PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

BOTANICAL SERIES

VOLUME II

CHICAGO, U. S. A.
1900-1916.*

*For actual dates of issue of each paper see Table of Contents.
PRAENUNCIAE BAHAMENSES—II.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A FLORA OF THE BAHAMIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

BY

CHARLES FREDERICK MILLSPAUGH, M.D.

Curator, Department of Botany.

Chicago, U. S. A.

August, 1909.

Issued

August 6, 1909.
THE
BAHAMA ISLANDS.
Since the issue of the first of these papers* the co-workers upon the Flora of the Bahamian Archipelago have continued their investigations as outlined in that publication and have extended the survey to embrace Andros, Eleuthera, Little San Salvador, Cat Island, Conception Island, Rum Cay, Watling's, Atwood's Cay (Samana), Long Island, Great Ragged Island, Crooked Island, Fortune Island, Turk's Islands and the Caicos and Cay Sal Groups.

The collections have been increased to some 12,000 sheets and embrace the field work of the following collectors in the localities indicated under each:

Brace — Mr. Louis J. K. Brace, in addition to the field work outlined on page 138, has been commissioned by the New York Botanical Garden and this Museum to make three further explorations. From these he has returned over 1,800 numbers as follows: Rum Cay (3919–3993); Fortune Island (3994–4179); Acklin's Island (4260–4471); Crooked Island (4533–4776); and Andros (4876–5377 and 6657–7139). In the Andros work he not only traversed the East side but also made his way around to the difficult swash region of the West coast, and penetrated the dividing channel across the southern third of the Island. Mr. Brace has also continued his search for interesting plants on New Providence (7141–7161 and 7905–7910). Our collections of his plants have been further enriched through securing his personal set of the series he collected in 1886 which formed the basis of Gardiner & Brace's Plants of the Bahama Islands.†

Britton — Dr. N. L. Britton, see page 138.

Britton & Brace — Dr. N. L. Britton and Mr. Louis J. K. Brace, see page 139.

Britton & Millspaugh — Dr. N. L. Britton and the author, in addition to the field work outlined on pages 139–140, undertook, in 1907, a very exhaustive exploration of the Out Islands, embracing the following localities: Eleuthera, from the Glass Window to Harbor Island (5376–5404); Glass Window to Gregorytown (5405–5440); Governor’s Harbor and vicinity (5441–5542); Rock Sound and vicinity (5543–5590); Miller’s and Bannermantown and vicinities (5591–5613) and in the vicinity of the extreme southern point of the island (5614–5656). Little San Salvador (5657–5701). Cat Island, from Orange Creek around the extreme north end of the island, down the northeast shore to Cotton Point and across (5702–5791); the vicinity of The Bight and across the island and back (5792–5945); and Port Howe and vicinity (5946–5986). Conception Island (5987–6043). Waling’s Island, Cockburntown vicinity (6044–6144); from Cockburntown across Little and Great Lakes to the Light on the east coast (6145–6169); Graham’s Harbor south along the east coast to Columbus’ Monument (6170–6188); Graham’s Harbor around the north end of the island to Cockburntown (6189–6224). Long Island, vicinity of Clarenctown and across the island to the west shore, and on Thatch and Strachan’s Cays (6225–6359); and the extreme north end of the island at Cape St. Maria (6360–6370). New Providence in the vicinity of Nassau (5354–5366).

Coker — Prof. William C. Coker, see page 140.

Cooper — Dr. William Cooper, see page 140.

Curtiss — Mr. A. H. Curtiss, see page 140.

Earle — Prof. F. S. Earle, see page 140.

E. G. Britton — Mrs. N. L. Britton, in addition to her field work noted on page 141, accompanied her husband and the author as far as Harbor Island and remained there, as a base, while working that island and the extreme north end of Eleuthera (6370–6527). Returning to New Providence she did further discriminating field work on that island (6529–6656) while awaiting the return of the Out Island Expedition.

Hitchcock — Prof. Albert S. Hitchcock, see page 141.

Through a later purchase of Prof. Hitchcock’s "Florida Herbarium" this Museum secured 133 duplicate sheets of his Bahamian collections, these are in addition to his original collection which is still a loan to this Museum by the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Howe — Dr. M. A. Howe, in addition to his field work on the algae of the
Bahamas as indicated on page 141, accompanied Mr. Percy Wilson
on the expedition to the southern islands (see Wilson) whence he
returned a large amount of interesting and critical additional material.

Millspaugh — The author, see page 141.

Nash & Taylor — Dr. George V. Nash and Mr. Norman Taylor, see
page 142.

Northrop — Mrs. Alice (Rich) Northrop, see page 142.

Rothrock — Prof. J. T. Rothrock made, in the interests of the University
of Pennsylvania, an expedition to the British West Indies in his 51-
ton Yawl "White Cap" during the winter of 1890–91. On this
expedition he collected 4 days on New Providence; 2 on Cat Island;
a part of one day on Watling's; 2 days on Crooked Island; 2 on
Fortune Island, and a day on Great Inagua. His collecting was
done independently from that of Prof. Hitchcock, who accompanied
him. The first set was deposited in the herbarium of the University
of Pennsylvania; the second, comprising 162 sheets, he has kindly
placed in the herbarium of this Museum.

Wight — Mr. Alex. E. Wight, under the patronage of the Gray Herbarium,
Cambridge, Mass., made a Bahamian collection of 281 numbers from
December, 1904, to May, 1905. He collected on New Providence and
Hog Island (1-226 and 271-274), and on Andros at Mangrove Cay,
Fresh Creek, Calabash Bay, and Small Hope (227-270). The result-
ing plants were determined by the author and the initial set retained
at this Museum (with the exception of about six numbers in the
Orchidaceae which are in the herbarium of Prof. Oakes Ames).
Duplicate sets have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium and the
herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden. [This paragraph
should substitute that concerning Mr. Wight's collections on page
142.]

Wilson — Mr. Percy Wilson, of the New York Botanical Garden, on a
commission from that institution and this Museum, and accompanied
by Dr. Howe, made an exploration of the southeastern islands from
November 22d to December 29th, 1907. His field was as follows:
Cat Island, at The Bight (7163–7197) and the southwest end of the
island (7198–7202). Watling's Island, at Cockburntown (7203–7225);
Graham's Harbor (7226–7258); and the extreme southeast and
southwest ends (7259–7336 and 7337–7359). Atwood's Cay (Samana)
(7360–7424 and 7903–7904). Mariguana, at a point ten miles west
of Abraham Bay (7425–7451); Abraham Bay and vicinity (7452–
7540); five miles west of Southeast Point (7541–7557) and at South-
east Point (7558–7589). The Caicos Islands: on South Caicos (7590–
7693); Pine Cay (7694-7697); North Caicos at Kew and vicinity (7698-7748); Providenciales (7749-7752) and West Caicos (7753-7763); Little Inagua, at the western end (7764-7782). Castle Island (7783-7802). The Ragged Cays, at Great Ragged Island (7803-7869) and Hog Cay (7870-7882). The Exuma Chain, at Harvest Cay (7883-7898); and Rose Island (7899-7902). From May 13 to June 7, 1909, he explored the Cay Sal Bank, spending four days on Anguilla Islands (7932-8078) and one day each on Salt Cay (8079-8124), Water Cay (8132-8159), and Elbow Cay (8125-8131). On the trip out he spent one day at Riding Rocks (7912-7924), and one on Orange Cay (7925-7931), of the Bimini Group; and on his return to Nassau: six days collecting on New Providence (8168-8247, 8323-8343, 8370-8413, 8434-8436) and four on Hog Island (8248-8322, 8344-8369, 8414-8433). The collections are deposited in duplicate in the herbaria of The New York Botanical Garden and this Museum.
Islands Represented in these Collections.

