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I. CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN
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II. VEGETATION OF ALACRAN REEF

BY

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Curator Department of Botany.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

April, 1916.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTH AMERICAN EUPHORBIACEÆ—VI

CHARLES F. MILLSPAUGH, M. D.

CHAMAESYCE S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2:260. 1821.

Leaves opposite, inaequilateral; inflorescence solitary or capitate, axillary and terminal; bracteoles plumose or ciliate; seeds minute, ovoid or elongate-ovoid, more or less quadrangular the facets smooth or transverse-rugulose.

Type species: *Euphorbia peplis* Linn. Sp. Pl. 652. 1753.

***Chamaesyce barbicarina* sp. nov.**

Plants semi-erect, about 2dm. high, annual. Stems many, from a but slightly raised rootstalk; branches many, virgate, terete, long-pilose especially upon the upper surface. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the terminal branchlet leaves. Leaves opposite, 5-8 x 2-4mm., ovate, obtuse, broadest at the rounded apex, base strongly auriculo-oblique, glabrous the thickened margin crenate-dentate; petioles about 1mm., hairy; stipules broadly triangular-lanceolate, lacerate. Involucres turbinate, glabrous without and within; peduncle about the length of the involucre (in fruit twice the length); involucral lobes triangular, ciliate; sulcus shallow; glands scutelliform; appendages white, irregular-ovate, margin crenate or 2-3-crenate-dentate; bracteoles none; male pedicels few, short; female pedicel ciliate-hairy; styles short, bilobed at the apex. Capsule obpyriform, glabrous except on the blunt keels of the otherwise smooth carpels which are long-ciliate fringed; seeds red, ovoid, acute, .9 x .6mm., angles sharp, facets marked by a few very slightly raised irregular and broken transverse ridges.

Between *Ch. dioica* and *Ch. yucatanensis* but readily distinguished from both by the peculiar ciliate-fringed keels of the carpels.

Sitilpech Road, November, 1895, *Gaumer 939a* (Type sheet, Field Mus. cat. no. 196,352.) It was gathered as a part of a mass of *Ch. rutilis* by the collector. Also collected at Chichankanab, *Gaumer 1452, 2074*; and at Pocoboch *2405*.

Chamaesyce cozumelensis comb. nov.

Euphorbia cozumelensis Millsp. Field. Mus. Bot. 2:261. 1900.

A large number of sheets of this species show an intergradation from the absolutely glabrous and glaucous original collection, on Cozumel Island, through a form with a few long, scattered hairs in the capsular sulci (*E. cozumelensis pilosulca* Millsp. *ibid.* 262); a form with a few long hairs on the nodes, petioles and leaves; to plants densely long-pilose throughout. The extremes of these plants appear like widely different species but the characters do not warrant the application of even varietal names.

The distribution of the forms is as follows: The glaucous form — Cozumel Island, *Millspaugh* 1604, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1611; the form with the capsular sulci hairy — Cozumel Island, *Millspaugh* 1501, 1502; the form with the nodes, petioles and leaves long-pilose — Cozumel Island, *Millspaugh* 49, 53, Chichankanab, *Gaumer* 1456; whole plant densely long-pilose — Mugeris Island, *Millspaugh* 24, Izamal, Silam and Progreso, *Gaumer* 314, 629, 1887, 2407.

CHAMAESYCE HIRTA (L.) Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:303.

I have gathered a large number of forms of this species from many localities in Hawaii, south China, Straits Settlements, Java, the Philippines, Burma, India, and from Bermuda, Florida and the Bahamas through the West Indian islands, Mexico and South America to Pernambuco, Brazil. With all this material and a large number of sheets from other collectors I can not satisfy myself that there is any specific differentiation between *E. hirta* and *E. pilulifera* L., *capitata* Lam., *globulifera* Kth., *verticillata* Vell., *nodiflora* Steud., *procumbens* DC., *obliterata* Jacq., *ophthalmica* Pers., *discolor* Engelm., *gemella* Lag., and *Karwinskyi* Boiss. the type material of all of which I have examined. These are only intergradient forms and there are a multitude of others that have luckily escaped specific nomination.

Chamaesyce Rosei sp. nov.

Annual, short-crispid-multicellular hairy. Root straight and deep; stems many, terete, wiry; internodes long; branches profuse, ascending. Inflorescence in terminal, globose heads. Leaves inaequilateral, narrowly lanceolate, 13–25 x 3–6mm., crisp-hairy on both surfaces and with a broad, deep-red, central line of maculation; apex acute; base narrowing to the petiole; margin shallow-toothed toward the apex; petioles short (about 2mm.); stipules mere aristate teeth about .8mm. long. Involucres turbinate, roseate, sessile or nearly so, thin walled, the outer surface pubescent the inner densely bearded; lobes deltoid,

aristate; sulcus V-shaped, the fundus occupied by 2-3-aristate lobes; glands minute, stipitate, cupulate; appendages roseate, distant from the glands and but little larger, inserted about half way down the stipe; male flowers about 6, short, absent in many involucre of each cluster; filaments glabrous; female flower short pedicelled; ovary densely pubescent; styles roseate, bifurcate two-thirds their length, the branches divaricate and somewhat capitulate at the stigmatic tips. Capsule strongly trilocular, bearing very short, thick, crispid, golden, multicellular hairs; seeds pink-ashen, ovate-quadrangular, acute, .8 x .5 mm., angles sharp, facets marked by irregular, complete and incomplete transverse ridges.

Near *Ch. hirta* (L.) Millsp.

Mexico, along an arroyo in the vicinity of Alamos, State of Sonora, *Rose, Standley & Russell*, March 13, 1910, 12728 (Type in herb. New York Botanical Garden).

***Chamaesyce vallis-mortae* sp. nov.**

Perennial from a long, cylindrical root; densely woolly-pubescent above. Stems many, wiry, divergently branching toward the tips. Inflorescence solitary in the leaf axils of the branchlets. Leaves thick, ovate, cordate, rounded at the apex, entire, 5 x 4 - 6 x 5 mm., densely woolly on both surfaces; petioles about 1 mm. long; stipules short, triangular, ciliate. Involucre campanulate; peduncle about one-third the length of the tube; outer surface woolly, inner surface fasciculate-hairy; lobes triangular; sulcus deeply V-shaped, the fundus unoccupied; glands green, longitudinal, scutelliform; appendages large, white, flabelliform, the outer margin papulo-ciliate and often slightly 3-crenate; male flowers about 6, glabrous; female flower pedicellate; ovary woolly-pubescent; styles bifid two-thirds their length, the branches divergent not swollen at the stigmatic tips. Capsule obpyriform, hairy; seeds salmon-color, quadrangular-ovate, pointed, the angles rounded, facets smooth or nearly so.

Near *Ch. tonsita* Millsp.

California, Death Valley between Mohave and Keeler, alt. 750 meters, June 21, 1891, *Coville & Funston 1008* (Type in U. S. National Herbarium cat. no. 16203).

***Chamaesyce tamaulipasana* sp. nov.**

Annual, prostrate, pilose. Stems many from the thickened rootstalk; branches unilateral on the stems, densely foliate; branchlets very short. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the branchlet leaves. Leaves appressed, inaequilateral, ovate, acute, cordate, entire, 3.5 x 2 - 5 x 3

mm., long-crisp-hairy on both surfaces; petioles short, thick; stipules elongate-linear, hairy. Involucres elongate-turbinate narrowing to the peduncle which is about the length of the tube; both surfaces pilose; sulcus U-shaped with a short, linear lobe in the fundus; glands transverse, ovoid, short stipitate, scutelliform; appendages flabelliform, twice the width of the glands, entire, the margin papilliform-ciliate; male flowers few; pedicels glabrous; filaments very short; female flower pedicellate; ovary densely pilose; styles bifurcate to the middle, the stigmatic lobes divergent. Capsule obpyriform, pilose, strongly triccous; seeds red-ashen, elongated ovoid-quadrangular, pointed, 1.2 x .5mm., angles sharp; facets nearly smooth, indistinctly marked by a median longitudinal line approached on both sides by numerous, irregular, faint, transverse ridges.

Near *Ch. velleriflora* (Boiss).

Known only from the vicinity of Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, where it was collected by *Dr. Edward Palmer*, Feb. 1–Apr. 9, 1907 as his no. 98 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 217,435).

***Chamaesyce Standleyi* sp. nov.**

Annual, prostrate, finely pilose. Stems many, from a thickened root-stalk; branches densely pilose, short, each subtended by a pair of large leaves; branchlets very short. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the branchlet leaves. Leaves strongly inaequilateral, ovate, 3 x 4–5 x 10 mm., nearly glabrous, cordate, blunt, lightly crenate-dentate more pronounced at the rounded apex; petioles short (.8mm.); stipules linear entire. Involucres cylindro-turbinate on a very short peduncle with bract-like leaflets at the base, densely pilose without and within; lobes triangular, long-ciliate; sulcus narrow, about half the depth of the involucral tube, fundus unoccupied; glands transverse, narrowly scutelliform and somewhat plicate; appendages white, rounded, entire, very narrow on the lower and somewhat broader on the upper pair of glands; male flowers few, very short pedicelled and inserted in a ring at the base of the tube, not as long as the pedicel of the female flower; glabrous; female flower short pedicelled; ovary obpyriform, pilose; styles long, bifurcate at the apex. Capsule pilose, deeply triccous; seeds ashen, ovoid-quadrangular, blunt, .9 x .4mm., the angles sharp and somewhat included by the ridges; facets marked by 3–4 often incomplete transverse ridges.

Near *Ch. thymifolia* (Burm.).

Only known from the vicinity of Acaponeta, Tepic, Mexico, where it was collected by *Rose, Standley & Rose*, Apr. 10, 1910, no. 14342 (Type in U. S. National Herbarium cat. no. 637,211).

***Chamaesyce sulfurea* sp. nov.**

Annual, prostrate-rosulate, sulphur color when dried, glabrous. Root short; stems many, radiating from the rootstalk, thick, terete; branches and branchlets many, dichotomous. Inflorescence solitary in the leaf axils throughout the plant. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, inaequilateral, somewhat falcate, $5 \times 3-11 \times 7$ mm., the midrib prominent beneath, base unequally-cordate, apex acute, margin entire, somewhat thickened and revolute; petioles about one-quarter the length of the blade; stipules lacerate-fimbriate. Involucres globular, 5-columnar, glabrous; peduncle two-thirds the length of the tube; involucral lobes deltoid, truncate, 3-toothed at the apex; sulcus shallow, rounded, unoccupied; glands large, stipitate, scutelliform; appendages none; bracteoles numerous, ligulate, interspersed with 5, thin, lanceolate, fimbriate, ciliate petaloid rudiments; stamens few, filaments short, glabrous; female flower long-columnar-pedicellate, glabrous; ovary smooth, styles clustered in an erect close mass nearly as large as the ovary itself, styles thick, clavellate, approximate, bifurcate to the middle. Capsule strongly tricoccus, the carpels smooth, line of dehiscence strongly marked; seeds white, 1.5×1 mm., dorsal angle prominent, the whole surface beautifully sculptured into short, rounded, high, broken transverse ridges appearing like a miniature white cluster of earthworm casts.

Near *Ch. ocellata* from which the seeds readily differentiate it.

Type station Butte Co., California, on hills east of Chico, near Big Chico Creek, September 16, 1913, A. A. Heller 11140 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 411,411). Also collected at or near the type station by H. M. Hall, July, 1914, 9759.

***Chamaesyce Gooddingii* sp. nov.**

Glabrous, prostrate, annual, reddish-green in general color, with a mass of wiry stems and branches from the somewhat thickened rootstalk. Inflorescence solitary in the terminal axils. Leaves ovate, obtuse, $4 \times 2-7 \times 5$ mm. palmately 3-nerved, the midvein prominent beneath, unequally cordate, margin entire; petioles about one-quarter the length of the blade; stipules: the lower filiform, entire, the upper ligulate and often few-lacerate at the apex. Involucres turbinate, glabrous, peduncles about one-half the length of the tube; lobes triangular, apiculate, the margins blunt-ciliate; sulcus shallow, its fundus occupied by a narrow, lanceolate fifth lobe; glands stipitate, transversely narrow-scutelliform, the outer edge crenate-dentate to the appearance of an appendage; bracteoles none; petaloid rudiments flabelliform, many-fimbriate; stamens few, filaments long, glabrous; female flowers long-pedicelled, glabrous, styles divergent, bilobate at the apex. Capsule

glabrous, strongly tricocous, the carpels rounded-keeled and minutely white-punctate; seeds white, .9 x .5 mm., elongated ovoid-quadrangular, angles rounded, the dorsal prominent; facets marked medially with two longitudinal lines of short, rounded, inconspicuous, irregular, transverse rugae.

