

## PLUMBAGINEÆ.

*Statice lefroyi*, Hemsl. (Plate IV.)*Statice lefroyi*, Hemsl.

*Statice bahusiensi* affinis, differt scaporum multo elatiorum ramulis gracillimis rectiusculis bracteis floribusque triente parte brevioribus, &c.

*Herba* glabra, siccitate pallida, saltem bipedalis. *Folia* oblonga, lanceolata vel oblanceolata, apice obtusissima vel rotundata, sub apice mucrone recto rigidiusculo instructa, basi in petiolum longissimum decurrentia, distincte pennivenia, cum petiolo 6–12 poll. longa. *Scapus* bipedalis, fistulosus, parte inferiore (saltem in siccis), angulatus, anguste ramoso-paniculatus, ramulis ultimis filiformibus fere rectis; spiculæ dissitæ, 1–2-floræ, sed sæpissime 1-floræ, cum calyce circiter 3-lineas longæ; bracteæ late scarioso-hyalinæ, vix acutæ, extima  $\frac{3}{4}$  lineam longa, intima  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lineas longa. *Flores* cærulei; calycis tubus costatus, costis sat setulosis; limbi lobis subacutis; petala ima basi tantum coalita, obovata, emarginata, calycem vix æquantia; filamenta leviter dilatata; ovarium glabrum, 5-angulatum; styli a basi liberi, stigmatibus subclavatis.—*Journ. Bot.*, 1883, p. 105.

BERMUDAS.—Endemic. Salt marsh, Walsingham—*Lefroy*.

This is probably the same species identified by Rein as *Statice caroliniana*, Nutt. What the true *Statice caroliniana* is we have not been able to determine. Chapman (*Flora of the Southern United States*, p. 278) retains it as a distinct species, and describes the calyx as smooth. Gray (*Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States*, ed. 5, p. 313) regards it as a variety of *Statice limonium*, Linn. The Bermudan plant, however, is sufficiently distinct from all the North American specimens that we have seen to rank as a distinct species. It is also very different from *Statice bahamensis*, Griseb. Its nearest affinity, apparently, is with *Statice bahusiensis*, Fries., from which it is distinguishable at a glance, though the technical characters that separate the species are slight. The differences are chiefly in the habit and stature of the plant; the mode of branching of the panicle; the slenderness and straightness of the ultimate branchlets of the panicle; the size of the spikelets; and the size, consistence, and shape of the bracts. Further, it differs from all the species we know in having the corolla shorter than the calyx. We at first thought the artist had made a mistake, as the twisted corollas are very difficult to open out; but our own examination of flowers verified the drawing as to the condition in the dried state. In the specimens collected by Sir J. H. Lefroy, the only ones we have seen, the flowers are all past their prime.