Abaco — Brace, Coker.
Acklin's Island — Brace.
Allen's Cay (Abaco) — Brace.
Andros — Brace, Coker, Northrop, Wight.
Anguilla Island — Wilson.
Atwood's Cay (Samana) — Howe, Wilson.
Big Golden Cay (Andros) — Wight.
Bimini, North — Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.
Bimini, South — Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.
Broad Rock Cay (Andros) — Brace.
Caicos, North — Howe, Wilson.
Caicos, South — Howe, Wilson.
Caicos, West — Howe, Wilson.
Castle Island — Howe, Wilson.
Cat Cay, North (Biminis) — Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.
Cat Cay, South (Biminis) — Howe, Millspaugh.
Cat Island — Britton & Millspaugh, Hitchcock, Howe, Wilson, Rothrock.
Cave Cay (Exuma Chain) Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Conception Island — Britton & Millspaugh.
Crab Cay (Watling's Isl.) — Britton & Millspaugh.
Crooked Island — Brace, Hitchcock, Rothrock.
Delectable Cay (Acklin's) — Brace.
Elbow Cay (Abaco) — Brace, Coker.
Elbow Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — Wilson.
Exuma — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Fortune Island (or Long Cay) — Brace, Hitchcock, Rothrock.
Frozen Cay (Berry Is.) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Galiot Cay, Great (Exuma Chain) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Galiot Cay, Little (Exuma Chain) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Garden Cay (Great Bahama) — Brace.
George's Island (Eleuthera) — Coker.
Goat Cay (Berry Is.) Britton & Millspaugh.
Goat Cay (Andros) — Brace.
Great Bahama Island — Brace, Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Green Cay — Coker.
Green Turtle Cay (Abaco) — Brace.
Guana, Great (Exuma Chain) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Gun Cay (Biminis) — Howe, Millspaugh.
Harbor Cay, Great (Berry Is.) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Harbor Cay, Little (Berry Is.) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Harbor Island — E. G. Britton.
Harvest Cay (Exuma Chain) Howe, Wilson.
High Point Cays (Andros) — Brace.
Hog Cay (Ragged Group) — Howe, Wilson.
Inagua — Hitchcock, Nash & Taylor, Rothrock.
Inagua, Little — Howe, Nash & Taylor, Wilson.
Isaac, Great — Brace.
Joulters Cays (Andros) — Howe, Millspaugh.
Lignum Vitae Cay (Berry Is.) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Little San Salvador — Britton & Millspaugh.
Long Bay Cays (Andros) — Brace.
Long Cay, see Fortune Island.
Long Island — Coker, Britton & Millspaugh.
Mangrove Cay (Andros) — Brace, Coker, Wight.
Mangrove Cay, Little (Andros) — Brace, Coker.
Man o’War Cay (Abaco) — Brace.
Mangriuana — Howe, Wilson.
No Harbor Cay (Rose Island) — Britton & Millspaugh.
Orange Cay — Wilson.
Pigeon Cay (Abaco) — Brace.
Pine Cay (Caicos) — Howe, Wilson.
Providenciales — Howe, Wilson.
Ragged Island, Great — Howe, Wilson.
Riding Rocks — Wilson.
Rose Cay (Andros) — Brace.
Rose Island — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe, Northrop, Wilson.
Rum Cay — Brace, Coker.
Salt Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — Wilson.
Salt Cay (New Providence) — Northrop.
Sanama, see Atwood’s Cay.
San Salvador, Little — Britton & Millspaugh.
Sheep Cay (Inagua) — Nash & Taylor.
Ship Channel Cay (Exuma Chain) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Silver Cay (New Providence) — Howe, Millspaugh.
Spanish Cay (Abaco) — Brace.
Stocking Island (Exuma Chain) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Strahan’s Cay (Long Isl.) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Sturrup Cay (Berry Is.) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Thatch Cay (Long Isl.) — Britton & Millspaugh.
Turk Island, Grand — Nash & Taylor.
Water Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — Coker, Wilson.
Watling’s Island — Britton & Millspaugh, Coker, Hitchcock, Howe, Rothrock, Wilson.
Whale Cay (Berry Is.) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.
Wide Opening, Cay North of (Exuma Chain) — Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.

The following, chronologically arranged, additional publications, based upon critical examination of the above collections, have appeared since the issue of Prænuncia I and may be noted in connection with the list on page 144:


"Agave Seen by Columbus found." Popular account of the Britton & Millspaugh expedition of 1907. "Discovery," 1: 30–32. (June, 1907.)


"Two Bahamian Species of Evolvulus." Homer D. House in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 89–90. (Mar. 9, 1908.)


OBSERVATIONS AND NEW SPECIES.

The genus Dondia, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:

**DONDIA** Adans. Fam. 2:261. 1763.
Type species: *Chenopodium altissimum* L. Sp. PI. 221. 1753.

Stamens as long or longer than the calyx; anthers exserted.
Leaves 3–5 cm. elongated-linear; sepals strongly hooded.

1. **D. linearis**
Leaves 4–7 mm. narrowly-oblong; sepals simply inflexed.

Stamens shorter than the calyx; anthers included.
Leaves 1–3 cm. linear; sepals carinate-hooded.
Leaves 2–4 mm. oblong to ovate-spatulate; sepals simply inflexed.

2. **D. Wilsonii**

3. **D. carinata**

4. **D. insularis**

1. **Dondia linearis** (Ell.) Heller Cat. N. A. Pl. 69. 1900.

*Salsola linearis* Ell. Carol. 1:332. 1821.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop to *D. fruticosa* (Forsk.) an Asiatic species.

2. **Dondia Wilsonii** sp. nov.

Annua? ramis ad rhizomam brevam divergentibus 1–3 dm. longis; foliis separatis inapproximatis anguste-oblongis 4–7 mm. longis 0.7–1 mm. crassis ad apicem rotundatis, breve petiolatis vel subsessilis; flores 1–2 in axillam foliorum supremis, 1.5–2 mm. latis; sepalis ovatis, acutis, apice inflexis; stamina in longitudinem prope sepals, filamentae antheram tres partes longior, cellulae antherarum ad apicem contiguae. Fructus ignotus.


3. **Dondia carinata** sp. nov.

Herba perennis; ramis ad basim lignosis, erectis, 1.5–2.5 dm longis; foliis approximatis, anguste-linearis, 1.3 cm. longis, 0.8–1 mm. crassis, apiculatis, ad basim attenuatis, amplexicaulis; inflorescentia fere unica in axilas superemis foliorum bracteacearum depositis, 2–2.5 mm. latis; sepalis scaphoideis, obtusis, apice cucullatis carinatis; stamina sepals medio longo, cellulae antherarum plus minus didynae filamentae aequalia; semina nigerrima nitida, 1.4 x 1 mm.

297

Referred by Mrs. Northrop to D. linearis (Ell.) Heller.


In a salina. Grand Turk Island, Nash & Taylor 3873 Type.

This species has somewhat the habital appearance of the South Florida D. conferta Small, which, however, has larger flowers and filaments longer than the sepals.

The genus Portulaca, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:


Type species: *Portulaca oleracea* L. infra.

1. **P. oleracea**

Leaves flat.

