

Cardiospermum halicacabum, Linn.

Cardiospermum halicacabum, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 366; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 122; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 79.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Devonshire Marsh—*Munro*; common in some places—*Lefroy*.

In nearly all warm countries, including Florida and the West Indies.

Sapindus saponaria, Linn.

Sapindus saponaria, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 367; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 126; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., Suppl., p. 613.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous.

The first tree known in the Bermudas sprang up from drift seed. It is rare. In 1841 a plant sprang up from a heap of sea-weed collected during the previous autumn for manure.—*Jones*.

Florida; West Indies; Venezuela.

Dodonæa viscosa, Linn., var. *angustifolia*.

Dodonæa viscosa, Linn., Mant., p. 228, var. *angustifolia*, Linn., fil., Sp. Pl. Suppl., p. 218; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 128 (species).

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. South Road to Ferry—*Lane*; Harrington Sound, &c.—*Lefroy*; in the bays—*Rein*; without locality—*Jones*; *Moseley*.

In almost all warm countries, especially on the sea-coast, and in dry, barren places. All the specimens we have seen from the Bermudas belong to the narrow-leaved form. It is the "Dogwood" and "Broom" of the islanders.

[In Mr Reade's collection we saw a specimen of the North American *Acer negundo*, Linn. (*Negundo aceroides*, Mœnch.), labelled "Near Spanish Point," but without any further note.]

ANACARDIACEÆ.

Rhus toxicodendron, Linn.

Rhus toxicodendron, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 266; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 69.

Rhus radicans, Linn., loc. cit.

Rhus diversiloba, Torr. and Gr., Fl. N. Am., i. p. 219.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Without locality—*Lane*; abundant in marshes—*Moseley*; climbing up trees 30 feet—*Lefroy*; common in thickets, mouths of caverns, &c., especially on some of the islands of the Great Sound—*Jones*; without special locality—*Rein*; Boaz Island—*Reade*.

North America, from Canada to Mexico, and on both sides of the continent, if *Rhus*