Near *Ch. sulfurea* from which its seed readily differentiate it.

Type locality Lee Canyon, Charleston Mountains, in limestone at 8000 ft. alt., Clark Co., Nevada, *A. A. Heller 11058* (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 411,087); previously gathered by *Leslie N. Goodding*, in sandy washes at Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1907, No. 2282.

***Chamaesyce aureola* sp. nov.**

An erect, or prostrate, pilose annual (?) with a ligneous root from which spreads a dense mass of terete, divaricate branches and branchlets. Inflorescence solitary, terminal and upperaxillary. Leaves thick, strongly inaequilateral, ovate, obtuse, 2-4 x 1.5-2 mm., densely pilose, cordate, entire; petioles less than one-half the length of the blade; stipules: the lower deltoid, the upper filiform, those of the upper surface with a flat, purplish gland at the base. Involucres turbinate, the throat densely pilose; peduncle about one-half the length of the tube; tube densely pilose without and within; lobes deltoid, pilose; sulcus V-shaped; glands transverse, oblong, reddish-brown, flat and but little cupped; appendages large, white or creamy, ovate, nearly entire; bracteoles many, ligulate, glabrous; stamens few, filaments glabrous, the joint close to the anther base; female pedicel thick, pilose; ovary pilose; styles 3, bifurcate to the middle, the branches divaricate and not sensibly enlarged at their stigmatic apices. Capsule strongly tricocous, densely pilose; seeds smooth, white, creamy-white or sage-color, elongate-ovate, 1.2 x .6 mm., the dorsal angle prominent, 4-angled at the base, pointed at the apex, the facets smooth and showing but a few slight indications of scattered pits.

Near *Ch. polycarpa* and *Ch. vestita* from each of which the characters readily distinguish it.

So far seen only in a series of specimens collected at Azusa, Los Angeles Co., California, at an elevation of 800 ft. *Huron H. Smith 4933* (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 389,282).

Chamaesyce prostrata (Ait.) Small Fl. SE. U. S. 713, 1333. 1903.

A species of wide distribution misinterpreted in previous Yucatan publications of species as *E. rhytisperma* and *serpyllifolia* on account of variation from the type form.

The species is represented in the Yucatan Flora by *Schott 967a* from Merida where it was gathered in a mass of *Ch. hirta*; *Millsbaugh 27*

(1887), also from Merida; *Gaumer* 254 from cultivated ground at Izamal, 460 from stone walls at the same place, and on waste ground at Tekax, 1123.

Chamaesyce rutilis Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:385. 1914.

This species of Guatemala and Honduras has turned up in the Yucatan region. The type is *Chas. C. Deam*, 6189, Field Mus. cat. no. 285,111 from Fiscal, Guatemala, alt. 3700 ft.

The Yucatan localities are: Chaltumha Road, Sitilpech Road, *Gaumer* 938, 939.

Chamaesyce villifera (Scheele) Small Fl. SE. U. S. 712, 1333. 1903.

The previously known range of this striking species, Texas to Orizaba, Mexico, is extended farther south by a number of specimens collected by *Dr. Gaumer* at Buena Vista Xbac and Chichankanab, Yucatan, 1103, 1186, 2229.

***Chamaesyce yucatanensis* sp. nov.**

Rosulate-prostrate from a slender annual root; stem and branches filiform, pilose. Inflorescence solitary in the axils of the upper leaves. Leaves inaequilateral, 5-7 x 2-4 mm., oblong-lanceolate, strongly oblique at the base, acute, the margin distantly serrate; petioles about 1 mm. long; stipules represented below by a somewhat denser mass of the stem hairs, above by a scale-like, waxy gland at the base of the petiole. Involucres tubular-campanulate, sessile or apparently so, pilose without glabrous within; lobes represented by clusters of hairs except where flanking the deep, round-based sulcus where they are triangular, acute; glands bright-green, scutelliform, appendages white, unequal, about twice the size of the glands, ovate, unequally crenate-margined; bracteoles none; male pedicels 3-5; female pedicel about the length of the ovary; styles 3, bifurcate at the upper third; ovary pilose. Capsule pilose, ovoid, deeply sulcate; seed pinkish-ashen, .8 x .5 mm., sharply angled, the facets marked by irregular and broken transverse ridges.

Near *Ch. cozumelensis*.

Progreso, Yucatan, on the rocky plain south of the lagoon, *Mills-paugh* 1696, March 5, 1899. Type in herb Field Mus. cat. no. 61,696. Erroneously referred to ***Ch. Karwinskyi*** (Boiss.) (*E. Karwinskyi* Boiss.) in Field Mus. Bot. 2:65.

The other North American species of this genus not previously transferred to it are:

***Chamaesyce acuta* (Engelm)**

Euphorbia acuta Engelm. Mex. Bound. 189.

Chamaesyce albescens (Urban)*Euphorbia portoricensis albescens* Urban Symb. Antill. 1:339.**Chamaesyce ammatotricha** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia ammatotricha* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 10.**Chamaesyce Andromedae** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia Andromedae* Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:63.**Chamaesyce anychioides** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia anychioides* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 12.**Chamaesyce arenicola** (Parish)*Euphorbia arenicola* Parish Erythea 7:93.*Euphorbia cuspidata* Engelm. in herb. non Bertol.**Chamaesyce astyla** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia astyla* Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:40.**Chamaesyce Balbisii** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia Balbisii* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 11.**Chamaesyce bartolomaei** (Greene)*Euphorbia bartolomaei* Greene Pittonia 1:290.**Chamaesyce Brandegeei** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia Brandegeei* Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:226.**Chamaesyce bryophylla** (Donn-Sm.)*Euphorbia bryophylla* Donnell-Smith Bot. Gaz. 56:62.**Chamaesyce capitellata** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia capitellata* Engelm. Mex. Bound. 2:188.**Chamaesyce carmenensis** (Rose)*Euphorbia carmenensis* Rose Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 1:133.**Chamaesyce centunculoides** (Kth.)*Euphorbia centunculoides* HBK. Nov. Gen. 2:41.**Chamaesyce chalicophila** (Wetherb.)*Euphorbia chalicophila* Wetherb. Proc. Am. Acad. 45:426.**Chamaesyce chamaecaula** (Wetherb.)*Euphorbia chamaecaula* Wetherb. idem.**Chamaesyce conjuncta** (Millsp.)*Euphorbia conjuncta* Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:227.**Chamaesyce consanguinea** (Engelm.)*Euphorbia consanguinea* Engelm. Mex. Bound. 187.**Chamaesyce crassinodis** (Urban)*Euphorbia crassinodis* Urban Symb. Antill. 1:340.**Chamaesyce cumbrae** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia cumbrae* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 161.

Chamaesyce Deppeana (Boiss.)

Euphorbia Deppeana Boiss. Cent. Euph. 6.

Euphorbia Anthonyi Brandegees Erythea 7:7.

Euphorbia clarionensis Brandegees idem.

Although Deppe remarks "in California" he must have collected the plant on some one of the out islands near the California coast. The species has not been found on the mainland.

Chamaesyce dorsiventralis (Urban)

Euphorbia dorsiventralis Urban Symb. Antill. 5:391.

Chamaesyce floribunda (Engelm.)

Euphorbia floribunda Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:39.

Chamaesyce florida (Engelm.)

Euphorbia florida Engelm. Mex. Bound. 189.

Chamaesyce fruticosa (Engelm.)

Euphorbia fruticosa Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:38.

Chamaesyce Garkeana (Boiss.)

Euphorbia Garkeana Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:38.

Chamaesyce glyptosperma (Engelm.) Small Fl. SE. U. S. 712; 1333.

Euphorbia Greenei Millsp. Pittonia 2:88.

Chamaesyce aequata Lun. Am. Midl. Nat. 1:204.

Chamaesyce aequata claudicans Lun. ibid 205.

Chamaesyce glyptosperma integrata Lun. ibid 3:142.

Chamaesyce gracillima (Wats.)

Euphorbia gracillima Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 21:438.

Chamaesyce grisea (Engelm.)

Euphorbia grisea Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:41.

Chamaesyce gymnadenia (Urban)

Euphorbia gymnadenia Urban Symb. Antill. 5:390.

Chamaesyce Heraldiana nom. nov.

Euphorbia glaberrima Klotz. Seem. Bot. Herald. 276, non Koch.

Chamaesyce hirtula (Engelm.)

Euphorbia hirtula Engelm. Wats. Bot. Calif. 2:74.

Chamaesyce incerta (Brandegee)

Euphorbia incerta Brandeg. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 3:171.

Chamaesyce interaxillaris (Fern.)

Euphorbia interaxillaris Fernald Proc. Am. Acad. 36:495.

Chamaesyce intermixta (Wats.)

Euphorbia intermixta Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 24:74.

Chamaesyce involuta (Millsp.)

Euphorbia involuta Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:227 et 3:170.

Chamaesyce Jonesii (Millsp.)

Euphorbia Jonesii Millsp. Pittonia 2:89.

Chamaesyce leucantha (Kl. & Gke.)

Anisophyllum leucanthum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 27.

Chamaesyce leucophylla (Bth.)

Euphorbia leucophylla Benth. Bot. Sulph. 50.

Euphorbia velutina Greene Bull. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 5:57.

Chamaesyce liliputiana (Wright)

Euphorbia liliputiana Wright Urban Symb. Antill. 5:390.

Euphorbia minutula Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:1263.

Chamaesyce linearis (Retz.)

Euphorbia linearis Retz. Obs. 3:32.

Euphorbia articulata Aubl. Pl. Gui. 1:480.

Chamaesyce lineata (Wats.)

Euphorbia lineata Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 21:454.

Chamaesyce longeramosa (Wats.)

Euphorbia longeramosa Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 25:161.

Chamaesyce luisensis nom. nov.

Euphorbia tomentella Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:32,

non Zipp. ex Span. in Linnaea 15:350.

Chamaesyce magdalenae (Benth.)

Euphorbia magdalenae Benth. Bot. Sulph. 50.

Chamaesyce melanadenia (Torrey)

Euphorbia melanadenia Torr. Pacif. R. R. Exped. 4:135.

Euphorbia polycarpa vestita Wats. Bot. Calif. 2:73.

Chamaesyce Mendezii (Boiss.)

Euphorbia Mendezii Boiss. Cent. Euph. 15.

Chamaesyce multinodis (Urban)

Euphorbia multinodis Urban Symb. Antill. 1:341.

Chamaesyce myrtillifolia (L.)

Euphorbia myrtillifolia Linn. Syst. ed. X:1048.

Chamaesyce occidentalis (Drew)

Euphorbia occidentalis Drew Bull. Torr. Club 16:152.

Chamaesyce ocellata (Dur. & Hilg.)

Euphorbia ocellata Dur. & Hilg. Pacif. R. R. Rep. V:5:15.

Chamaesyce paucipila (Urban)

Euphorbia paucipila Urban Symb. Antill. 5:389.

Chamaesyce petrina (Wats.)

Euphorbia petrina Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 24:75.

Chamaesyce picachensis (Brandeg.)

Euphorbia picachensis Brandegee Univ. Calif. Bot. 6:185.

Chamaesyce pileoides (Millsp.)

Euphorbia pileoides Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:62.

Chamaesyce podadenia (Boiss.)

Euphorbia podadenia Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:40.

Chamaesyce polycarpa (Benth.)

Euphorbia polycarpa Benth. Bot. Sulph. 50.

Chamaesyce Pondii (Millsp.)

Euphorbia Pondii Millsp. Contrib. U. S. Natl. Herb. 1:12.

Chamaesyce portulana (Wats.)