Leaves subterete.

Flowers yellow; seeds brown.

Flowers purple; seeds black.

2. **P. phaeosperma**

3. **P. gagatosperma**


Cultivated soil, waste places, and maritime rocks. Gun Cay, Millspaugh 2320. Andros, Cormorant Cay, Northrop 658; Road to Morgan’s Bluff, Brace 6675. Eleuthera, Savanna Sound, Hitchcock; Governor’s Harbor vicinity, Britton & Millspaugh 5457, Hitchcock. Fortune Island, Brace 4148. Crooked Island, Marine View Hill, Brace 4773. Inagua, Hitchcock. Far more common than the actual collections indicate:—All temperate and tropic regions.


Referred by Mrs. Northrop to *P. halimoides*, and by Profs. Hitchcock and Coker to *P. pilosa*.

3. **Portulaca gagatosperma** sp. nov.

*Annua suffruticosa diffusa; ramis numerosis nodibus lanato-pilosis; foliis alternis brevis 6–10 mm. longis 1.5–2 mm. latis subcylindricis acuminatis breve petiolatis; inflorescentia terminalia floribus ad basim lanatis pedicelis longis, lobae calycis late ovatis apiculatis non carinatis, petala purpureis emarginatis, stylis elongatis longitudine tertia 3–4-partitis; capsula 4 mm. lata infra media circumcissa, semina 0.6 mm. diam. nigerissima rugae stellulatae conjunctae in centro non mamillatae.*


Referred by Prof. Hitchcock to *P. pilosa*.

---

**Cassia tora** Linn. Sp. Pl., 376. 1753.

The only specimen of this species that I have seen from our region is the one collected by Prof. Hitchcock at Governor’s Harbor, Eleuthera. This was referred by him to *C. obtusifolia*.

**Cassia bicapsularis** Linn. Sp. Pl., 376. 1753.

The first return of this species from the Bahamas is Mr. Wilson’s 7739 collected in the vicinity of Kew, North Caicos.

**Kallstroemia maxima** (Linn.) W. & A. Prodr., 145. 1834.

Rarely seen in the Bahamas. Our only specimens are: Britton & Brace 784 from waste places at Nassau, New Providence; Rothrock, and Hitchcock from Fortune Island.

---

§ **EUPHORBIEAE**.

As concerns this area the *Euphorbiae* may be considered as follows: Male and female flowers together in an involucre.

Involucre calceiform, glands internal. 1. **Pedilanthus**.

Involucre campanuliform, glands external.

Glands with petaloid appendages.

Leaves inaequilaterale, oblique at the base.

2. **Chamaesyce**.

Glands without petaloid appendages.

Herbs or suffrutices, leafy throughout.

Leaves alternate below, opposite above, inflorescence solitary or cymose. 3. **Poinsettia**.
Leaves scattered or whorled, inflorescence umbelliform.
Trees, leafy only at tips of branches.
Shrubs or trees, without true leaves.
Stems woody, articulate.
Stems fleshy, ribbed, or tuberculate, often with spines or thorns.

4. **Tithymalus**.
5. **Euphorbiodendron**.
6. **Arthrothamnus**.

7. **Euphorbia**.


   About dwellings and escaped to coppices. Andros and Cat Islands southward to Grand Turk Island:—South Florida, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, Old World Tropics and Sub Tropics.


Suffrutices, leaves thick, mostly entire.
Leaves ovate.
   Inflorescence terminal, clustered.
   Plants glabrous.
   Plants densely hairy.
   Inflorescence axillary, solitary.
   Leaves glabrous
   entire, stipules deltoid acicular-bristled.
   stipules aristate, not bristled.
   dentate, at least at the apex.
   Leaves canescent, entire.
   Leaves linear-oblong, glabrous.
   Herbaceous, leaves thin, mostly serrate.
   Leaves glabrous.
   Inflorescence clustered.
   Leaves oblong, acute, sharply serrate.
   broadly falcate, seeds red.
   narrowly falcate, seeds black.
   Inflorescence solitary.
   Leaves ovate, blunt, dentate, or entire.
   Capsules glabrous.
   Capsules hairy on the angles.
   Leaves hairy.
   Inflorescence clustered.
   Leaves ovate-lanceolate, sharply serrate, acute.

1. *buxifolia*.
2. *cayensis*.
3. *Wilsonii*.
4. *lecheoides*.
5. *exumensis*.
6. *Bracei*.
7. *vaginulata*.
8. *hypericifolia*.
9. *brasiliensis*.
10. *Blodgettii*.
11. *prostrata*.
12. *hirta*.
Leaves ovate, crenate-dentate, obtuse.  
Inflorescence solitary.  
Leaves orbicular or rotund, entire or apically dentate.


_Euphorbia buxifolia_ Lam. Encyc., 2:421. 1786.

Maritime sands throughout the Archipelago:—Coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

2. Chamaesyce cayensis (Millsp.) comb. nov.  
_Euphorbia cayensis_ Millsp. Torrya, 4:172. 1904.

Coastal whitelands of Joulter’s Cays and the Berry Islands:—Endemic.

3. Chamaesyce Wilsonii sp. nov.

Glabra purpureo-cinerea diffuso-prostratis multo-remosissimis, ramis tenuissimis divaricatis, foliis carnosis ovatis basi oblique auriculo-cordatis apice obtusis margine integris, stipulis deltoideis blepharociliatis, involucris in dichotomia superiori terminalibusque solitariis cylindro-canpanulatis brevissime pedicelatis extus glabris intus dense crispulo-pilosis lobis aristatis glandulis 4 orbiculatis convexis appendices rudimentariis glandulis quintus lobo triangularibus amplior representavit, stylis brevibus stigmata bilobis, capsuleae ovatis coccis laeve carinatis, seminibus triangularibus albis angulis acutis faciem laevis.

Plants rosulate prostrate 14—20 cm. in diameter; leaves 2—4 mm. long, 1.5—2.5 mm. broad, seeds 1 mm. x 7 mm.

Whitelands of Castle Island, _Wilson_ 7795, type in herb. Field Museum, sheet no. 221,916:—Endemic.

4. Chamaesyce lecheoides (Millsp.) comb. nov.  

Scrublands of Inagua and Grand Turk Island:—Endemic.

5. Chamaesyce exumensis sp. nov.

Glabra purpureo-aut virido-cinerea, caulibus multo-ramosissimis erectis vel declinato-prostratis denuudatis ramiisque strictis ad articulos brevissimos nodosis, ramis secundariis subtenuis divaricatis, foliis crassis ovatis petiolatis ad basim obliquo-cordatis ad apicem obtusis vel acutis margine integris saepe remote-dentatis praesertim ad apicem discerni potest, stipulis aristatis, involucris in dichotomia superiori terminalibusque solitariis brevi pedicelatis extus glabris intus dense barbatis lobis triangularibus ad apicem setaceis glandulis 4 ovatis planis appendice alba integra glandulis quintus lobo triangularibus amplior representavit, staminibus 5 filamentae ad basim cristato-barbatis stylis brevibus profunde bifidis, capsuleae ovatae coccis acute-carinatis, seminibus triangularibus roseo-cinereis farinosis angulis prominens fere rotundis faciem transverse et leve anastomosos-rugosis.
Plants 30 cm. to 1.5 m. tall; leaves 3-10 mm. long, 2-6 mm. broad; seeds 1.1 mm. long, .8 mm. broad. The plants have much the general appearance of C. cayensis though the likeness entirely disappears on intimate examination.


