

Juncus marginatus, Rostk.

Juncus marginatus, Rostk., Monogr. Junc., p. 28, t. 2, fig. 2; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 495.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Marshes—*Moseley*; *Lefroy*.

New Jersey and Illinois southward to Florida and Texas.

PALMEÆ.

Sabal blackburniana, Glazebrook. (Plates VI., VII., VIII., IX.)

Sabal blackburniana, Glazebrook in Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine, 1829, v. p. 54, cum fig. xylogr.; Rœm. et Schult. Syst. Veg., vii. p. 1488.

Sabal palmetto, Rein in Bericht Senckenb. Naturf. Gesellsch., Frankf. am. M., 1873, p. 150, et auct. plur. non Rœm. et Schult.

Chamærops excelsa et *Chamærops palmetto*, Lefroy's list, Berm. Pl.

Chamærops glabra, Jones, Naturalist in Bermuda, p. 136.

Sabal umbraculifera, Mart., Hist. Palm., i. t. T., fig. 5, t. Y., figs. 5, 6, 7, t. Z., i., figs. 1-56, et iii., p. 245, t. 130? non Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind. p. 514.¹

Corypha umbraculifera, Jacq., Fragn. Bot., p. 12, non Linn.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous and endemic? Common throughout the islands.

Until Sir Joseph Hooker took the palms in hand to elaborate them for the Genera Plantarum, it seems to have been generally supposed that *Sabal palmetto* inhabited the Bermudas as well as south-eastern North America: but among the imperfect material in British herbaria from the islands there was nothing belonging to that species; and what there was, though insufficient for identification, indicated a different species. The descriptions, too, in the earlier writers of the fruit of the Bermudan palm proved that the common one could not be *Sabal palmetto*, for the fruits were much larger. At first it seemed doubtful whether there was not more than one species indigenous in the Bermudas; but, thanks to the kindness of several gentlemen resident in the islands, we have been able to examine ample material, and are now in a position, we believe, to assert that there is only one. It is true that Mr Charles C. Keane sent sketches and measurements of what he thought were distinct species, and which we, at first, believed might be such, but finally decided were from trees of different ages. This view is confirmed by the fact that flowers and fruit of only one species have been received, and young and old plants of the same species under cultivation exhibit the diversities regarded as specific by Mr Keane. Nevertheless, some portions of Mr Keane's letters to Sir Joseph Hooker relating to these different states appear to be worth putting on record here.

"I wrote you some few days since enclosing a sketch of what seems to me to be two different specimens [species] of the palmetto. I have this day had packed and shall send

¹ There is some doubt as to the date of the publication of Martius's name, though the description appeared about or after 1836. Moreover, there is no ground for retaining the name *umbraculifera*, because Jacquin gave it to a young plant believing it was the Asiatic *Corypha umbraculifera*. Grisebach specially mentions the palm cultivated as not being the same as the one he describes as *Sabal umbraculifera*.