

## CRYPTOGAMÆ.—VASCULARES.

## LYCOPODIACEÆ.

*Psilotum triquetrum*, Swartz.

*Psilotum triquetrum*, Swartz, Synop. Fil., p. 187; Spring, Monogr. Lycop., ii. p. 269; Hook., Fil. Exot., t. 63, et Gen. Fil., t. 87; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 648; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 601.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Sea beach, Walsingham—*Lefroy*; Ireland Island—*Reade*.

Nearly all tropical and some sub-tropical regions, but much more abundant in the Old World than in America.

## EQUISETACEÆ.

*Equisetum*, sp.

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BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Pembroke Marsh—*Lefroy*.

We have seen no specimens of this plant, which was determined by Mr Sargent of Harvard. It is likely to be the *Equisetum bogotense*, Kunth.

## FILICES.

## POLYPODIEÆ.

*Adiantum bellum*, Moore. (Plate XI.)

*Adiantum bellum*, Moore in Gard. Chron., n.s., xi. p. 172.

*Adiantum capillus-veneris* of Jones and Rein's list, but not of Linnæus.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Abundant all over the islands—*Rein*; *Jones*; *Moseley*; *Lefroy*.

If this is to be regarded as a distinct species, it is endemic in the Bermudas; but Mr J. G. Baker named the specimens collected by Mr Moseley *Adiantum cuneatum*, Langs. and Fisch., which species is a native of Brazil and Uruguay, and we think the Bermudan plant is not specifically different. Indeed, the specimens of *Adiantum cuneatum* from the southern part of its area are scarcely distinguishable from the Bermudan.

Moore's description is appended:—

“Fronds tufted, 3 to 6 inches high, bipinnate, ovato-lanceolate; pinnæ of 3 to 6 pinnules,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, stalked; pinnules cuneate or irregularly transverse-oblong, the somewhat larger terminal ones cuneate and divided into two or three shallow lobes, the margin erose, all shortly pedicellate, the pedicels hair-like, not articulated with the pinnule, but showing at their apex a short y-shaped ebonous furcation, which passes into the flabellate venation; sori various, two or three on the smaller pinnules, short and roundish or longer and sublunate, situate at the apex of the shallow lobes; indusium entire. Caudex thin, shortly creeping with criniform scales; stipes and rhachises ebonous, smooth.”

The wild specimens in the Kew Herbarium are at least double the size described by