Euphorbia portulana Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 24:75.

Chamaesyce pseudoserpyllifolia (Millsp.)

Euphorbia pseudoserpyllifolia Millsp. Pittonia 2:87.

Chamaesyce puberula (Fern.)

Euphorbia puberula Fernald Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 36:494.

Chamaesyce purissimana (Millsp.)

Euphorbia purissimana Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:225.

Chamaesyce pycnanthema (Engelm.)

Euphorbia pycnanthema Engelm. Mex. Bound. 2:188.

Chamaesyce radicans (Moric.)

Euphorbia radicans Moric. in Berland. Pl. Exsic.

Euphorbia serpens radicans Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:30.

Chamaesyce radioloides (Boiss.)

Euphorbia radioloides Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:45.

Chamaesyce ramosa (Seaton)

Euphorbia ramosa Seaton Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 28:121.

Chamaesyce Rattanii (Wats.)

Euphorbia Rattanii Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 20:272.

Chamaesyce rubrosperma (Lotsy)

Euphorbia rubrosperma Lotsy Bot. Gaz. 20:349.

Chamaesyce Rusbyi (Greene)

Euphorbia Rusbyi Greene Bull. Calif. Acad. 57.

Chamaesyce scopulorum (Brandeg.)

Euphorbia scopulorum Brandegee Univ. Calif. Bot. 4:184.

Chamaesyce Seleri (Donn-Smith.)

Euphorbia Seleri Donn-Smith Bot. Gaz. 27:441.

Chamaesyce thymifolia (Linn.)

Euphorbia thymifolia Linn. Sp. Pl. 454.

Chamaesyce tomentulosa (Wats.)

Euphorbia tomentulosa Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 22:476.

Chamaesyce tonsita nom. nov.

Euphorbia polycarpa hirtella Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:44, non *E. hirtella* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 7.

Chamaesyce polycarpa hirtella Millsp. Parish Cat. Pl. Salton Sink 6.

Chamaesyce Torralbasii (Urban)

Euphorbia Torralbasii Urban Symb. Antill. 1:340.

Chamaesyce trachysperma (Engelm.)

Euphorbia trachysperma Engelm. Mex. Bound. 2:189.

Chamaesyce Turpini (Boiss.)

Euphorbia Turpini Boiss. Cent. Euph. 12.

Chamaesyce umbellulata (Engelm.)

Euphorbia umbellulata Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:40.

Chamaesyce velleriflora (Kl. & Gke.)

Anisophyllum velleriflorum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 28.

Euphorbia velleriflora Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:40.

Chamaesyce velligera (Schaur.)

Euphorbia velligera Schaur. in Linnea 20:728.

Chamaesyce vestita (Boiss.)

Euphorbia vestita Boiss. Cent. Euph. 7.

Chamaesyce villosior (Greenm.)

Euphorbia villosior Greenman Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 32:297.

Chamaesyce Urbanii nom. nov.

Euphorbia villosula Urban Symb. Antill. 1:340 (1899),
non Pax Bot. Jahrb. 19:118 (1894).

Chamaesyce Watsoni (Millsp.)

Euphorbia Watsoni Millsp. Zoe 1:347.

EUMECANTHUS Kl. & Gke. Monat. Akad. Berl. 1859:248.

Leaves aequilateral, usually sparse below, the upper opposite; inflorescence solitary or cymose; bracteoles obsolete; seeds ovoid-globose, deeply and regularly honeycomb-pitted each pit with a secondary pit or papule in its fundus.

Type species: *Euphorbia ariensis* HBK.

LEPTOPUS Kl. & Gke. ibid 249, non Decne.

ADENOPETALUM Kl. & Gke. ibid 250, non Turcz.

Eumecanthus Armourii.

Euphorbia Armourii Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:28. 1895.

The range of this species is Cozumel Island and the main land of Yucatan from Merida to Izamal, San Anselmo, Chichan Itza and Buena Vista Xbac. Schott 76; Millspaugh 108, 1569, 1570; Gaumer 975, 1821; Seler 3927, 4012; Goldman 536.

Eumecanthus astroites (Fisch. & Mey.).

Euphorbia astroites F. & Mey. Anim. Ind. Sem. Petrop. 1845, Ann. Soc. Nat. ser. 3, 5:371.

Euphorbia astroites heterappendiculata Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:28. 1895.

The range of this species is: Mexico at Tampocoala, Karwinsky; Izamal, Millspaugh 64, Gaumer 521; and Guatemala, Kellerman 8038.

Eumecanthus gramineus (Jacq.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia graminea Jacq. Stirp. Amer. 151. 1763.

This species has a broad distribution from Chihuahua, Mexico, southward to U. S. Colombia and Ecuador. In Yucatan it has been returned from Calotmul, Izamal, Tekax, Temax, Yaxcab and Chichan-kanab.

Eumecanthus xbacensis.

Euphorbia xbacensis Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:374. 1898.

Only known from the type station, Buena Vista Xbac, Yucatan, Gaumer 1108, "rare."

The other North American species are:

Eumecanthus ariensis (Kth.) Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 42. 1859.

Euphorbia ariensis Kunth. HBK. Nov. Gen. 2:46. 1817.

Eumecanthus Benthamianus Kl. & Gke. idem.

Eumecanthus adiantoides (Lam.)

Euphorbia adiantoides Lam. Encyc. 2:422.

Leptopus Hartwegii Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 46.

Eumecanthus Barnesii

Adenopetalum Barnesii Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:377.

Eumecanthus bifurcatus (Engelm.)

Euphorbia bifurcata Engelm. Mex. Bound. 2:190.

Eumecanthus boerhaavifolius (Boiss.)

Euphorbia boerhaavifolia Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:54.

Eumecanthus bracteatus (Kl. & Gke.)

Adenopetalum bracteatum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 48.

Euphorbia scabrella Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:55.

Eumecanthus delicatulus (Boiss.)*Euphorbia delicatula* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 19.**Eumecanthus dioscoreoides** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia dioscoreoides* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 22.**Eumecanthus discolor** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia discolor* Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:54.**Eumecanthus Francoanus** (Boiss.)*Euphorbia Francoana* Boiss. Cent. Euph. 22.**Eumecanthus Hoffmanni** (Kl. & Gke.)*Adenopetalum Hoffmanni* Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 47.**Eumecanthus digitatus** (Wats.)*Euphorbia digitata* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 26:146.**Eumecanthus calcicolus** (Fern.)*Euphorbia calcicola* Fernald Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 36:496.**Eumecanthus chiapensis** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia chiapensis* Brandege Univ. Calif. Bot. 6:54.*Euphorbia tetradenia* Brandege exsic. distrib.**Eumecanthus cofradianus** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia cofradiana* Brandege Zoe 5:207.**Eumecanthus colimae** (Rose)*Euphorbia colimae* Rose Contrib. U. S. Natl. Herb. 1:356.**Eumecanthus guadalajaranus** (Wats.)*Euphorbia guadalajarana* Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 22:449.**Eumecanthus humayensis** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia humayensis* Brandege Zoe 5:208.**Eumecanthus latericolor** (Brandeg.)*Euphorbia latericolor* Brandege Univ. Calif. Bot. 4:377.**Eumecanthus mexicanus** (Kl. & Gke.)*Adenopetalum mexicanus* Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 50.**Eumecanthus microappendiculatus** (Lotsy)*Euphorbia microappendiculatum* Lotsy Bot. Gaz. 20:349.**Eumecanthus monanthus** (Wt.)*Euphorbia monantha* Wright Pl. Cub. Griseb. 1866.**Eumecanthus multisetus** (Bth.)*Euphorbia multiseta* Benth. Pl. Hartw. 51.**Eumecanthus muscicolus** (Fern.)*Euphorbia muscicola* Fernald Proc. Am. Acad. 36:495.**Eumecanthus ocymoideus** (L.)*Euphorbia ocymoidea* Linn. Sp. Pl. 453.

Eumecanthus pedunculatus (A. Rich.)

Euphorbia pedunculosa A. Rich. Hist. Cuba 11:198.

Eumecanthus physalifolius (Boiss.)

Euphorbia physalifolia Boiss. Cent. Euph. 19.

Eumecanthus pubescens (Kl. & Gke.)

Adenopetalum pubescens Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 49.

Adenopetalum irasuense Kl. & Gke. ibid. 50.

Eumecanthus segoviensis (Boiss.)

Euphorbia segoviensis Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:58.

Eumecanthus sinaloensis (Brandg.)

Euphorbia sinaloensis Brandegees Zoe. 5:208.

Eumecanthus subpeltatus (Wats.)

Euphorbia subpeltata Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 25:146.

Eumecanthus subreniforme (Wats.)

Euphorbia subreniforme Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 21:438.

Eumecanthus subsinuatus (Boiss.)

Euphorbia graminea subsinuata Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:54.

Eumecanthus tenerus (Wats.)

Euphorbia tenera Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 18:150.

Eumecanthus triphyllus Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 43.

Euphorbia triphylla Willd. Herb. 9316.

Euphorbia scabrella Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:55.

Eumecanthus umbrosus (Bertero)

Euphorbia umbrosa Bertero Spr. Syst. 3:791.

Eumecanthus violaceus (Greenm.)

Euphorbia violacea Greenman Proc. Am. Acad. ser. 2, 33:480.

Eumecanthus xalapensis (Kth.)

Euphorbia xalapensis HBK. Nov. Gen. 2:48

Eumecanthus zierioides (Boiss.)

Euphorbia zierioides Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:58.

AKLEMA Rafin. Fl. Tell. 4:114. 1836-1838.

Branches articulate; leaves aequilateral, ternate or verticillate; stipules glandular; inflorescence in axillary and terminal cymes, corymbs or panicles; bracteoles numerous, plumose; seeds ovoid-globose, shallowly open and regular pitted with no secondary pits.

Type species: *Euphorbia nudiflora* Jacq.

EUPHORBIA Linn. Sp. Pl. 453, in part. 1753.

ALECTOROCTONUM Schlecht. in Linn. 19:252. 1847.

PECCANA Rafin. Sylv. Tell. 114. 1838.

Aklema Gaumeri

Euphorbia Gaumeri Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:372.

The only known range of this species is Yucatan, at San Anselmo and Buena Vista Xbac, *Gaumer* 1039, 1073, 1443.

Aklema Mayana

Euphorbia Mayana Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 1:304.

Only known from Yucatan, at Izamal and Buena Vista Xbac *Gaumer* 302, 1039.

The other North American species are:

Aklema adinophylla (Donn-Sm.)

Euphorbia adinophylla Donn-Smith Bot. Gaz. 47:261.

Aklema apocynoides (Kl.)

Euphorbia apocynoides Klotzsch Seem. Bot. Herald 99.

Aklema colletioides (Bth.)

Euphorbia colletioides Benth. Sulph. Voy. 163.

Aklema comonduana

Euphorbia comonduana Millsp. Proc. Calif. Acad. ser. 2, 2:229.

Aklema cotinifolia (L.)

Euphorbia cotinifolia Linn. Sp. Pl. 453.

Aklema elliptica (Kl. & Gke.)

Adenopetalum ellipticum Kl. & Gke. Tricocc. 50.

Euphorbia saccharata Boiss. Cent. Euph. 18.

Aklema Friderichthalii (Boiss.)

Euphorbia Friderichthalii Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:61.

Aklema ligustrina (Boiss.)

Euphorbia ligustrina Boiss. Cent. Euph. 22.

Aklema Nelsonii

Euphorbia Nelsonii Millsp. Bot. Gaz. 26:268.

Aklema nudiflora (Jacq.) Rafin. Fl. Tell. 4:114.

Euphorbia nudiflora Jacq. Coll. 3:180.

Aklema oaxacana (R. & G.)

Euphorbia oaxacana Robn. & Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. 32:37.

Aklema ovata (Schlecht.)

Alectoroctonum ovatum Schlecht. in Linn. 19:252.

Euphorbia Schlechtendahlia Boiss. Cent. Euph. 18.

Aklema peganoides (Boiss.)

Euphorbia peganoides Boiss. Cent. Euph. 22.

Aklema petiolare (Sims) Millsp. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 2:43. 1915.

Euphorbia petiolaris Sims. Bot. Mag. t. 883.

Aklema plicata (Wats.)