Referred to by Prof. Coker as Euphorbia cayensis Millsp.

In Praenuncia I, I remarked upon this plant under Euphorbia flexuosa Kth. Since then I have had an opportunity of examining the type of Kunth's species and found, as I apprehended, that our species is plainly distinct from his, which, in reality, is a true Chamaesyce buxifolia.

6. **Chamaesyce Bracei** (Millsp.) comb. nov.
   Whitelands of Abaco and Man-o-War Cay.—Endemic.

7. **Chamaesyce vaginulata** (Griseb.) comb. nov.
   Rocky whitelands. Inagua, Little Inagua and Grand Turk Island:
—Endemic.

8. **Chamaesyce hypericifolia** (Linn.) comb. nov.
   In open and grassy situations in good soils throughout the archipelago:—Bermuda, the southern United States, West Indies, Mexico to South America. Old World tropics.

   Open places and grassy coverts of New Providence and Eleuthera:—South Florida to Arizona and southward to Brazil; the West Indies.

The most apparent characters separating this species from its near
congeners are: its tenuous branchlets, short-ciliate stipules, and its black seeds with but two ridges transversing the dorsal facets.


On rocks, sands, whitelands, and in pot holes throughout the archipelago from the southern coast of Great Bahama southward:—South Florida, Jamaica, and the Caymans.

11. **Chamaesyce prostrata** (Ait.) Small, ibid. 713.


Grassy places on New Providence and Grand Turk Island:—Bermuda; North Carolina to Missouri and southward to Brazil and Peru; the West Indies.

12. **Chamaesyce hirta** (Linn.) comb. nov.

*Euphorbia hirta* Linn. Sp. Pl., 454 ante. 1753


Both the erect and the prostrate form (*Euphorbia pilulifera* var. *procumbens* Boiss.) are frequent in cultivated grounds and along paths from Andros and New Providence to Inagua:—Bermuda; South Florida; the West Indies and Mexico; American and Old World tropics.

The species exists in three forms: the ascending or erect form (*Euphorbia pilulifera* and *hirta* Linn., *E. globulifera* Kunth., *E. capitata* Lam.); the same but with purple-tinged or maculate leaves (*E. pilulifera* discolor Engelm.); and the decumbent or prostrate form (*E. pilulifera procumbens* Boiss., *E. procumbens* D. C., *E. ophthalmica* Pers., *E. obliterata* Jacq., *E. gemella* Lag.). I cannot concede even varietal rank to these forms, especially as plants exist in this herbarium having *E. pilulifera* and *E. pilulifera procumbens* springing from the same rootstock; and others with *E. pilulifera* and *E. pilulifera discolor* on the same stem. All plants in our region having multicellular amber-colored hairs and ovate, acute, sharply serrate leaves, are the species.

13. **Chamaesyce Berteriana** (Balb) comb. nov.


Redlands of Exuma, Long Island, Atwood's Cay, Mariguana and Castle Island:—Hayti and Porto Rico southward to Guadeloupe and Martinique.

14. **Chamaesyce Brittonii** (Millsp.) comb. nov.


Whitelands of New Providence near Nassau:—Endemic.

1. **Poinsettia heterophylla** (Linn.) Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 104. 1860.

Grassy places in good soil, throughout the archipelago:—Bermuda; Illinois to Montana southward to Florida, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America tropics.

From thorough field examination in a large number of localities I am convinced that the supposed *E. havanensis* Willd. of South Florida and the Bahamas is nothing more than a form of the above species. Not only is this form very frequently found intermixed with the species but the two occur often upon the same plant. There are in this herbarium several sheets that show two forms of this species growing upon the same stem. Of these the Bahaman instances are as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{Poinsettia havanensis (Willd.)} & \quad \text{Euphorbia havanensis Willd. Boiss.,} \\
\text{and} & \quad \text{D. C. Prodr., 15:73} \quad 1862. \\
\{ \text{Poinsettia graminifolia (Mx.)} & \quad \text{Euphorbia graminifolia Mx. Fl. Bor.} \\
\text{Am., 2:210.} & \quad 1803. \\
\end{align*}
\]

Collected at the southeast end of Watling's Island by Mr. Percy Wilson 7317 together with the next:

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{Poinsettia havanensis (Willd.)} & \quad \text{and} \\
\{ \text{Poinsettia cyathophora} & \quad \text{Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 104.} \quad 1859. \\
\text{Collected by Mr. Wilson with the last and under the same field number;} & \quad \text{and from Abaco and Great Bahama by Mr. Brace 1503, 3499.} \\
\{ \text{Poinsettia heterophylla (Linn.)} & \quad \text{Kl. & Gke.} \\
\text{and} & \quad \text{ibid.} \\
\{ \text{Poinsettia prunifolia} & \quad \text{Kl. & Gke.} \\
\text{Collected on New Providence at Nassau by Mr. Curtiss, 73.} & \quad \text{ibid.} \\
\{ \text{Poinsettia heterophylla (Linn.)} & \quad \text{Kl. & Gke.} \\
\text{and} & \quad \text{ibid.} \\
\{ \text{Poinsettia havanensis (Willd.)} & \quad \text{ibid.} \\
\text{Collected on Eleuthera near Governor's Harbor by Britton & Mills-} & \quad \text{paugh 5536; this colony also showed a large number of pure heterophylla} \\
\text{and of pure havanensis.} & \quad \text{and of pure havanensis.}
\end{align*}
\]


1. **Tithymalus trichotomus** (Kth.) Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 81. 1860.
Coastal sands on Allen’s Cay, Great Bahama and Andros:—South Florida; Cuba, and the Cayman Islands.

5. **Euphorbioidendron** gen. nov.


1. **Euphorbioidendron gymnonotum** (Urban) comb. nov.


Coppices. Watling’s Island, and Fortune Island to Inagua:—Endemic. Referred to in Praenuncia—I as *Euphorbia punicea*; also by Grisebach, Hitchcock, and Coker.

The other species in this genus are:

**Euphorbioidendron puniceum** (Sw.) comb. nov.


*Poinsettia punicea* Kl. & Gke., Tricocc. 102. 1860.

Habitat:—Jamaica.

**Euphorbioidendron Helenae** (Urban) comb. nov.


Habitat:—Cuba.

**Euphorbioidendron troyanum** (Urban) comb. nov.

*Euphorbia troyana* Urban loc. cit., 394.

Habitat:—Jamaica.

**Euphorbioidendron fulvum** (Stapf) comb. nov.


Habitat:—Mexico.

**Euphorbioidendron calyculatum** (Kth.) comb. nov.


*Tithymalus calyculatus* Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 81. 1860.

Habitat:—Mexico.

**Euphorbioidendron Latazi** (Kth.) comb. nov.

*Euphorbia Latazi* Kunth, loc. cit., 58.

Habitat:—New Grenada.

**Euphorbioidendron cestrifolium** (Kth.) comb. nov.

*Euphorbia cestrifolia* Kth. loc. cit., 59.

Habitat:—Peru.
Euphorbiadendron cubensis (Boiss.) comb. nov.  
_Euphorbia cubensis_ Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:1265.  1864.  
Habitat:—Cuba.

Euphorbiadendron Dussii (Kr. et Urban) comb. nov.  
Habitat:—Martinique.

Euphorbiadendron Gudoti (Boiss.) comb. nov.  
_Euphorbia Gudoti_ Boiss., loc. cit., 106.  1862.  
Habitat:—New Grenada.

