

JUNCACEÆ.

JUNCUS MARITIMUS, *Lam.* “Large Marsh Rush.” Very common in the wetter portions of the marshes.

LILIACEÆ.

ALOE VULGARIS, *Lam.* (*A. barbadensis*, *Mill.* — *A. perfoliata*, *var. vera*, *L.*) “Alocs.” This plant is considered very useful in yellow fever cases, the native nurses placing great faith in its virtues. In a wild state it is not very common, its pretty spike of yellow flowers which afford a honied treat to the children, being only seen occasionally on the sunny slopes of the southern shore. It is a native of the West Indies.

A. SOCCOTRINA, *Haw.* Hab. C. G. H.

A. LINGUA, *Hook.*

GASTERIA OBLIQUA, *Haw.* Hab. C. G. H.

G. MACULATA, *Haw.* Hab. C. G. H.

HAWORTHIA TORTUOSA, *Haw.* Hab. C. G. H.

YUCCA SERRULATA, *Haw.* (*Y. Draconis*, *L.*—*Y. aloifolia*, *L.*)
Hab. Southern States of America and Mexico.

Y. GLORIOSA, *L.* Hab. Southern States of America. “Sticker bush.” “Spanish bayonet.” Drifting sands of Port Royal.

Y. ———?

AGAVE AMERICANA, *L.* “Bamboo.” Hab. S. America. Very common. Why the islanders should call this plant “bamboo,” we know not, and repeated enquiries have failed to produce any satisfactory reason for the appellation. The fibrous leaves when cut open and dried are used as scrubbers for floors, &c. Very good rope has been made from the fibre.

A. STRIATA.

A. PICTA.

A. XYLONACANTHA.

A. MEXICANA, *Haw.* Hab. Mexico.

FOURCROYA GIGANTEA, *Vent.* Hab. West Indies. (*Agave fetida*, *L.*)

CRINUM CREVENTUM, *L.* Hab. S. America.

PHORMIUM TENAX, *Willd.* Hab. New Zealand.