Euphorbia plicata Watson Proc. Am. Acad. 21:438.

Aklema Scotana (Schlecht.)

Alectorroctonum Scotanum Schlecht. in Linn. 19:252.

Euphorbia Scotana Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:60.

Aklema tricolor (Greenm.)

Euphorbia tricolor Greenm. Proc. Am. Acad. 33:479.

Aklema Xanti (Engelm.)

Euphorbia Xanti Engelm. Boiss. DC. Prodr. 15:62.

Euphorbia gymnoclada Engelm. Proc. Am. Acad. 5:171, non Boiss.

Aklema yavalquahuatl (Boiss.)

Alectorroctonum yavalquahuatl Schlecht. in Linn. 19:252.

Acalypha flagellata sp. nov.

A dioecious shrub, 2-5 meters high, glabrous or nearly so, with terete, pithy branches, large leaves (7.5 x 12 cm.) and very long spikes (15-35 cm.).

Stipules leafy, narrowly ovate-lanceolate, serrate, apiculate, 1-2 cm. long; petioles 6-7 cm. long; blade palmately 5-veined, ovate, acuminate, thin, minutely wrinkle-pitted in drying, crenate-dentate, each tooth mucronate. Inflorescence in long, simple, lash-like, axillary spikes often in pairs on the male shrubs though generally single, rarely one monoecious spike appears, this always on the female shrub. Female flowers single, on a long, filamentous pedicel (8-12 mm.); pedicel bibracteate, pilose; calyx 4-parted the lobes linear-lanceolate, ciliate, acute; ovary hairy and stalked-tuberculate; stylar column glanduliferous, turbinate, the upper portion cut into three lobes from each of which issues a fascicle of six long, filiform, transparent stigmas. Male flowers densely fasciculate on slender, cylindrical spikes, very short pedicellate; sepals 4, scaphoid, minute, caducous; stamens 8, filaments ligulate, ciliate. Capsule 5 mm. diam. deeply tricocous the cocci globular, strongly marked by the line of dehiscence, scurfy and stalked-glanduliferous-tuberculate beneath; seed red-brown, globose, apiculate, 1.2 mm. diameter, minutely papillate-carunculate, the surface minutely punctulate.

Type station Buena Vista Xbac, Yucatan, Gaumer, September 1896, 1107 (Type in herb. Field Museum, cat. no. 438,224). Also gathered by Dr. Gaumer at Chichankanab 2178, 2179.

Acalypha simplicissima sp. nov.

An erect, simple, slender annual about 4.5 cm. high. Stem terete, crispidulous-hairy. Petioles filiform about the length of the thin, ovate,

acute leaves; leaves 3 x 1.5-4 x 2.5 cm., glabrous, palmately 5-nerved at the rounded base, margin slightly crenate-dentate. Inflorescence axillary, the female flowers on long (3-6 cm.), pedunculate, wiry, 10-18-bracted, open spikes; the male on a short, rudimentary, capitulate spike separate in the same axils. Bracts of the female flowers 6-7 mm. ovate, narrowed to the sessile base, acute, the margin few-serrate, ciliate. Female flowers usually 3 to the bract, sessile; calyx 3-parted, lobes narrowly lanceolate; styles 6, fibrillate, about four times the length of the ovary. Male flowers 10 or more in a dense, pedunculate head; calyx of four linear lobes with transparent, chaff-like margins. Capsule strigose-hairy; seed ashen, smooth, ovoid-apiculate, 1.2 x 1 mm.

Yucatan, at Progreso in a shady coppice, *Gaumer 1182* (Type in herb. Field Museum, cat. no. 438,255), and at Chichankanab, *Gaumer 2225*.

***Croton Gaumeri* sp. nov.**

Dioecious, fruticose, open stellate-pubescent. Leaves thin, lanceolate-acuminate, 3-4.5 x .75-1.50 cm.; petioles one-third the length of the blade; male shrubs with leaf margins distantly glandulose, on some individuals these glands become long-stalked though by no means on all nor on all leaves on any one shrub. Leaves (male) papillate on both surfaces, the margin generally distantly glandulose and often stalked-glandular especially near the base, in young leaves both surfaces are openly stellate-pubescent; stipules triangular, seldom found at the older leaves; leaves on female shrubs scattered stellate-pubescent above, more closely and prominently so beneath. Inflorescence terminal, in long, slender spikes floriferous above, flowers pedicellate, bracts minute, the male spikes slightly pubescent the female decidedly so and with long, straight hairs mixed with the closely appressed stellate ones; male flowers: calyx stellate-hairy, 4-lobed, the lobes ovate, acute, rudimentary petals 4, lanceolate, stamens about 20, filaments glabrous; female flowers: pedicels half the length of the calyx, calyx stellate-pubescent, 5-lobed, lobes oblong-lanceolate, acute, margin glandular, rudimentary petals 5, alternate with the calyx lobes, narrowly ligulate and tipped with a globular gland, appearing like stamens, styles 3 divided to the base, digitately 4-lobed, lobes cylindrical, incurved at the tip. Ripe capsule about 5 mm. diam., smooth as if varnished and bearing a few isolated stellate hairs; seed scaraboid, smooth and shining greenish-brown, 3.5 x 2.8 mm., caruncle strongly reniform, thin, waxen.

Yucatan, vicinity of Izamal. Unnumbered specimens collected by *Dr. Gaumer* in 1894 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 187,265). Two sheets of twigs of male shrubs appear in the series of *Dr. Gaumer's*

Izamal collection of 1888 deposited in Kew Herbarium; duplicates of these in herb. Field Museum bear its cat. nos. 181,499 and 181,500.

***Croton glandulosepalus* sp. nov.**

A tall, white-barked shrub with long, terminal spikes and thin, ovate-lanceolate leaves clustered toward the tips of the branchlets leaving the branches bare. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, sparingly appressed-stellate, acute to acuminate, apiculate, 4-6 x 2-3 cm., 3-nerved at the base, both surfaces dotted with scattering, fine, slender, stellate hairs which nearly disappear when the leaves are fully mature; petioles slender, about one-third the length of the blade, puberulous; stipules aristate, about 5 mm. long. Inflorescence monoecious, terminal in elongate, rather openly flowered spikes with large, ovate bracts bearing a number of long-stalked, ciliate glands on the margin. Male flowers short-pedicellate enclosed by the scaphoidally enveloping bracts, calyx 4-lobed, woolly with stellate hairs, lobes ovate, petals 4, thin, ovate-scapoid, glabrous or nearly so; stamens 10, filaments short (about the length of the anthers), glabrous, anthers large, innate. Female flowers: thick pedicelled and densely white-woolly below; calyx 4-lobed the lobes ovate-lanceolate, scarious, exteriorly invested with a dense mass of red, stalked-globular glands and enclosing the pistil closely; petals small, flabelliform, margin stalk-glandular; ovary densely white-stellate woolly; styles 3, each 4-cleft to the base, the filamentous branches incurled at their tips. Capsule and seed unknown.

Yucatan, common on the open plain from Progreso to Merida, *Gaumer 1154* (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 438,492). Also returned by Dr. Gaumer from Buena Vista Xbac, 1046 and from Chichankanab 2204.

***Croton malvavisciifolius* sp. nov.**

Shrub with terete, ferrugineous branches, large bi-colorate, irregularly and doubly serrate-dentate leaves, and short monoecious terminal spikes. Stems rusty stellate-hairy the central ray of the stellae erect and acicular the base appressed to the bark; stipules ligulate; petioles somewhat less than one-third the length of the leaf blade. Leaves broadly ovate, 7-14 x 5-10 cm., acute to acuminate, palmately 7-nerved, dark-brown, papillate and scattered stellate-hairy above, light-green and densely felted with stellate hairs beneath, each leaf bearing 2 funnel-shaped, long, stalked glands at the petiole, base strongly cordate, apex acute, margin irregularly doubly-serrate, dentate with a stalked, funnel-shaped gland in the sinus of each of the larger dentations. Inflorescence monoecious, terminal, short, female below male above,

densely ferrugino-stellate pubescent. Female flower short-pedicellate, bicolorate (dark within light without) color and pubescence a counterpart of that of the leaves; calyx lobes 5, spatulate, deeply 3-5-dentate toward the apex; ovary ovate, rusty-hairy, styles 3 each bifid to the base, the branches long and cylindrical, with flattened, incoiled apices. Male flower bicolorate as in the female, pedicellate; calyx 5-lobed the lobes ovate, obtuse; petals 5, obovate-spatulate, thin, red-brown; stamens 6, filaments with a tuft of hairs at the base. Capsule densely stellate-pubescent, enclosed in the persistent calyx; seed flatly scaraboid, 3 x 2 mm., caruncle very thin, papyraceous.

Yucatan, at Yot Tzonot, *Gaumer* 1319 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 438,278).

***Tragia* (*Eutragia*) *yucatanensis* sp. nov.**

An erect, shrubby climber, 1 meter high. Stem terete, puberulent, branches virgate; stipules small, cordate-lanceolate, acute, closely appressed to the stem; petioles one-third to one-half the length of the leaf blade; leaves ovate-lanceolate, 3-6 x 2-4 cm., 5-nerved, somewhat cordate at the base, acuminate, dentate, scattered-hairy on both surfaces. Inflorescence in few flowered, slender, short, simple racemes one-half to three cm. long, inserted opposite the upper leaf petioles, the female solitary near the base of the raceme, the male few, terminal; bracts minute, sessile, lanceolate, acute, entire. Male flowers pedicelled; pedicel about equaling the width of the calyx, pilose, somewhat thickened below; calyx 3-parted, lobes ovate, acute, glabrous; stamens 3, filaments turgid-bulbous below; anthers ovate; rudimentary ovary wanting. Female flowers pedicelled; pedicel about one-half the width of the calyx; calyx segments 6, ovate, acute; ovary 3-celled, densely acicular-hairy; style turgid, trifurcate to the middle, the branches tightly recurved at the tips. Capsule densely invested with long, white, acicular hairs; seed globose, 2.3 mm. diameter, yellow, mottled in irregular anastomosing splotches and stippled with minute dots of red-brown.

Yucatan, in woodlands at Chichankanab, *Gaumer* 2154 (Type in herb. Field Museum cat. no. 438,347); and at San Anselmo, 1931. This species and *Tragia nepetaefolia* are called P o p o x by the Mayas.

VEGETATION OF ALACRAN REEF

The Alacran Reef forms the northeasternmost danger on the Campeche Bank, in the Gulf of Mexico, 75 miles N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Sisal Fort on the Yucatan mainland. The position of Perez Cay, its most southern islet, is latitude $22^{\circ}33'36''$ N.; longitude $89^{\circ}41'45''$ W.

The general form of the reef is semilunar, convex to the NE., the straight western face trending NNW. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 14 miles, its greatest width being 8 miles. The weather, or NE. side, is composed of a compact mass of coral, dry in many places, over which, on all parts, the sea breaks with violence. The lee side, similar to all reefs of this character in these seas, is composed of detached coral heads, easily seen in the clear, deep water of the bank.

At the SE. extreme of the reef are three small, sandy cays rising not over 5 ft. high. These are known as Perez, Pajaros and Chica Cays. Pajaros and Chica lie $\frac{1}{4}$ mile apart 800 yds. from the SE. extremity of the reef, Perez lying about a mile westward from them. Between the eastward pair and Perez there is an excellent reef-harbor for small vessels; formerly 4 fathoms could be carried into this harbor but at the time of our visit it held, in a few places, but a precarious 2 fathoms.

NW. by N., 3 miles from Perez, is a small cay, about 8 feet high, which we named Allison Island, and about the same distance southward of the NW. end of the reef is another islet, about 10 feet high, which we named Utowana Cay, though we were unable to land upon it on account of sea conditions at the time of our approach.

The Alacran Bank is everywhere so steep-to that there is no safe anchorage for larger vessels, not even on the lee side, the only clear landing place is on the inner side of Perez Cay at the mouth of the reef-harbor mentioned.

The approach to this shoal, when working to windward, requires more than ordinary attention as the soundings near it do not give sufficient warning and the islets are invisible if the sea be high. As the Yacht Utowana (which the owner and master Mr. Allison V. Armour allowed to approach the reef on the voyage of which I had the honor of being his guest) arrived in the neighborhood, the captain slowed the vessel down and sent a lookout to the cross trees. Though we proved to be but about two miles from Allison Island yet nothing could be seen of the reef until a cloud of frigate-birds* arose indicating its presence.

As the reef lies directly within the sweep of the Gulf Stream in the youth of its course we judged that it might receive aquavectent seeds

*Fregata aquila (Linn.).

- ⌚ *Atriplex cristata*
- *Boerhaavia repens*
- ◆ *Cakile alacranensis*
- ◆ *Cenchrus carolinianus*
- ◐ " *insularis*
- ⦿ *Chamaesyce buxifolia*
- ⦿ *Conocarpus erectus*
- ⊕ *Cyperus brunneus*
- ▲ *Flaveria linearis*
- ⊕ *Opuntia Toona*
- ◆ *Philoxerus vermicularis*
- *Portulaca oleracea*
- ⦿ *Scaevola Lobelia*
- ◐ *Sesuvium portulacastrum*
- *Sporobolus virginicus*
- *Suriana maritima*
- *Tournefortia gnaphalodes*
- ⦿ *Tribulus alacranensis*

Perez Island

Allison Island

Chica Island

Pajaros Island

Feet
0 100 200 300 400 500

1000

from the east coast of Yucatan, Cozumel Island, and the Caribbean mainland; and, on that account, desired to record its vegetation at this time (March, 1899).

At the time of the charting of this reef by the British Admiralty, in 1842, Pajaros and Chica were "bare sand spits devoid of vegetation;" Perez, the largest cay, and Allison Island, had upon them "grass* and samphire† only." This record we are bound to accept as a careful and comprehensive one for the reason that on account of the dangerous character of the reef it was essential that it should be accurately described, even to its vegetation. Accumulated observations from 1842 to 1896 added "brushwood" to the southern cays and "bushes" to Allison Island, though no traces of bushes were to be found on the latter at the time of our visit; this indicates one of two facts: either that they had been removed, even to their roots, by fishermen for firewood, or by natural erosion. The age of the stunted trees termed "brushwood," as I have recorded further on under *Suriana maritima*, proves that "brushwood" was not on Perez in 1842 at the time of the Admiralty survey.

In searching out the vegetation of the cays a most careful survey was made. Each cay was minutely examined by our party over every square foot of its surface, I am certain that no species escaped our attention. A detailed indication of each of the eighteen species found is given in conjunction with the map.

The discovery, on these islets, of three species new to science, with the proof that they have evolved within the known and definite period of 57 years, is a fact impressive as it is important.

PEREZ ISLAND, the largest cay, rises about 5 feet in height, its beach being more or less abrupt on the west and gradually sloping on the east or inner coast line. It is about 2550 feet in length and about 325 feet wide as its broadest point. Its surface is entirely coral sand except for a small cairn of weathered coral heads as indicated below.

I was informed that a few years previous to our visit a party of men was left on this cay, by the Mexican Government, with material for the purpose of constructing a beacon. Their supplies gave out and no more were sent to them. They were finally rescued by a fishing vessel and brought to the mainland in a dying condition. One died before the rescue and was buried at the north end of the cay. Several holes in the cay attested to the piteous attempts of these neglected men to secure

**Sporobolus virginicus*.

†*Sesuvium portulacastrum*.

drinkable water. From the largest of these holes at the northern third of the islet a mound of weathered coral heads was heaped during its excavation. This forms the only prominence on the surface of the cay and is the habitat of a growth of cactus (*Opuntia Toona*) the seed of which was doubtless dropped here by some resting bird. In like manner a seed dropped from an arm of the little wooden cross marking the grave's head accounts for the only plant of *Scaevola Lobelia*. The "wooden, pyramidal framework 30 feet high" erected by this party at the south end of the islet, mentioned in the U. S. Coast Pilot for 1896, had long since disappeared as kindling for fishermen's cuddy fires.

The main extent of the surface is densely clothed, about 8 in. deep, with a level carpet of *Sesuvium portulacastrum* broken in only three places by small patches of *Sporobolus virginicus* associated, in one instance, with *Portulaca oleracea*; in another with *Boerhaavia repens*; and in a third with *Flaveria linearis* which has scattered in among the *Sesuvium* as mentioned under the consideration of this species. The whole of the south end is clothed with a nearly pure growth of the *Sporobolus* in which a few plants of *Atriplex cristata* have found a rooting.

The whole west, or weather, bank is lined with a fringe of *Suriana* which exists without the admixture of any other species for the northern two-thirds of its length; to the southward a few shrubs of *Tournefortia* intermingle and still further south six clumps of *Conocarpus*. Between the *Suriana* fringe, on the top of the bank, and the wave line of the narrow strand at the southern third, a scattering growth of the new *Cakile*, intermixed further southward with *Chamaesyce buxifolia*, completes the flora of the west shore. The interspersed species of the toe of the stocking-shaped islet, where boobies* evidently alight during fishing, were *Cenchrus carolinianus*, *Portulaca oleracea* and one individual each of *Tribulus alacranensis* and *Cyperus brunneus*.

For some reason neither the booby nor the frigate-bird, prevalent on the other cays, nest on this islet. The reason is not apparent to me unless mayhap the presence of the complete fringe of shrubbery on the west shore may prove, in some way, inimical to them.

PAJAROS (Bird) CAY, the southeast islet of the shoal, is a low, pure sand microcosm, rounded to the center, with the eastern or weather shore line slightly banked and the western, or inner, beach sloping. It is about 650 x 325 feet in extent.

The distribution of plant species on its surface is in exact duplication of that on Perez; *Cakile* and *Chamaesyce* on the beach line of the weather shore and no plant life on the marge of the sloping strand.

* *Sula cyanops* (Sunderval).

THE GRAVE ON PEREZ ISLAND.

A BOOBY ON ITS NEST COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF THE STEMS OF *TRIBULUS ALACRANENSIS*.

NORTHWEST END OF CHICA ISLAND CARPETED WITH *SESUVIUM*. LOOKING TOWARD PAJAROS ON THE HORIZON.

Two shrubs only had secured a footing on this cay, one each of *Conocarpus* and *Tournefortia*. Scattered amongst the dense growth of *Sesuvium* was found a number of clumps of the new *Cenchrus*, forming its only habitat, and one clump each of the new *Tribulus*, *Portulaca oleracea* and *Atriplex cristata*. In the clear sand beyond the *Sesuvium* at its northernmost margin was another colony of the new *Cenchrus*.

CHICA (Little) ISLAND is another low, pure sand cay, fusiform in outline, 575 x 325 feet in extent.

On this islet the disposition of the *Sesuvium* and *Sporobolus* areas is reversed in comparison with the other two cays, while the scattering other species are interspersed with the *Sporobolus* colony instead of the *Sesuvium*. In this the clothing of the islet is quite similar to that of the foot of Perez and shows plainly that it forms a resting place for web-footed birds. Here the new *Tribulus*, *Atriplex cristata* and the *Chamaesyce* grow in profuse masses while the new *Cakile* maintains its characteristic habitat on the weather beach line.

ALLISON ISLAND, three miles from the other cays described, differs in several respects from the other three. First: it lies east and west—the others essentially north and south; second: its entire coast line is weather shore; i. e., abrupt and eroded above a narrow strand, except a small portion of its western extremity which is somewhat spit-like; third: it is considerably higher (about 8 ft.) and flat like a table-land. Its dimensions are about 1000 x 275 feet.

Notwithstanding the fact that this islet is comparatively large it nevertheless gives place to but six plant species. Its "grass" and "sapphire" colonies are pure, as on the other islets. The largest bird colonies of all are on this cay, in fact it is almost wholly a nidulation ground. Boobies appropriate the grass colony and frigate-birds the *Sesuvium* tract. It is on this cay that *Tribulus alacranensis* evolved, its presence on the other cays being a matter of transplantation through its burs having adhered to the feet of the booby. The species exists in dense colonies amongst the *Sporobolus*, and it is of its ligneous stems and branches that the boobies build their nests. The only colony of *Phloxeris vermicularis* on the cays is here in the *Sporobolus*, as well as a widely scattering growth of the *Chamaesyce*. Again the new *Cakile* lines itself along the weather strand but only on the weathermost side.

UTOWANA CAY, which we sighted but were unable to attain, is the northernmost islet of the group. Through the glass its surface appeared very like that of Allison Island. As it lies north and south much further within the bank of the reef than any of the other cays its vegeta-

tion should prove particularly interesting, we were deeply disappointed that the risk was too great to allow of the yacht being brought near enough to grant us a landing.

THE PLANT SPECIES

1. *Sesuvium portulacastrum* (L.) Linn. Syst. ed. X, 1058.

This is by far the prevalent species of the cays and here forms the most extensive and succulent masses I have ever seen. It clothes the easterly areas of all the islets with a dense carpet about eight inches thick. Only a few individuals were in flower at the time of our visit. As the stems of this plant are fragile; broken pieces long-lived; and as such pieces put forth strong and viril rootlets in water, I am inclined to place its dispersional character as bodily aquavectent. It is possible also that ripe fruits may be transported in like manner. Its characters are strongly against avevectence.

2. *Sporobolus virginicus* (L.) Kunth. Rev. Gram. 1:67.

The second species in extent on the cays. This grass appears to spread only where some influence has checked the growth of the *Sesuvium*, as for instance the tramping about of the birds or the digging of water-holes and the constructive efforts of the men who built the beacon structure on the south end of Perez. This is so pronounced a fact that a glance at the distinguishing colors on the maps shows by the yellow, for *Sporobolus*, the location of the three water-holes and the area of the beacon-site; while the yellow on the maps of the other cays demarks perfectly the booby nesting areas — always, for some reason westerly on the islets. Note, by the same token, that the booby sections are always where the land slopes gently to spit-like extremities.* The booby never nests near the weather, or abrupt, shore.

From its habitat it is evident that *Sporobolus* is aquavectent; it has however only been found, on the Yucatan mainland, in protected situations near lagoons, whence, if its Alacran source is the mainland, its spikes must first have been blown to the sea before its real transportation began.

3. *Suriana maritima* L. Sp. Pl. 284.

A fringe of low shrubs of this species lines the top of the "bank" of the western or weather shore of Perez Island. The growth is pure in the northern two-thirds of the fringe, the southern third has an intermixture of a few clumps of *Tournefortia* and, further south, of *Conocarpus*.

* In order that the fledglings may get to the water and back to the nest?

SOUTH END OF PEREZ ISLAND.

Looking west at the beginning of the fringe of Suriana bushes. The line of demarcation between the Sporobolus of the foreground and the Sesuvium of the background is plainly evident at the first live bush.

In order to check up the record of the Admiralty survey I cut down the two apparently oldest shrubs and made cross sections of the trunks.* In so far as the annual rings may determine they proved to be 25 and 30 years old respectively. Should the rings prove a faulty record the error would be in favor of a shorter period of growth, it is therefore certain that the shrubs did not exist there at the time of the survey, the notes of which state: "Grass and samphire only." One shrub, judged to be not over four years old, grew on the southern shore of Chica.

At the period of ripened fruits the fruiting twigs of this species become quite brittle and, as the plant frequents the immediate sea shore, these twigs are often broken off by heavy winds and blown into the sea. That they float away and are later washed ashore on the crests of waves was apparent in the "wash line" on the weather side of Perez where I found a large quantity of fruiting twigs newly come ashore. This leaves no doubt of the species being bodily aquavectent.

4. *Cakile alacranensis* Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:130.

This new species of the shoal differs from all others known in its short silique bearing four channelled lines instead of 8 or more (angles in most species); in its upper joint being globose-apiculate and very turgid; in its infundibuliform lower joint which is but little more than a swelling of the pedicel, and in having its seeds dotted with brownish punctae. The leaves are yellowish-green, spatulate-lanceolate tapering to a partly clasping petiolar base, and entire or rarely slightly crenate or crenate-dentate at the apex.

