in Mr Latham's garden; introduced from Bermuda, where it is said to be indigenous, and called the Great Palmetto."

The confusion regarding this palm is almost endless. Martius states that Jacquin the elder first introduced it into European gardens, whereas Jacquin himself says that the only plant possessed by the Scheenbrunn garden was obtained from Holland. Moreover, he was under the impression that it was the true Corypha umbraculifera, and gives Malabar as the native country. Martius quotes Hayti and Cuba as the home of the Sabal umbraculifera, where he says it was frequent, and the leaves were used by the natives for roofing; yet we have seen no specimens of it from either of those islands. The figures and description in Martius's book seem to have been made from the Bermuda palm.

The present dimensions of the large specimen in the palm-house at Kew are:—Height of naked trunk, twenty feet; height of head from the base of the lower leaves to the tips of the uppermost, twenty feet; spread of leaves, twenty-five feet; circumference of trunk one foot from the ground, four feet.

## TYPHACEÆ.

Typha angustifolia, Linn., var. domingensis, Pers.

Typha angustifolia, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 971, var. domingensis, Pers., Ench., ii. p. 532 (species); Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 512.

Bermudas.—Indigenous. Banks of lagoons, common—Rein; Moseley; Lefroy.

The species is generally diffused in the temperate and tropical zones, and the variety, according to Grisebach, ranges from Texas to Brazil.

## LEMNACEÆ.

## Lemna minor, Linn.

Lemna minor, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 970; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 512; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 442; Hegelm., Lemn., p. 142, tt. 9, 10.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Rein.

The most widely diffused species of this cosmopolitan genus.

## Lemna trisulca, Linn.

Lemna trisulca, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 970; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 512; Hegelm., Lemn., p. 134, tt. 5, 6.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Rein; Lefroy.

Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia.