

that there is only one species of *Sisyrinchium* in the Eastern States, and this they designate *S. bermudiana*. The error probably arose in consequence of the Bermudian plant disappearing from European gardens, though the name was retained. *S. bermudiana* requires the shelter of a greenhouse in this country, not merely to protect it from frost, but also to enable it to attain its full development, while *S. angustifolium*, the other species, is perfectly hardy and grows like grass. Curtis, having been deceived by its behavior during a very mild winter, at first stated that the Bermudian plant was hardy, an assertion that he recalled in the letter-press accompanying the figure cited below of his *S. gramineum*.

The synonymy of the Bermudian plant follows.—

SISYRINCHIUM BERMUDIANA Linn. Sp. Pl., ed. i. p. 954 (quoad β tantum); Miller, Dict., ed. 6; Lamarck Encycl. Method. Bot. i., p. 408; Redouté Lill. t. 149. *Sisyrinchium bermudense*: floribus parvis, ex cæruleo & aureo mixtis; Iris Phalangoides quorundam; Plukenet, Almagestum, p. 348 et Phytogr., t. 61, fig. 2. Bermudiana Iridus folio, fibrosa radice, Tournefort Inst. Rei Herb., p. 388, t. 108; Dillenius, Hort. Elth., p. 48, t. 41, fig. 48.

Sisyrinchium iridioides, Curtis, Bot. Mag., t. 94.

Sisyrinchium bermudianum, var. 1, Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond., xvi, p. 117.

Endemic in the Bermudas.

Besides the Bermudian specimens alluded to above, there are cultivated specimens at Kew from the herbarium of Bishop Goodenough, presented by the corporation of Carlisle.

Sisyrinchium bermudiana differs from *S. angustifolium* in being much larger in all its parts, and strikingly so in its broad leaves, which are equitant at the base; hence Curtis's name *iridioides*. It grows eighteen to twenty-four inches high, and is stout in proportion. The flowers are large, and the broad segments of the perianth are obovate-mucronate; but I have not been able to compare the flowers, as there are none of the Bermudian specimens in a satisfactory state. However, a comparison of the figures cited should be sufficient to convince any one of their specific diversity.

With regard to the forms of *Sisyrinchium* from eastern North America, if they are all to be regarded as belonging to one species, (and we have the authority of the leading botanists in the States for considering them as such,) Miller's name, being the earliest, is the one to adopt.