This species grows upon the north strand of Allison Island; on the north weather strand of Chica and Pajaros; and on the southern half of the weather strand of Perez.† While the plants from both Perez and Pajaros are large fruit producers they have a sickly yellow appearance compared with the fresh, cool green of those of Chica. It is evident that the original habitat of this species is either Allison Island, or possibly unexplored Utowana Cay, as the distribution of the plants on the southern cays is quite apparently more recent.

It appears to me that this species is evolving for the purpose of more highly developed aquavectence. The upper, or floating joint, is certainly developing far more rapidly than the lower, or fixed, joint of the fruit: the upper at the expense of the lower.

Distributionally the upper joint of the fruit is aquavectent while the lower, being fixed upon the rhachis and on that account not adapted to

*These sections are mounted on the herbarium sheets of the species from this island in the Museum herbarium.

†The treatment of *Cakile* in Field Mus. Bot. 2:43 and 2:128-130 to the contrary notwithstanding.

dispersion, is evidently intended to perpetuate the species only in the habitat of the parent plant.

5. *Chamaesyce buxifolia* (Lam.) Small.

This common seaside *Euphorbia* is found, on the booby rest-strands only, on all the islets. It does not associate (except on Pajaros) with the aquavecent *Cakile* nor with other aquavecent species.

The seed coat of this species swells greatly and becomes mucilaginous when moist. This causes the seeds to adhere to the wet webs of swimming birds when resting along the shore. Thus the plants are widely distributed on the island strands of the Gulf of Mexico region.

6. *Tribulus alacranensis* Millsp. Field Mus. Bot. 2:54.

This new species differs from its probable parent, *T. maximus* of the mainland, in its long, heavy, tangled and jointed ligneous stems and branches; its mass growth; its larger flowers and smaller fruits; its 4-6-spined carpids; and in its leaves being densely woolly on both surfaces. The original habitat* of this species is apparently the *Sporobolus* colony of Allison Island, where the boobies construct their nests wholly of its stems and branches.

The dispersional character of the species is avevectent, through the sharp-spined fruits clinging to the webbed feet of swimming birds.

7. *Tournefortia gnaphalodes* R. Br. Prod. 496.

This common sea shore shrub of the Antillean region has found a place of growth amongst the *Suriana* shrubs at the southern extension of the fringe on Perez. One shrub only was just appearing on the south shore of Pajaros. The specimens appear to differ in no respect from those of the mainland.

As with *Suriana* the fruiting branch tips of this species break off during high winds and are often blown into the sea, whence they are drifted to new places of growth. The species is, again like *Suriana* bodily aquavecent in dispersional characters. It is very seldom, if ever, found on the shores of bays or on shores guarded by partly dry reefs.

8. *Conocarpus erectus* Linn. Sp. Pl. 147.

A few clumps of this shrub have established themselves amongst the *Suriana* bushes at the south end of the fringe on Perez Island, where the shore being free on the weather edge of the reef, there has accumulated quite a congregation of wave carried species.

Two of the largest trunks of this species showed, by the annual rings, a growth of 19 years.

*As Utowana Cay was not explored this statement is open to doubt.

From its association on these cays I judge that the fruits are avevectent. Its growth in no wise gives the appearance of bird transportation.

9. *Flaveria linearis* Lag. Gen. et Sp. Nov. 33.

A few plants of this species were found near the coral cairn on Perez Island. A few more were found scattered in the *Sesuvium* carpet a short distance northwestward from the cairn. The species is fairly common on the coast of the mainland of Yucatan and on the island of Cozumel.

This dispersion of this species to the Alacran Reef must have been intestinally avevectent as the seeds have no coma and the position of the plants on Perez savors highly of resting birds.

10. *Portulaca oleracea* Linn. Sp. Pl. 445.

A few individuals of this species were found scattered amongst the *Sesuvium* of Perez and Pajaros cays. It had not yet become implanted on the other cays visited.

In my studies of the intimate dispersion of species upon sand islets* I have found this species only upon inhabited islands and then generally in areas that were at the time, or had been, more or less cultivated for some purpose. The position of the plants on Perez and Pajaros in no way indicate homovectence, though on Perez this might have been possible. The dispersional indications in regard to this species are not sufficiently plain to me at this time to permit a distinct statement.

11. *Cyperus brunneus* Sw. Fl. Ind. Occ. 1:116.

One clump only of this species was found on the cays that on the southwest end of Perez Island just beyond the *Sporobolus* colony.

This species is quite a common element of the Antillean strand flora from the Bahamian Archipelago through to Vera Cruz, Mexico. It occurs in places all along the Yucatan coast and on the strands of the island of Mugerres.

The seeds are avevectent *per pedis et intestinis*.

12. *Atriplex cristata* H. & B. ex Willd. Sp. Pl. 4:959.

A group of a few individuals of this species was found in the *Sporobolus* colony on the south end of Perez and quite a large cluster in the same association on Chica. On Pajaros a small group was found in association with the *Sesuvium*. The species has also been returned from the Yucatan main coast at Progreso and Silam.

I judge that the fruits are avevectent, being transported on the webbed feet of the booby, and that the clump in the *Sesuvium* of Pajaros came originally from the older implantation on Chica.

*"Flora of the Sand Keys of Florida," Field Museum of Natural History, Botany, Vol. 2, no. 5.

13. *Cenchrus carolinianus* Walt.

This species* was found only at one spot, that on the south shore of Perez Island near the clumps of *Conocarpus* at the edge of the *Sporobolus* colony at that point. The species has also been returned from Cozumel Island but not from the Yucatan mainland.

The species is avevectent through the spiny burs clinging to the webbed feet of the booby.

14. *Cenchrus insularis* Scribn. Field Mus. Bot. 2:26.

This new species is represented by a few plants† on Pajaros Island only. These were all in full ripe fruit. That this is the full representation of so strongly a differentiated species is open to doubt and will so

*C. insularis.**C. echinatus*

remain until opportunity is had to visit Utowana Cay, where it would seem more than probable that a fuller growth may be found.

The characters clearly differentiate this species from *C. carolinianus* as found on Perez Island; in many of its characters it is much nearer *C. echinatus* as found abundantly on cultivated lands near Izamal, eighty miles inland on the main, and on the rocky plain south of Progreso. I am strongly inclined to judge the latter species to be its parentage. The fruiting characters of the two species are here illustrated in conjunction. The species differ in the size of inflorescence; number and size of the involucre; character of the basal bristles (barbellate in

*Reported as *C. tribuloides* L. in Field Mus. Bot. 2:44.

†The specimen from Cozumel reported as this species under the description of the type proves to be *C. carolinianus* Walt.

C. echinatus, glabrous in *C. insularis*); and in the shape and size as well as the nervation of the first glume.

The plant is dispersionally avevectent, the burs attaching themselves by their sharp, barbed bristles to the webbed feet of swimming birds during their walks along the strand.

15. *Philoxerus vermicularis* (L.) R. Br.*

This species, common on the shores of the lagoon at Progreso and Silam on the Yucatan mainland, is found on the Alacrans only on a bare spot in the *Sesuvium* colony of Perez and Allison Islands.

From its position on the islands I am strongly inclined to judge its dispersional character to be avevectent through the agency of small migratory birds.

16. *Boerhaavia repens* Linn. Sp. Pl. 3.†

This species was found only on one of the bare spots in the *Sesuvium* carpet of Perez Island, where it nearly covered the small area in which it had become implanted. It occurs also on the borders of the lagoon at Progreso on the main but has not been gathered at any other part of the Yucatan region.

In regard to the Alacran Reef the dispersional character of this species is avevectent, the viscous-glandular fruits attach themselves to the feet and feathers of migratory birds.

17. *Opuntia Tuna* (L.) Mill. Dict. ed. VIII:3.

Two low, spreading clumps of this cactus were observed growing from the interstices in the cairn of old coral heads thrown up in the center of the north half of Perez Island. The plants were vigorous and had apparently well adapted themselves to their environment.

Their location plainly indicates that, in this instance, the dispersional character continues to be avevectent. That some migratory bird, resting from flight upon the cairn, deposited the seed between the topmost coral heads is evident.

18. *Scaevola Lobelia* Murr. Linn. Syst. ed. XIII:178.

One individual only of this seaside species was seen upon the islets of the reef. This was growing directly under the left arm of the little wooden cross erected at the head of the grave on the north end of Perez Island. I removed a portion of this plant for herbarium purposes: this may possibly affect its continuance.

The position in which the plant grew leaves no doubt as to the avevectent character of its dispersion.

**Lithophila vermiculata* Uline in Field. Mus. Bot. 2:39.

†Dr. Heimerl considers our Alacran plant to be nothing but a form transitional between the *B. viscosum* and *B. hirsuta* of Lagasca.

INDEX VOL. II.

Black type indicates new species and combinations.

- Abelmoschus esculentus* 74.
Abrus precatorius 51.
Abutilon crispum 70.
 eubanum 70.
 incanum 70.
 mucronulatum 71.
 pauciflorum 70.
 pedunculare 70.
 permolle 70.
Acacia Farnesiana 45.
 Lebbek 45.
Acalypha alopecuroides 58,
 156.
 flagellata 417.
 mollis 254.
 ostryaefolia 156.
 Seleriana 254.
 setosa 156.
 simplicissima 417.
 ACANTHACEÆ 99.
Achyranthes altissima 35.
 aspera 36.
 aspera obtusifolia 36.
 aspera obtusifolia 147.
 aspera simplex 36.
 indica 147.
 obtusifolia 36.
 prostrata 36.
Acrostichum aureum 22.
 calomelanos 19.
Adelia Bernardia 55, 155.
Adenopetalum 412.
 Barnesii 377.
 Barnesii 413.
 bracteatum 413.
 ellipticum 416.
 Hoffmani 414.
 irasuense 415.
 mexicanus 414.
 pubescens 415.
Adenostemma nutans
 344.
Adhatoda furcata terminalis
 262.
 periplocaefolia 100.
Adiantum aculeatum 18.
 bellum Walsingense 19.
 cristatum 20.
 deltoideum 20.
 intermedium 20.
 Kaulfussii 20.
Adiantum microphylla 19.
 obliquum 20.
 obliquum intermedium
 20.
 pulverulentum 20.
 tenerum 20.
Adicea grandifolia 33.
 microphylla 33.
Aegiphila elata 93.
 AGARICACEÆ 17.
Agave americana 31.
 decipiens 236, 242.
Ageratum conyzoides 105.
 paleaceum 106.
Agrostis indica 27.
 virginica 27.
 AIZOACEÆ 41.
 AKLEMA 415.
Aklema adinophylla
 416.
 apocynoides 416.
 collettioides 416.
 comoduana 416.
 cotinifolia 416.
 elliptica 416.
 Friderichthallii
 416.
 Gaumeri 416.
 ligustrina 416.
 Mayana 416.
 Nelsoni 416.
 nudiflora 416.
 oaxacana 416.
 ovata 416.
 peganoides 416.
 petiolare 416.
 plicata 417.
 scotana 417.
 tricolor 417.
 Xanti 417.
 yavalquahuatl 417.
Albizzia Lebbek 45.
 ALECTORCTONUM 415.
Alectorctonum ovatum 416.
 Scotanum 417.
 yavalquahuatl 417.
Aleurites moluccana 58.
 triloba 58.
Alisma cordifolia 24.
Allison Island 425.
Alomia ageratoides 106.
Alernanthera culebra-
 sensis 37.
 brasiliانا 37, 242.
 maritima 147.
 paronychioides 38, 147.
 spinosa 38.
 straminea 37.
Alvaradoa amorphoides 55.
 AMARANTHACEÆ 35, 146.
Amaranthus chlorostachys
 35.
 chlorostachys hybridus
 35.
 crassipes 146.
 emarginatus 146.
 hybridus 35, 146.
 hypochondriacus 35.
 polygonoides 35, 146.
 spinosa 35, 146.
 tristis 36, 146.
 viridis 36, 147, 236,
 242.
 AMARYLLIDACEÆ 31.
Ambrosia crithmifolia 106.
 hispidula 106, 242.
Amellus aspera 108.
 niveus 108.
 ANACARDIACEÆ 68.
Anacardium occidentale 68.
Andropogon barbatus 27.
 glomeratus 242.
 insulare 25.
 polydactylon 28.
Anemia adiantifolia 22.
 Wrightii 23.
Anethum Foeniculum 81.
Anisacanthus tulensis
 343.
Anisophyllum amoenum 392.
 densiflorum 391.
 dioicum 384.
 inaequale 386.
 leucanthum 410.
 Lindenianum 388.
 velleriflorum 412.
Anoda hastata 72.
Anomostephium buphthal-
 moides 107.
Anthephora elegans 24.

