

Ecastaphyllum brownei, Pers.

Ecastaphyllum brownei, Pers. ; Oliver, Fl. Trop. Afr., ii. p. 236 ; Chapman, Fl. Southern U.S., Suppl., p. 617.

Sea-shore at Palisadoes Plantation, Jamaica.

A shrub or small tree inhabiting maritime districts from South Florida and Central America, through the West Indies to Brazil, as well as Western Tropical Africa. It has a one-seeded flat pod, from three-quarters to one inch in diameter, and very light. The seeds of this stranded in Jamaica, like most of those collected by Mr Morris, appeared quite sound when they were received.

Cæsalpinia bonduc, Roxb.

Cæsalpinia bonduc,[¶]Roxb. ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 255 ; Seem., Fl. Vit., p. 66 ; Mann in Proc. Amer. Acad., vii. p. 164.

Guilandina bonduc,[¶]Linn. ; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 204.

† Sea-shore at Palisadoes Plantation, Jamaica.[§]

This species, which is often confounded with the next, may be distinguished, among other things, by its yellow seeds ; whereas those of *Cæsalpinia bonducella* are slate or lead coloured. It is by no means so generally dispersed as *Cæsalpinia bonducella*, being unknown from Africa and Australia. There are specimens in the Kew Herbarium from Key West, Florida ; from Cuba, Jamaica, Antigua, St Vincent, and Martinique, in the West Indies ; from Maisor, Ceylon, various parts of the Malayan Peninsula, and Java, in Asia, and from Norfolk Island and the Fijis in Polynesia.

Cæsalpinia bonducella,[§]Fleming.

Cæsalpinia bonducella, Fleming ; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind., ii. p. 254.

Sea-shore at Palisadoes Plantation, Jamaica.

The seeds of this species are commonly thrown up by the waves in various parts of the world, including the coast of Western Europe. There are also specimens in the Kew Museum that were washed ashore in Kaffraria, Tristan da Cunha, and St Helena. In Part II., p. 80, the seeds of this species washed ashore in St Helena are incorrectly referred to as *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. The general distribution of *Cæsalpinia bonducella* will be found at p. 145 of the present part of the Botany of the Challenger Expedition. Among remote islands, which it certainly or probably reached through the agency of the sea, we may name the Bermudas, St Helena, and the Keeling Islands. Sir John H. Lefroy (Botany of Bermuda, p. 68) says that it was found in one place in the Walsingham tract, in 1874, and it was then in flower. In St Helena, according to Melliss (St Helena, p. 263), the seeds are frequently washed ashore on the beach at Sandy Bay ; but he had not met with an instance of their having germinated. Darwin (Journal of Researches, ed. 1884, p. 454) specially mentions finding a *Guilandina* on one of the islets of the Keeling group.