Euphorbiadendron laurifolium (Juss.) comb. nov.  
_Euphorbia laurifolia_ Juss. in Lam. Dict., 2:418.  1790.  
Habitat:—Peru.

Euphorbiadendron Sinclairianum (Bth.) comb. nov.  
Habitat:—Panama region.

Type species: _Euphorbia tirucalli_ L. Sp. Pl., 452.  1753.

1. Arthrothamnus cassythoides (Boiss.) comb. nov.  
Sandy soil. Andros:—Cuba.

Type species: _Euphorbia antiquorum_ Linn. Sp. Pl., 450.  1753.

Widely escaped from cultivation and in many places forming dense thickets. New Providence, Cat Island, Watling’s, Long Island and Inagua:—West Indies and Mexico. Naturalized from India and the Maluccas. 
Referred by Mrs. Northrop and Prof. Hitchcock to _Euphorbia antiquorum._

Croton Cascarilla.

On account of the doubt that has surrounded this species, as well as the interest in Cascarilla bark economically, it has been the object of special investigation by all of our collectors. No plant agreeing with the plate of Catesby has been found. Wherever we have seen the bark gathered for the market, or for native use, it has been called Sweetwood bark and was taken from the stems and branches of Croton eluteria (L.) Sw. (_Clutia eluteria_ Linn.). Linnaeus himself says, in his Flora
Zeylanica, that Sweet bark and Cascarilla are the same; and in his Materia Medica that Cascarilla bark is the *Ricinoides elaeagni folio* of Catesby. Catesby says, in the place referred to by Linnaeus (Carolina 2:46), "An Ricinoides Aelegagni folio. The Ithera bark. These shrubs grow plentifully on most of the Bahama Islands; seldom above ten Feet high, and rarely so big as a Man's Leg" etc. On page xxxviii he refers to the natives collecting Ithera bark as a means of support, and to the fact that Cascarilla bark is another common name just as frequently used among the natives.

The remarks of Catesby, his description, and the references of Linnaeus all indicate plainly that he depicts in his plate 46 the plant from which the common product is gathered. This must bear the name *Croton eluteria* (Linn.) Sw. As to the drawing, that has proved so misleading to all authors since its appearance on account of the narrow leaves and long petioles depicted, one need only examine his plates 40 (Rhus Metopium) and 42 (Jacaranda caerulea) of vol. i, to be assured of his inaccuracy in the matter of proportions.

There remain not the least doubt but that Linnaeus' *Clutia Cascarilla* is synonymous with his *Clutia Eluteria*, and that his *Croton Cascarilla* of the second edition of the Species Plantarum, and Bennett's *Croton Cascarilla* of the Journal of the Linnean Society, 4:30, 1860, (of which I have had the opportunity to examine the type) are synonymous with the *Croton linearis* of Jacquin.

The synonomy of the two species is as follows:

**Croton eluteria** (L.) Sw. Prod. Veg. Ind. Occ., 100. 1788.


*Croton Cascarilla* Benn. Jour. Linn. Soc., 4:30. 1860, as to references.

Once common in the Bahamas but becoming quite scarce.

**Croton linearis** Jacq. Pl. Carib., 32. 1760.


*Croton cascarilla* Benn. Jour. Linn. Soc., 4:30. 1860 as to his specimen and the description.

*Croton Fergusonii* Small, Fl. Southeastern U.S., 695. 1908.


A very common coastal species showing a multitude of races in the Bahamas, the extremes of leaf form being:

*Linnaeus draws his description of this species from Catesby's plate 46, vol. ii, and errs in his statement "Habitat in Carolina." Catesby says "Bahama."*
Leaves linear 4.5 cm. x 1.5 mm.  Eleuthera, *Britton & Millspaugh* 5551.

Leaves linear-oblong 5.5 cm. x 0.8 cm.  Watling’s Island, *idem* 6164.

Leaves oblong-lanceolate 3.5 cm. x 1 cm.  On same plant but
Leaves elliptic-oblong 4 cm. x 1.5 cm.  different branches.
Leaves obovate 2.2 cm. x 1.3 cm.  Watling’s, *idem* 6177.

**Croton bahamensis** sp. nov.

Frutex 1–2 m. alt. sub-di-trichotome ramosus pipero-aromaticus ramis petiolisque teretis infra glabris supra stellato (albo) tomentosis, foliis petiolis limbus 4-plo brevioribus penninervio basi 2-patellari glanduligeris lanceolatis acuminiatis mucronatis ad basim breviter oblique-rotundatis, supra viridis ex equae distans stellato-pubescentibus subtus dense stellato-tomentosus, stellae ad centro granularibus; margine subintegris vel creator-dentatis cum totali stellato-glandulosis, stipulis fimbriatis stipitato-glandulosis; racemis terminalibus subdense floribus, calycis foem. laciniis oblongis tota stellato-pilosus stylis ad basi 4-fidis monile-villosis stigmae circinnatae, calycis masc. non glanduligeris, petala alba cymbiforma apice minute fimbriata staminibus 35–50; capsulis globosis profunde sulcatis infra glabris supra et in sulcam longe pilosis, seminibus nigro-fuscis coccinelliformis, rugae laeve costaeformae, carunculo gilvo-cereo.

Near C. humilis.  Leaves 3–7 cm. long, 0.6–1.8 cm. broad; capsules 4 mm. diameter; seeds 3 mm. long, 2 mm. broad.


Referred to in Praenuncia I and by Prof. Hitchcock as C. humilis.

**Centaurium Brittonii** Millspaugh & Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba annua pusilla erecta 5–15 cm. alta glaberrima a basi plerumque ramosissima; caulibus quadrangularibus et plus minusve anguste alatis
subdichotomoramosis; folis oppositis sessilibus, primis oblongo-spathulatibus, ceteris oblongo-lanceolatis vel linearis 3–12 mm. longis 15 mm. latis plurumque acutis integris; floribus longe pedicellatis tetrameris, pedicellis gracilis usque ad 2 cm. longis; calyce circiter 5 mm. longo, lacinis lineari-attenuatis tubo multo longioribus; corolla alba 6–10 mm. longa, lobis elliptico-oblongis 4–4.5 mm. longis retusis vel irregulariter et minute dentatis; stigmate bilamellato; capsula elliptico-lanceolata circiter 8 mm. longa e calyce persistente exsertis; semina subsphaerica foveolato-reticulata.

A low, much-branched annual having much the aspect of Centaurium divaricatum (Schaffn.) Millsp. & Greenm. comb. nov. (Erythraea divaricata) Schaffn. ex. Schlecht. Bot. Zeit., 1855, p. 920), but readily distinguished by its profuse subdichotomous branching and small white flowers; from C. tetramerum (Schiede) Eastw., a species of similar habit and tetramerous flowers, C. Brittonii differs in having white flowers with retuse or minutely dentate corolla-lobes and smaller capsules.


Heliotropium Nashii sp. nov.

Caulibus suffruticosis prostratis diffusi ramosissimis glabris; folis sessilibus cum pilis griseo strigosis laxe vestitis oppositis ascendentibus ovatis acuminatis 1.5–2 mm. longis 0.8–1 mm. latis internodam aequalibus margine integris non revolutis; inflorescentia in axillis supymbol solitariis, Flores sessilibus vel subsessilibis, sepala ovatis acuminatis inaequalis vix a foliis recens discerni potest, corollae albae 2 mm. longae lobis ovatis acuminatis inaequalibus patentibus tubum tres partes brevior; staminae sessilibus ad tubo corollam suprmedium coalitis; stylus ovariam semel brevior crassis erectis, stigma incrassata peltata 4-lobata apice producto mammilata; drupa ovata 1 mm. diam. plane sulcatim in carpellae quatori, seminae cuneiformae facies duo planis tertius (dorsalis) convexit.