- Antigonon leptopus 34.
 APOCYNACEÆ 82.
 Apoplanesia paniculata 330.
 Argemone leiocarpa 236, 242.
 mexicana ochroleuca 42.
Argythamnia argentea 154.
 candicans 58, 154.
 lucayana 154.
 sericea 155.
 Aristolochia oaxacana 330.
 Artemisia capillifolium 105.
Arthrothamnus cassythoides 306.
 ASCLEPIADACEÆ 83.
 Asclepias Curassavica 83.
 nivea 84.
 ASPERGILLACEÆ 15.
 Aspidium acutum 18.
 cicutarium 18.
 molle 17.
 patens 18.
 scolopendrioides 17.
 Asplenium dentatum 18.
 pumilum 19.
 Trichomanes 19.
Asterella crustacea 15.
 erithridalis 15.
 Asteridium moniliforme 16.
 Astrocasia phyllanthoides 254.
 Atriplex cristata 34, 242, 429.
 Avicennia nitida 93, 183, 236, 242.
 Baccharis halimifolia 106.
 Kellermanii 267.
Bacopa auriculata 262.
 chamaedryoides 261.
 decumbens 342.
 decumbens 262.
 procumbens 261.
 procumbens
 Schottii 262.
 Ballast Key, Fla. 201.
 Ballota suaveolens 96.
 Banisteria diversifolia 56.
 emarginata 56.
 Bastardia viscosa 72.
 Batatas littoralis 85.
 Batis maritima 237, 242.
 Bauhinia divaricata 46.
 porrecta 46.
 Benthamantha caribaea 50.
 Greenmanii 50.
Bernardia Bernardia 58.
 Bernardia 155.
 Bernardia carpinifolia 58, 155.
 dichotoma 58, 155.
 Beurreria strigosa 337.
 Bidens andicola 108.
 cynapiifolia 108.
 leucantha 108, 237, 242.
 niveus 108.
 pilosa 108.
 Urbanii 271.
 BIGNONIACEÆ 99.
 Bignonia leucoxydon 99.
 Bird Key, Fla. 233.
Blechnum Blechnum 100.
 Brownii 100.
 occidentale 19.
 Bletia domingensis 32.
 Boca Grande Key, Fla. 203.
 Boehmeria ramiflora 34.
 Boerhaavia Caribaea 40.
 erecta 40.
 hirsuta 40.
 paniculata 40.
 repens 40, 431.
 scandens 40.
 viscosa 242.
 viscosa 40.
 Boletus sanguineus 17.
 BOMBACEÆ 75.
 Bonania cubana 157.
 BORRAGINACEÆ 88.
 Borreria verticillata 102.
 Borrichia arborescens 107, 237, 242.
 argentea 107.
 frutescens 107.
 Bouchea Ehrenbergii 178.
 prismatica 178.
 Bourreria obovata 337.
 pulehra 338.
 Brachyramphus intybaceus 110.
 Bradburya Plumieri 52.
 pubescens 52.
 virginiana 52, 242.
 Brassavola cordata 32.
 Brassica Sinapistrum 44.
 Bravaisia tubiflora 100.
Brickellia Kellermanii 265.
 BROMELIACEÆ 30.
 Brotera Contrayerba 109.
 Broteroa trinervata 109.
 Bryophyllum pinnatum 45.
 Bucerias Catappa 78.
Bumelia eriocarpa 334.
 microphylla 242.
 Bunchosia Lindeniana 333.
 Bunias Cakile 132.
 edentula 129.
 Buphthalmum arborescens 107.
 BURSERACEÆ 56.
 Bursera gummifera 56.
 Simaruba 56.
 Cacalia cordifolia 106.
 discolor 323.
 racemosa 280.
 sonchifolia 110.
 CACTACEÆ 78.
 Cactus Tuna 78.
 Caesalpinia bijuga 49.
 Bonducella 49.
 caymanensis 49.
 crista 237, 242.
 exostemma 252.
 Gaumeri 330.
 mexicana 49.
 pulcherrima 49.
 yucatanensis 252.
Cajanus Cajan 53.
 indicus 53.
 Cakile aequalis 128.
 aequalis 131.
 alacranensis 427.
 alacranensis 130.
 alacranensis X
 aequalis 130.
 americana 127.
 americana 126, 129.
 americana cubensis 131.
 Cakile 132.
 Chapmani 130.
 cubensis 131.
 domingensis 133.
 edentula 129.
 fusiformis 127, 237, 242.
 geniculata 126.
 geniculata X
 edentula 127.
 maritima 43.
 maritima 130, 132.
 maritima aequalis 126, 130.
 maritima americana 127, 129.
 maritima cubensis 131.
 maritima geniculata 126.
 monosperma 132.
 Calea aspera 108.
 Pringlei **rubida** 272.
 Callicarpa fulva 180.
 Hitchcockii 312.
 lanceifolia 181.
 Callisia umbellulata 31.
 Calonyction album 238, 242.
 Calopogonium brachycarpum 52.
 caeruleum 52.
 mucunoides 52.
 orthocarpum 52.

Calotropis procera 84.
Calyptanthus Chytraculia 80.
 CAMPANULACEÆ 104.
Canavalia ensiformis 53.
 gladiata 53.
 obtusifolia 52, 237, 242.
Canna edulis 31.
 CANNACEÆ 31.
 CAPPARIDACEÆ 44.
Capparis Cynophallophora 44.
Capraria biflora 98, 237, 242.
 semiserrata Berterii 98.
Capriola Dactylon 26.
Capsicum frutescens 96.
Cardiospermum Halicacabum 68.
 microcarpum 68.
Casperea porrecta 46.
Cassia aspera 47.
 bacillaris 46.
 bicapsularis 46, 299.
 biflora 46.
 glandulosa 47.
 grammica 47.
 ligustrina 46.
 occidentalis 46.
 polyphylla 46.
 racemosa 46.
 Sophera 47.
 Tora 47, 299.
 virgata 48.
 sp. 47.
Cassine xylocarpa 68.
Cassytha filiformis 42.
Catesbaea campanulata 167.
 fasciculata 167.
 foliosa 312.
 parviflora septentrionalis 167.
 spinosa 167.
Cattleya domingensis 32.
Ceanothus reclinatus 69.
Cedrela odorata 56.
 CELASTRACEÆ 68.
Celosia altissima 37.
 Oreutii 330.
 paniculata 35.
 paniculata 35, 39.
Cenchrus brevisetus 26.
 carolinianus 430.
 echinatus 26, 242.
 echinatus brevisetus 26.
 insularis 430.
 insularis 26.
 tribuloides 27, 237, 242.
 viridis 27.

Centaureium Brittonii 308.
Centrosema Plumieri 52.
 pubescens 52.
 virginianum 52.
Cerbera Thevetia 83.
Cestrum diurnum 97.
 pallidum 313.
Chaetochloa brevispica 26.
 glaucula 26.
 perennis 26.
Chamaechrista aspera 47.
 complexa 47.
 diphylla 47.
 glandulosa 47.
 grammica 47.
 Millspaughii 47.
 virgata 48.
 sp. 48.
Chamaeraphis glauca perennis 26.
Chamaesyce acuta 407.
 adenoptera 388.
 aequata 409.
 aequata claudicans 409.
 albescens 408.
 ammatotricha 408.
 amoena 392.
 Andromedae 408.
 anegadensis 394.
 anychioides 408.
 arenicola 408.
 astyla 408.
 aureola 406.
 Balbisii 408.
 barbicarina 401.
 barolomaei 408.
 Berteriana 303.
 Blodgettii 303.
 Bracei 302.
 Brandegeei 408.
 brasiliensis 302.
 Brittonii 303.
 bryophylla 408.
 buxifolia 301, 428.
 camagueyensis 392.
 capitellata 408.
 carmenensis 408.
 cayensis 301.
 centunculoides 408.
 chalicophila 408.
 chamaecaula 408.
 conferta 390.
 conjuncta 408.
 consanguinea 408.
 cozumelensis 402.
 crassinodis 408.
 cumbrae 408.
 densiflora 391.
 Deppeana 409.
 dioica 384.
 dorsiventralis 409.

Chamaesyce exumensis 301.
 floribunda 409.
 florida 409.
 fruticosa 409.
 Garckeana 409.
 glomerifera 377.
 glyptosperma 409.
 glyptosperma integrata 409.
 Gooddingii 405.
 gracillima 409.
 grisea 409.
 gymnadenia 409.
 Heraldiana 409.
 hirta 402.
 hirta 303.
 hirtula 409.
 hypericifolia 395.
 hypericifolia 302.
 hyssopifolia 397.
 inaequalis 386.
 incerta 409.
 indivisa 387.
 insulaesalis 395.
 interaxillaris 409.
 intermixta 409.
 involuta 410.
 Jonesii 410.
 Karwinskyi 407.
 Lansingii 376.
 lasiocarpa 397.
 lecheoides 301.
 leucantha 410.
 leucophylla 410.
 liliputiana 410.
 linearis 410.
 lineata 410.
 longeramosa 410.
 luisensis 410.
 magdalenae 410.
 melanadenia 410.
 Mendezii 410.
 monensis 389.
 multinodis 410.
 myrtillifolia 410.
 nirurioides 394.
 nutans 396.
 occidentalis 410.
 ocellata 410.
 paredonensis 393.
 paucipila 410.
 pergamena 388.
 petrina 411.
 picachensis 411.
 pilleoides 411.
 podadenia 411.
 polycarpa 411.
 polycarpa hirtella 409.
 Pondii 411.
 portoricensis 394.
 portulana 411.

Chamaesyce prostrata 303,
 406.
 pseudoserpyllifolia
 411.
 puberula 411.
 purissimana 411.
 pycnanthema 411.
 radicans 411.
 radioloides 411.
 Rafinesquei 396.
 ramosa 411.
 Rattanii 411.
 Rosei 402.
 Rothrockii 376.
 rubida 396.
 rubrosperma 411.
 Rusbyi 411.
 rutilis 407.
 rutilis 385.
 scopulorum 411.
 Seleri 411.
 Standleyi 404.
 sulfurea 405.
 tamaulipasana 403.
 thymifolia 412.
 tomentulosa 412.
 tonsita 412.
 Torrallasii 412.
 trachysperma 412.
 Turpini 412.
 umbellulata 412.
 vaginulata 302.
 vallis-mortae 403.
 velleriflora 412.
 velligera 412.
 vestita 412.
 villifera 407.
 villosior 412.
 Urbanii 412.
 Watsoni 412.
 Wilsonii 301.
 yucatanensis 407.
 Chamissoa altissima 35.
 Cheilanthes microphylla 19.
 CHENOPODIACEÆ 34.
 Chenopodium linearis 35.
 Chenopodium ambrosioides
 34.
 murale 34.
 Chica Island 425.
 Chiococca alba 170.
 parvifolia 170.
 pinetorum 171.
 racemosa 102, 170.
 Chloris barbata 27.
 petraea 28.
 polydactyla 28.
 radiata 28.
 Chrysactinia mexicana 274.
 Chrysobalanus Icaco 45.
 Chrysophyllum monopyrenum
 82.
 oliviforme 82.

