

bermudiana rather than *Juniperus virginiana*.¹ One of the specimens in the Sloane Herbarium is evidently the type of Plukenet's figure, cited above. Sloane's own Jamaica collections contain specimens of both *Juniperus virginiana* and *Juniperus bermudiana*, the latter being referred to thus—"An præcedentis varietas." On the other hand, there is, with the exception noted below, not a single specimen of *Juniperus bermudiana* in any of the modern collections of West Indian plants either at Kew or the British Museum, the only *Juniperus* represented being *Juniperus virginiana*. Ponthieu, however, collected a specimen of *Juniperus bermudiana* in Antigua, but there is this memorandum on his label—"Brought here from Bermuda, and not common."

Hermann (*op. sup. cit.*) represents a young seedling plant, with the characteristic long spreading leaves, bedecked with berries as large as oranges, if he observed proportion in his drawing! It is quite evident that the artist added the fruit. Hermann's plant was obtained from England; and the true Bermudan cedar was cultivated in England in 1684, as we learn from a letter written by Sir Hans Sloane to Mr Ray in November of that year. Plukenet's figure of the adult state, as already mentioned, seems to have been made from a dried specimen still preserved in the Sloane Herbarium.

Of the so-called Barbados cedar we have only the vaguest information. In his History of the Barbados, Schomburgh makes no mention of a juniper beyond the name *Juniperus barbadensis* in his list of the plants of the island; and Maycock (*Flora Barbadosensis*, p. 395) states that *Juniperus barbadensis* was by no means common at that date (1830) in the island, from which it derived its name.

The Bermudan cedar is easily distinguished from the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), though the latter is very variable in different localities of its very wide area of distribution. In the adult or fertile state—that is, the state with small imbricating leaves, which alone bear flowers—it has thicker ultimate branchlets, owing to the greater thickness of the rather obtuse, not acute, leaves, which, instead of having a distinct gland on the back, like *Juniperus virginiana*, are merely furrowed. The berries are larger, and contain three or more seeds, smaller than those of *Juniperus virginiana*, which are solitary or only two in a berry, so far as we have been able to compare them.

Dr W. G. Farlow, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, states in a letter that he collected good specimens of the juniper during a sojourn in the Bermudas, and they were examined by Dr Eugelmann, who pronounced *Juniperus bermudiana* to be a good species, and distinct from *Juniperus barbadensis*; so there would be a third species in the West Indies.

¹ Excellent specimens of *Juniperus bermudiana* from Jamaica have reached Kew at the last moment. Mr D. Morris sends them with the information that this is the only species indigenous in the Blue Mountains.