Scrublands. Inagua, near Mathewtown, Nash & Taylor, 1011 Type; Hitchcock, Dec. 3, 1890.

Referred by Prof. Hitchcock to H. microphyllum Sw.

The genus Varronia, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:


Type species: Lantana corymbosa L. Sp. Pl., 628. 1753.

Flowers in globose heads.
- Calyx teeth filiform; leaves coarsely dentate. 1. **V. globosa**.
- Calyx teeth deltoid; leaves entire or few toothed. 2. **V. bahamensis**.
Flowers in spikes.
Leaves linear-oblong; filaments pilose at the base. 3. V. Brittonii.
Leaves spatulate-ovate; filaments not pilose. 4. V. lucayana.

   Scrublands and old fields. Andros, at Kemp Bay, Brace 5028.
   Watling's at the north end, Britton & Millspaugh 6208. Long Island,
   near Clarendetown, Britton & Millspaugh 6223, Coker 501: — Florida
   Keys: Cuba to Porto Rico: Jamaica; Grand Cayman. Also credited
   to the French Antilles, Venezuela, and Panama.

2. Varronia bahamensis (Urban), comb. nov.
   Coppices, scrublands, pinelands, and whitelands. Man-o-War Cay,
   Brace 1586. Abaco, at Marsh Harbor, Brace 1601. Great Bahama,
   at Barnett's Point, Britton & Millspaugh 2645; at Eight Mile Rocks,
   Brace 3733, and at West End, Brace 3536. Andros, at Nichol's Town,
   Northrop 376, Brase 6710, 6842; along road to Conch Sound, Brace
   6822; Mastic Point vicinity, Brace 7005. New Providence, at Water-
   loo, E. G. Britton 6620; at Fox Hills, Wight 194; near Carmichael,
   Eggers 4193; near Nassau, Hitchcock, Coker 77, 106, Curtiss 78; Blue
   Hills. Millspaugh 2075; at South Beach, Britton 47, Millspaugh 2119;
   along Fox Hills road, Britton & Brace 373. Eleuthera, along path
   from Harbor Island to Spanish Wells and from Harbor Island to
   the Bluff, E. G. Britton 6494, 6516; along the path from the Glass
   Window to Harbor Island, Britton & Millspaugh 5384, 5401; Gover-
   nor's Harbor vicinity, Britton & Millspaugh 5456, Hitchcock; Rock
   Sound vicinity, Britton & Millspaugh 5580. Conception Island, Brit-
   ton & Millspaugh 5923. Cat Island, Orange Creek vicinity, Britton &
   Millspaugh 5701; at Port Howe, Hitchcock; at the southwest end,
   Wilson 7199. Watling's, Cockburntown vicinity, Britton & Millspaugh
   6058, Wilson 7209; at the southeast end, Wilson 7264; Hitchcock.
   Rum Cay, near Port Nelson, Coker 443, Brace 3972. Great Guana Cay,
   Britton & Millspaugh 2893. Great Exuma, near Georgetown, Britton
   & Millspaugh 2924. Long Island, Clarendetown vicinity, Britton &
   Millspaugh 6296. Crooked Island, at Landrail Point, Brace 4048.
   Fortune Island, Hitchcock, Brace 4038. Mariguana, Abraham Bay

   The species includes a large number of races the extremes repre-
   sented in the collections being: Brace's 5536, from the west end of
   Great Bahama, with leaves 1.5–2.5 cm. long and 0.4–0.7 cm. wide and on
   young shoots 5.5–6.5 cm. long and 1.5–2 cm. broad; and Britton &
Millspaugh 6058, from Watling’s near Cockburntown, with leaves 4.4–5 cm. long and 2–3 cm. broad and on young shoots 7–8 cm. long by 3.5–4 cm. broad.

The species is referred by Mrs. Northrop to Cordia lima R. & S., and by Prof. Hitchcock to Cordia globosa H. B. K. and Cordia sp.

3. Varronia Brittonii sp. nov.

Ramis teretibus tenuis glabris junioribus pulverentis; foliis 1.5–3 cm. longis 2.5–4 mm. latis, linearo-oblongis ad basim cuneatis ad apicem truncatis vel rotundatis raro acutis infrequens crenato-dentatis, pagina minute scabris et resino-punctatis; pedunculis terminalibus spicis aequalibus vel brevioribus; calyce pulverentis corollam duplo brevioribus, limbus 4–5 dentatis dentitis deltoideis, corollae 5-lobatis lobis deltoideis vel triangulo-ovatis inaequaliter et diversiter repando-dentatis; filamentae ad tubo corollam intra medium coalitis ad basim pilosis antheram longioribus, antherae in corollam inclusit; drupa 2–2.5 mm. longis in calyce persistens plane inclusit.

The species differs from V. bahamensis it its spicate inflorescence, leaf form, size and texture and all its minor characters. It differs from V. angustifolia Desv. (Cordia angustifolia R. & S.) which has [type seen] narrowly lanceolate, acute, petiolate leaves, papillo-scabrous above, woolly beneath and dentate throughout the margin.

Coppices and scrublands. Great Bahama, at Eight Mile Rocks, Britton & Millspaugh 2481 Type; Brace 3710. Andros at Fresh Creek, Northrop 619; at Deep Creek, Brace 5210. Eleuthera, at Governor’s Harbor, Britton & Millspaugh 5426; at Gregorytown, Coker 378. Cat Island, Orange Creek vicinity, Britton & Millspaugh 5737. Long Island, near Clarencetown, Britton & Millspaugh 6306; Coker 496.—Cuba, C. Wright 3114 in Herb. Torrey, New York Botanical Garden. This sheet has two plants attached thereto, one being this species, the other V. leptoclada (Urban & Britton) (Cordia leptoclada Urban & Britton in Urban Symb., 5:478).

The collections show a race with somewhat narrower leaves than those of the type.

Referred by Prof. Coker to Cordia cylindristachya R. & S., and by Mrs. Northrop to Cordia angustifolia R. & S.

4. Varronia lucayana sp. nov.

Frutices humilis diffusis 1–1.8 m. altus, ramis teretibus glabris cicatrici foliorum delapsorum valide scabris, ramules juniores nonihil ferrugineo-pulverentis; foliis 0.7–2 cm. longis 0.4–0.8 cm. latis obovato-spatalibus ad basim coarctatis, apice truncatis inaequaliter repando-dentatis, utrinque pagina puberulo-scabris et resino-punctatis, petiolae 1–1.5 mm. longis ferrugineo-pulverentis; inflorescentia spicata ramulorum junior terminalia, spicæ 1–1.5 cm. longa pauciflora pedunc-
ulae 0.5–0.8 cm. longa; calyce corollam circa tres partes brevioribus, limbus 5-dentatis dentae inaequalis obtuso-triangulatis: corollae glabra alba, limbus inaequaliter 5-lobatus, lobis ovatis crenato-dentatis; filamentae ad tubo corollam supra medium coalitis ad basim non pilosis antheram brevioribus, antherae in corollam inclusit; drupa 2.5–3 mm. longa in calyce persistens semisepultus.


