. America.	West Indies.	Widely Dispersed.	Specially Littoral.
Rhynchospora stipitata . . .	X	...	...	...	Woodwardia virginica . . .	X	X	...	...
Rhynchospora sp. . . . .	...	...	...	...	Asplenium dentatum . . .	X	X	...	...
Rhynchospora sp. . . . .	...	...	...	...	Asplenium laffanianum . . .	...	...	...	...
Cladium mariscus	X	X	X	...	Asplenium rhizophyllum . . .	X	X	X	...
Carex bermudiana . . . . .	...	...	...	...	Asplenium trichomanes . . .	X	X	X	...
Paspalum distichum	X	X	X	...	Aspidium coriaceum . . . . .	...	X	X	...
Paspalum filiforme	X	X	...	...	Aspidium aculeatum	X	X	X	...
Paspalum setaceum	X	...	...	...	Nephrodium amplum . . . . .	...	X	...	...
Cenchrus tribuloides	X	X	X	X	Nephrodium bermudianum . . .	...	...	...	...
Spartina juncea	X	...	...	...	Nephrodium patens	X	X	X	...
Stenotaphrum americanum . . .	X	X	X	X	Nephrodium molle . . . . .	...	X	X	...
Sporobolus indicus	X	X	X	X	Nephrodium thelypteris	X	...	X	...
Sporobolus virginicus	X	X	X	X	Nephrodium villosum . . . . .	...	X	...	...
Chloris petraea	X	X	...	...	Nephrolepis exaltata	X	X	X	...
Psilotum triquetrum	X	X	X	X	Polypodium pectinatum	X	X	...	...
Equisetum sp. . . . .	...	...	...	...	Polypodium elasticum	X	X	...	...
Adiantum bellum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	Acrostichum aureum	X	X	...	...
Pteris aquilina	X	X	X	...	Osmunda cinnamomea	X	X	...	...
Pteris heterophylla . . . . .	...	X	...	...	Osmunda regalis	X	...	X	...

From this table we learn that 109 species of the Bermudan flora also inhabit South-Eastern North America, and within one of the same number inhabit the West Indies. Further, eighty-six of the Bermudan plants are common to the West Indies and continental North America, or at least reach the keys of Florida. It is only a comparatively small number of the eighty-six that does not reach the mainland of Florida, where there is a much greater overlapping of the essentially North American and the West Indian elements than was formerly suspected. A considerable number of the species common to the West Indies and North America are as much at home on the coast of the South-Eastern States as they are in the West Indies; yet the bulk of these are West Indian types, and not found north of Florida on the continent.

To add to these there are twenty-three West Indian species in the Bermudas not hitherto recorded, to our knowledge, from North America. They are:—

Ascyrum hypericoides,¹ *Elæodendron xylocarpum*, *Supindus saponaria*, *Rhachicallis rupestris*, *Ipomæa jamaicensis*, *Ipomæa acuminata*, *Ipomæa villosa*, *Convolvulus jamaicensis*, *Atriplex cristata*, *Peperomia magnoliæfolia*, *Juniperus bermudiana*, *Spiranthes tortilis*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Lemna trisulca*, *Cyperus odoratus*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Dichromena pura*, *Rhynchospora florida*, *Pteris heterophylla*, *Aspidium coriaceum*, *Nephrodium amplum*, *Nephrodium molle*, *Nephrodium villosum*.

Most of the foregoing are represented in North America by closely allied species, and some of them may yet be discovered in Florida. *Supindus saponaria* is recorded by Sir J. H. Lefroy as having sprung up from seed cast ashore in the Bermudas. The most note-

¹ Represented in South-Eastern North America by the closely allied *Ascyrum cruz-andree*.