

This species strongly resembles the widely-spread *Ludwigia palustris*, differing in its more robust habit and in having petals: possibly it is only a petaliferous state of that species.

PASSIFLOREÆ.

Passiflora ciliata, Ait.

Passiflora ciliata, Ait., Hort. Kew, ed. 1, iii. p. 310; Bot. Mag., t. 288; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 294.

BERMUDAS.—Introduced. Walsingham—*Lefroy*; *Reade*.

West Indies, from the Bahamas to Jamaica.

Masters (Mart. Fl. Bras., xiii. 1, p. 583) treats this as a variety of *Passiflora fœtida*, Linn., a widely diffused species, alike in America and the Old World.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

Sicyos angulatus, Linn.

Sicyos angulatus, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 1013; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 149.

BERMUDAS.—Introduced? Paynter's Vale, near Church Cave, &c.—*Moseley*; *Lefroy*.

Southern part of North America from Florida to California.

CACTACEÆ.

Opuntia pes-corvi, Leconte.

Opuntia pes corvi, Leconte ex Engelm. in Proc. Am. Acad., iii. p. 346; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 145; Rein in Bericht Senckenb. Naturf. Gesellsch. Frankf. am M. 1873, pp. 138 et 149.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Without locality—*Rein*.

Florida.

Opuntia ficus-indica, Mill.

Opuntia ficus-indica, Mill, Dict., ed. 6, n. 2; Haw., Syn. Pl. Succ., p. 191; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 144.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous? Common—*Rein*.

South Florida, West Indies, and Tropical America.

This species has long been cultivated for its edible fruit, and it also occurs in a wild state, more or less, in the greater part of the area of its cultivation.