We had several opportunities, on the north end of Wailing’s Island, to compare living specimens of this species with P. bahamensis Millsp.** The leaves of P. undata were, in every case, strongly wavy throughout their length, while those of P. bahamensis were always plane. P. undata is a much larger shrub and has deeper green leaves.

Catesbaea foliosa sp. nov.

§ Erectiflorae. Frutex aculeatus vel eaculeatus ramis validis cortice laxis albo-griseis ramulis dense et minute resino-setulosis, foliis crassis fuscoviridis lineari-spathulatis vel obovatis sub-sessilis, apice obtusis raro mucronulatis margine integris revolutis supra vernicosis, flores pedicellatis, calycis dentibus subulatis obtusis explicatis minute setulosis, bacca alba globosa, seminibus rubidis ovatis planis utrinque facies ad centro umbonatis.

A thick branched, spreading shrub 1 to 2 m. high; leaves 0.8 to 1 cm. long, 2 to 6 mm. broad; fruit 3 mm. in diameter, the persistent sepals 1 mm. long; seeds 1.7 mm. long, 1.5 mm. broad.


Referred to by Prof. Hitchcock as C. parviflora.

Callicarpa Hitchcockii sp. nov.

Frutex scandens ramis divaricatis pallido-gilvis ramulis cum cymis dense furfuraceo-ferrugineo-tomentosis, foliis bicoloribus crassis anguste oblanceolatis ad basim attenuatis ad apicem obtusis valde petiolatis, margine revolutis integris supranitidis ad nerviam profunde sulcatis infra prominentem nervatis dense stellato-lanatis; cymis supra-

axillaribus corymbosis submultifloris pedunculo petiolum bis superante folio triplo brevioribus, calyce glabras resino-punctatis obscuriter vel nequaquam dentatis; bacca glabra minute rugosa et resino-punctata.

A climbing shrub 2–3 m. high with a strong odor of fenugreek. Leaves 2–2.5 cm. long, 5–7 mm. broad, petioles 4 mm. long.

It differs strongly from C. fulva Rich. the type of which has ovate-lanceolate acuminate sharply dentate leaves up to 10 cm. long and 3.5 cm. wide (fide Briquet); from C. ferruginea Sw. which has lanceolate membranous leaves also dentate or dentate-serrate; and from C. cubensis Urban which has ovate or elliptic-ovate leaves woolly beneath (not stellate) 3 to 6 cm. long, 1.5 to 3.5 cm. broad and are subtruncate or rotund at the base.

Shrubbery edge of a rocky plain back of the settlement of Port Howe, Cat Island, Britton & Millspaugh 5946; The Bight, on the edge of a coppice back of The Point, ibid. 5819; and in the edge of a coppice over the hill East of the last station, ibid. 5913 type. Prof. Hitchcock's specimens were collected at or near the first station mentioned above, in October, 1890. Mr. Brace also returns the species from a savanna on the west side of Andros Island across from Mastic Point (7100), and from a pine barren near Mastic Point itself (6965):—Endemic.

Since I included this species under C. fulva Rich. in Praenuncia—I, I have had the kind assistance of Professors C. de Candolle, Le Compte and Briquet in establishing its status through comparisons of our material in their herbaria, Prof. Briquet has the type of Richard's C. fulva in Linden's Cuban 2066 and has favored me with a sketch of the same which satisfies me of my error in first considering our material to be that species. Prof. Robinson, Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass., has also kindly loaned this Museum the Wright sheets of Callicarpa, from Cuba, from each of which our species is distinct.


After persistent search Dr. Britton succeeded in finding this species, both in flower and ripe fruit, on Columbus' Point, near Port Howe, Cat Island, Prof. Hitchcock's and Prof. Rothrock's original station. The doubtful mark may now be removed from line 12 of the original description reading: "corolla alba (?)"; and the words "Bacca ignota" are to be replaced by: Fructae sessilae globo-ae aurantiaceae trans-lucidae basi et apice saepe compressis sepalis persistente non longiore.

**Cestrum pallidum** Lam. Encycl., 1:688. 1783.

One of Prof. Hitchcock's Cat Island sheets, recently secured by this Museum, is this species. The two sheets in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden are, however, C. bahamense Britton.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Native Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above all</td>
<td>Tecoma bahamensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham bush</td>
<td>Phyllanthus epiphyllanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>Catappa Catappa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Agave bahamana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastard Torch</td>
<td>Ocotea Catesbyana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Bean</td>
<td>Canavalia sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Cedar</td>
<td>Suriana maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Geranium</td>
<td>Ambrosia hispida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Hops</td>
<td>Ipomoea pes-caprae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Lavender</td>
<td>Tournefortia gnaphaloides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Marigold</td>
<td>Borrichia arborescens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Rush**</td>
<td>Zamia sps. Echites umbellata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay top</td>
<td>Coccothrinax argentea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Wormwood</td>
<td>Croton linearis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, bay</td>
<td>Canavalia sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beefwood</td>
<td>Torrubia longifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benny</td>
<td>Sesamum indicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Buttonwood</td>
<td>Conocarpus erecta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Ebony</td>
<td>Pera bumeliaefolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-eyed Susan</td>
<td>Abrus precatorius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Mangrove</td>
<td>Avicennia nitida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Torch</td>
<td>Erithalis fruticosa, Amyris elemifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blolly</td>
<td>Torrubia longifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boar-hog bush</td>
<td>Callicarpa Hitchcockiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow pidgeon</td>
<td>Coccoloba Krugii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood</td>
<td>Jacaranda caerulea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brier</td>
<td>Anthacanthus acicularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brier, China</td>
<td>Smilax bahamensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom brush</td>
<td>Evolvulus arbuscula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo top</td>
<td>Thrinax microcarpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullrush</td>
<td>Uniola spicata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull's wood</td>
<td>Hypelate trifoliata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter bough</td>
<td>Exothea paniculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttercup</td>
<td>Turnera ulmifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonwood</td>
<td>Conocarpus erecta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Only such names as have been given to us personally, by natives while confronting the plant indicated, are included in this list.

**This appellation belongs properly to Zamia sps. The only locality in which it is applied to Echites, so far as we know, is on Cat Island where a starch, similar to that made from Zamias, is manufactured from its tubers.
July, 1909.  Prænunc. Baham.—Millsbaugh.  315

Buttonwood, black  Conocarpus erecta
Buttonwood, white  Conocarpus sericea
Candlewood  Dodonea Ehrenbergii, Phialanthus myrtilloides
Cane, wild  Panicum divaricatum
Canker berry  Solanum bahamense
Cascarilla bark  Croton linearis
Cassava wood  Dipholis salicifolia
Cathartic bark  Thevetia Thevetia
Cat’s paw  Solanum didymacanthum
Cedar, bay  Suriana maritima
Chew stick  Gouania domingensis
China  Smilax Beyrichii
China brier  Smilax bahamensis
Christmas vine *  Ipomoea antillana
Cinnamon  Pimenta Pimenta
Cinnamon bark  Canella Winterana
Cinnecord  Acacia choriophylla
Coco Plum  Chrysobalanus sps.
Coffee, wild  Psychotria sps.
Cow bush  Helicteres spiralis
Crabwood  Coccoloba Krugii, Gymnanthes lucida
Darling Plum  Reynosia septentrionalis
Day lily  Hymenocallis caribaea
Devil’s Pumpkin  Passiflora cuprea
Dildo  Pilocereus and Cephalocereus sps.
Dogwood  Ichthyomethia piscipula
Ebony, black  Pera bumeliaefolia
Elemi, gum  Terebinthus Simaruba
Feather bed  Maba caribaea
Frogwood ‡  Guettarda Krugii
Gardena  Cakile aequalis
Geranium, bay  Ambrosia hispida
Goldenrod  Lantana bahamensis
Granny bush  Croton linearis
Grape, sea  Coccoloba uvifera
Guava, wild  Eugenia bahamensis
Gun Elemi  Terebinthus Simaruba
Gunwood  Tecoma bahamensis

*Used in decorating churches at Christmas.
‡ ‡ "Crab, he like eat um berries, much."
‡ ‡ "Frog, he like climb um up."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hard head</td>
<td>Phyllanthus epiphyllanthus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haulback</td>
<td>Mimosa bahamensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippo</td>
<td>Asclepias curassavica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog bush</td>
<td>Rhachicallis maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog Palmetto</td>
<td>Pseudophenix Sargentii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeysuckle</td>
<td>Diapedium assurgens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hops, bay</td>
<td>Ipomoea pes-caprae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse bush</td>
<td>Gundlachia domingensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseflesh</td>
<td>Lysiloma Sabicu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseradish tree</td>
<td>Moringa Moringa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurricane grass</td>
<td>Fimbristylis glomerata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackmadá</td>
<td>Eupatorium villosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem Parsley</td>
<td>Chenopodium spathulatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimbay</td>
<td>Lucaena glauca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe wood</td>
<td>Jacquinia keyensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavender, bay</td>
<td>Tournefortia gnaphaloides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightwood</td>
<td>Lasiocroton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lignum vitae</td>
<td>Guaicum officinale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime, wild</td>
<td>Fagara Fagara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link vine</td>
<td>Vanilla sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logwood</td>
<td>Haematoxylon campechianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love vine</td>
<td>Cuscuta sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madeira</td>
<td>Swietenia Mahogani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany</td>
<td>Swietenia Mahogani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchineel</td>
<td>Hippomane mancinella, Excoecaria lucida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangrove</td>
<td>Rhizophora Mangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangrove, black</td>
<td>Avicennia nitida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangrove, white</td>
<td>Laguncularia racemosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold</td>
<td>Stemmodontia bahamensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold, bay</td>
<td>Borrichia arborescens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastic</td>
<td>Sideroxylon foetidissimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk bush</td>
<td>Euphorbia cayensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mistletoe</td>
<td>Dendropemon sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito bush</td>
<td>Cassia angustisiliqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moujean tea</td>
<td>Lantana balsamifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickers</td>
<td>Guilandina sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Man’s beard</td>
<td>Dendropogon usneoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive</td>
<td>Picrodendron macrocarpum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain-in-back</td>
<td>Trema Lamarckiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmetto, hog</td>
<td>Pseudophoenix Sargentii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsley, Jerusalem</td>
<td>Chenopodium spathulatum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pea, pidgeon
Pepper bush
Pigeon pea
Pigeon plum
Plum, coco
Plum, darling
Plum, pigeon
Poison bush
Poison wood
Pond top
Pork bush
Pork-and-doughboy *
Prickly apple
Princewood
Quinine
Ram’s horn
Sage, wild
Sapodilla, wild
Satinwood
Sea Grape
Seven year Apple
Shanks
Shepherd’s needle
Silver top
Slag
Snakeroot
Stopper
Stopper, white
Strong-back
Sweet potato
Sweet potato
Sweet William
Sweetwood bark
Tea, Moujean
Thyme, wild
Torch, bastard
Torch, black
Turk’s head
What-o’clock ♠
White Buttonwood

Cajanus Cajan
Cajanus Cajan
Cajanus Cajan
Coccoloba and Chrysobalanus sps.
Chrysobalanus sps.
Reynosia septentrionalis
Coccoloba and Chrysobalanus sps.
Hippomane mancinella
Metopium Metopium
Sabal Palmetto
Cakile aequalis
Bumelia loranthifolia, Acacia acuifera
Catesbaea spinosa
Exostemma caribaeum
Ammocallis rosea
Pithecolobium keyense
Lantana sps.
Mimusops sps.
Fagara flava
Coccoloba uvifera
Genipa clusiaefolia
Salmea pterobioides
Bidens leucanthe
Coccothrinax argentea
Typha domingensis
Picramnia pentandra
Eugenia axillaris
Calyptranthes pallens
Bourreria havanensis
Ipomoea batatas
Ammocallis rosea
Croton eleuteria
Lantana balsamifera
Rhachicallis maritima
Ocotea Catesbyana
Erithalis fruticosa, Amyris elemifera
Melocactus sps.
Jacaranda caerulea
Conocarpus sericea

* The thorns are used in lieu of forks in eating pork and dumplings.

† Our guide could not explain reference.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Mangrove</td>
<td>Laguncularia racemosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Stopper</td>
<td>Calyptranthes pallens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitewood</td>
<td>Drypetes keyensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Cane</td>
<td>Panicum divaricatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Coffee</td>
<td>Psychotria sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Guava</td>
<td>Eugenia bahamensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Lime</td>
<td>Fagara Fagara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Sage</td>
<td>Lantana sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Sapodilla</td>
<td>Mimusops sps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Thyme</td>
<td>Rhachicallis maritima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woe vine</td>
<td>Cassytha americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman's tongue*</td>
<td>Lysiloma Sabicu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wormwood, bay</td>
<td>Croton linearis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Said to allude to the noise made by the pods in a high wind.
INDEX.

PRÆNUNCIAE BAHAMENSES I & II.*

*New species and combinations in black face type.

319
Index.

Priva lappulacea 179.
Prosopodium bahamense 296.
**Pseudocarpidium** 181.
avicennioides 182.
ilicifolium 182.
Wrightii 182.
Psychotria bahamensis 172.
lanceolata 172.
ligustrifolia 172.
pubescent 172.
undata 173, 312.
Rachicallis americana 165.
maritima 165.
rupestris 165.
Randia aculeata 166.
Relbunium hypocarpum 174.
Ricinus communis 156.
Salsola linearis 297.
Savia bahamensis 149.
Scolosanthes bahamensis 171.
Scutellaria longiflora 295.
Securinega acidothermnus 149.
Sesia striata 295.
Solanum didymanthum 183.
313.
Spermacoce aspera 173.
tenuior 174.
Strumpia maritima 171.
Tectaria minima 205.
Tithymalus calyculatus 305.
trichotomus 304.
Udotea spinulosa 296.
Valerianodes frutcosa 178.
Jamaicensis 178.
Varronia bahamensis 310.
Brittonii 311.
globosa 310.
leptoclada 311.
lucayana 311.
Verbena curassavica 174.
Vitex avicennioides 178.
ilicifolia 182.
OKI, F 4

Contributions to North American Euphorbi

Millspaugh, Charles Frederick

WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY

OKI, F 4

Millspaugh, Charles Frederick
Flora of the sand keys of Florida, by Ch

Greenman, Jesse More
Studies in the genus Citharexylum.

OKI, F 4

Millspaugh, Charles Frederick
Contributions to North American Euphorbi

OKI, F 4

Millspaugh, Charles Frederick

Praenunciae bahamenses— I. Contribution

Greenman, Jesse More
New or noteworthy spermatophytes from Me

Millspaugh, Charles Frederick

Praenunciae bahamenses— II. Contributio

Greenman, Jesse More
II. Diagnoses of new species and notes o

Millspaugh, Charles Frederick

II. Two new stonecrops from Guatemala.