Chytraculia Chytra-
 culia 80.
 Cicer arietinum 51.
 Cichorium Intybus 110.
Cienfuegosia yucatan-
 ensis 74.
 Cissampelos Pareira 42.
 Cissus sicyoides 69.
Citharexylum Alta-
 miranum 259.
 Berterii 179.
 Bourgeauianum 18,
 185.
 caudatum 179.
 cinaloanum 259.
 crassifolium 186.
 Donnell-Smithii
 186.
 Emrickianum 187.
 hexangulare 187.
 Kerberi 188.
 macradenium 188.
 punctatum 189.
 quadrangulare 92.
 recurvatum 189.
 Rosei 260.
 Schottii 190.
 villosum 180.
 sp. 179.
 Clematis americana 42.
 dioica 42.
 Cleome pungens 44.
 spinosa 44.
 viscosa 44.
 Clerodendron aculeatum 93,
 182.
 fragrans 93.
 Clidemia hirta 80.
 Clinopodium Brownei 95.
 capitatum 95.
 Clitoria Plumieri 52.
 ternata 52.
 virginiana 52.
 Clusia flava 76.
 Clusia Cascarilla 57, 307.
 Eluteria 307.
 Coccoloba uvifera 34.
 Coccolobis uvifera 237, 242.
 Coccothrinax jucunda 237,
 242.
 COCHLOSPERMACEÆ 76.
 Cochlospermum hibiscoides
 76.
 Cocos nucifera 30.
 Coix lachryma-Jobi 24.
Colubrina Colubrina
 69.
 ferruginosa 69.
 reclinata 69.
 COMBRETACEÆ 78.
 Commelina agraria 31.
 Cayennensis 31.

Commelina elegans 31.
 nudiflora 31.
 pallida 31.
 virginica 31.
 COMMELINACEÆ 31.
 Comocladia ilicifolia 68.
 COMPOSITÆ 104.
 Conch Key, Fla. 193, 205.
 Condalia pedunculata 333.
 Conocarpus erectus 78, 237,
 242, 428.
 erectus arboreus 79.
 erectus argenteus
 79.
 erectus procumbens 79.
 erectus sericeus 79.
 procumbens 79.
 sericea 79.
 CONVOLVULACEÆ 84.
 Convolvulus acuminatus 87.
 Batatas 85.
 breviflorus 86.
 hederaceus 88.
 jamaicensis 88.
 Nil 87.
 obcordatus 89.
 pentanthus 88.
 Pes-caprae 86.
 purpureus 87.
 quinquefolius 86.
 ruber 86.
 sagittifer 86.
 setifer 86.
 Tuba 87.
 umbellatus 86.
 ventricosus 87.
 Conyza ambigua 106.
 arborescens 104.
 camphorata 107.
 odorata 107.
 Corchorus hirsutus 70.
 siliquosus 70.
Cordia appendiculata
 338.
 bahamensis 310.
 brevispica hypo-
 malaca 338.
 cylindristachya 88.
 gerascanthoides 89.
 globosa 89.
 pulchra 338.
 Sebestena 89, 237, 242.
 ulmifolia 89.
 Coreopsis leucantha 108.
 Cosmos caudatus 109.
 Cottrell Key, Fla. 193.
 Cotula viscosa 265.
 Coutarea acamptoclada 344.
 Cracca cinerea 50.
 Greenmanii 50.
 Crassina multiflora 106.
 CRASSULACEÆ 45.

- Crawfish Keys, Fla. 193.
Crepidaria cordellata 359.
 myrtifolia 355.
 subcarinata 359.
Crotalaria anagyroides 50.
 incana 50.
 pumila 50.
 pumila obcordata 50.
 retusa 49.
 verrucosa 50.
Croton astroites 57.
 bahamensis 308.
 balsamifer 57.
 betulinus 57.
 Cascarilla 307.
 Cascarilla 57, 152, 306.
 Cascarilla linearis 57.
 Cascarilla linearis 307.
 chamaedryfolius 57.
 ciliato-glandulosus 57.
 discolor 57, 152.
 Eluteria 152, 307.
 Fergusonii 307.
 flavens 58.
 focculosus 152.
 Gaumeri 418.
 glandulosepalus 419.
 globosa 310.
 Hjalmarsonii 153.
 humilis 153.
 linearis 153.
 linearis 57.
 lobatus 58, 153.
 lucidus 58, 154.
 malvaviscifolius 419.
 maritimus 58.
 ovalifolius 58.
 rosmarinifolius 154.
 trinitatis 57.
 CRUCIFERÆ 43.
Crusea violacea 263.
 CUBANTHUS 371.
 Brittonii 372.
 linearifolius 372.
Cucumis Anguria 103.
 Melo 103.
 CUCURBITACEÆ 103.
Cupania americana 69.
Cuscuta americana 88.
Cyathula prostrata 36.
 CYCADACEÆ 23.
Cynosurus aegyptius 28.
 indicus 28.
 CYPERACEÆ 28, 113.
Cyperus sp. 120.
 acicularis 28.
 acicularis 123.
 brizaeus 121.
 brunneus 28, 121, 238.
 242, 429.
 brunneus 121, 122.
Cyperus densiflorus 28.
 densiflorus 122.
 elegans 119.
 ferax 122.
 filiformis 28, 123.
 laevigatus 29.
 laevigatus 114.
 ligularis 29, 120.
 Michauxianus 123.
 mucronatus 29.
 ochraceus 29, 118, 247.
 Otonis 29, 121.
 planifolius 122.
 purpurascens 122.
 rotundus 29.
 speciosus 123.
 surinamensis 29.
 surinamensis 118.
 virens 118.
 viscosus 29.
 viscosus 119.
Cyrtopodium Andersonii 32.
Cytisus Cajan 53.
Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum 28.
Dalea delicata 331.
 vernicea 331.
Dalechampia Schottii 255.
 Schottii trifoliata 255.
Datura Metel 97.
 Stramonium 97.
Daucus Carota 81.
Davallia aculeata 18.
 DENDROCOUSINSIA 374.
 fasciculata 375.
 spicata 374.
Dendrophylax Fawcetti 32.
Desmanthus depressus 46.
 Desmodium *Conzattii* 331.
 incanum 51.
 pinetorum 332.
 Scorpiurus 51.
 tortuosum 51.
Diadenaria articulata 361.
 involuta 364.
 Pavonis 366.
Dianthera assurgens 100.
 obtusifolia 100.
 Rugeliana 100.
Diapedium assurgens 100, 242.
Dichondra repens 84.
Dichromena ciliata 30.
 colorata 29, 117.
 leucocephala 29, 117.
 nervosa 20, 116, 117.
 pubera 116.
 pubera 30, 117.
Dichromena radicans 30, 117.
Dicliptera assurgens 100.
Dimorphostachys Schaffneri 24.
Diodia rigida 102.
 teres 102.
Distichlis maritima 242.
Distreptus spicatus 104.
Dodonaea angustifolia 69.
 viscosa 69.
Dolicholus minimus 53.
 phaseoloides 53.
 reticulatus 53.
Dolichos Lablab 53.
 luteola 53.
 minimus 53.
 obtusifolius 52.
 regularis 52.
 repens 53.
Dondia carinata 297.
 insularis 298.
 linearis 35.
 linearis 238, 242, 297.
 Wilsonii 297.
Dorstenia Contrayerva Hous-toniana 33.
 DOTHIDIACEÆ 16.
Drejera virgata 262.
Dryopteris cicutaria 18.
 parasitica 17.
 patens 18.
 scolopendrioides 17.
Drypetes sp. 151.
 diversifolia 151.
 glaucia 57.
 keyensis 151.
 lateriflora 152.
Duranta Plumieri 93, 180.
 repens 93, 180.
 DYSODIA *oaxacana* 273.
 East Key, Fla. 225.
Echinodorus cordifolius 24.
 rostratus 24.
Echites Andrewsii 83.
 neriandra 83.
 repens 83.
 rosea 83.
 umbellata 83.
Eclipta alba 106.
 procumbens 106.
 vesta 106.
Egletes Pringlei 265.
 viscosa 265.
Ehretia tehucana 339.
Elaeodendron xylocarpum 68.
Elephantopus scaber 105.
 spicatus 104.
 tomentosus 105.
Eleusine indica 28.
Emilia sonchifolia 110.
Encelia adenophora 270.

- Epidendrum Cebolleta* 32.
Eragrostis bahiensis 28.
 ciliaris 28.
 plumosa 28.
Erechtites hieracifolia 109.
Erigeron camphoratus 107.
 canadensis 107.
 pacayensis 266.
Erinus procumbens 261.
Erithalis angustifolia 101.
 fruticosa 101, 169, 242.
 fruticosa odorifera 101.
 odorifera 169.
 odorifera 101.
Ernodea littoralis 102, 242.
Erythrina Corallodendron 52.
Esenbeckia pentaphylla 55.
Eugenia baruensis 80.
 Jambos 80.
 monticola 80.
EUMECANTHUS 412.
 adiantoides 413.
 ariensis 413.
 Armourii 413.
 astroites 413.
 Barnesii 413.
 Benthamianus 413.
 bifurcatus 413.
 boerhaavifolius 413.
 bracteatus 413.
 callicolus 414.
 chiapensis 414.
 cofradanus 414.
 colimae 414.
 delicatulus 414.
 digitatus 414.
 dioscoreoides 414.
 discolor 414.
 Francoanus 414.
 gramineus 413.
 guadalajaranus 414.
 Hoffmanni 414.
 humayensis 414.
 latericolor 414.
 mexicanus 414.
 microappendiculatus 414.
 monanthus 414.
 multisetus 414.
 muscolus 414.
 ocymoides 414.
 pedunculatus 415.
 physalifolius 415.
 pubescens 415.
 segoviensis 415.
 sinaloensis 415.
 subreniforme 415.
 subpeltatus 415.
 subsinuatus 415.
 tenerus 415.
Eumecanthus triphyllus 415.
 umbrosus 415.
 violaceus 415.
 xalapensis 415.
 xbacensis 413.
 zierioides 415.
Eupatorium canescens 106
 crassirameum 345.
 conyzoides 105.
 faeniculaceum 105.
 guadalupense 105.
 hebebotrya 105.
 ivæfolium 105.
 Klattii 105.
 paniculatum 105.
 repandum 105.
 scandens 106.
 sinuatum 106.
 villosum 106.
Euphorbia acuta 407
 adenoptera 238, 242.
 adenoptera 388, 391.
 adiantoides 413.
 adinophylla 416.
 amoena 392.
 ammatotricha 408.
 anacampteroideus 358.
 anceps 384.
 Andersonii 63.
 Andromedae 408.
 Andromedae 63.
 Anthonyi 409.
 anychioides 408.
 apocynoides 416.
 arenicola 408.
 ariensis 413.
 Armourii 64.
 Armourii 413.
 articulata 63.
 articulata 410.
 astroites 413.
 astroites heterappendiculata 413.
 astyla 408.
 Balbisti 408.
 bartolomaei 408.
 bermudiana 65.
 Berteriana 158.
 bifurcata 413.
 Blodgettii 66, 158.
 Blodgettii 303.
 boerhaavifolia 413.
 Bracei 159.
 bracteata 362.
 Brandegeeii 408.
 brasiliensis 64, 159.
 brasiliensis 302.
 Brittonii 159.
 bryophylla 408.
 buxifolia 60, 160, 238, 242, 301.
 buxifolia flexuosa 60.
Euphorbia buxifolia flexuosa 161.
 buxifolia ramosissima 61.
 callicola 414.
 callitrichoides 386.
 calyculata 305.
 canaliculata 355.
 capitata 402.
 capitellata 408.
 carinata 355.
 carmenensis 408.
 cassythoides 161.
 cassythoides 306.
 cayensis 161.
 centunculoideus 408.
 cestrifolia 305.
 chalicophila 408.
 chamaecaula 408.
 chiapensis 414.
 clarionensis 409.
 cofradiana 414.
 colimae 414.
 collettioides 416.
 comonduana 416.
 conjuncta 408.
 consanguinea 408.
 cordellata 359.
 cotinifolia 416.
 cozumelensis 402.
 cozumelensis 61.
 cozumelensis pilosulca 62.
 cozumelensis pilosulca 402.
 crassinodis 62.
 crassinodis 408.
 cubensis 306.
 cumbrae 408.
 cuspidata 408.
 delicatula 414.
 densiflora 391.
 Deppiana 409.
 digitata 414.
 dioica 384.
 dioica indivisa 387.
 dioscoreoides 414.
 discolor 402, 414.
 dorsiventralis 409.
 Dussii 306.
 elastica 305.
 flexuosa 161.
 floribunda 409.
 florida 409.
 Francoana 414.
 fruticosa 409.
 Friderichthalii 416.
 fulva 305.
 Garberi 242.
 Garkeana 409.
 Gaumeri 416.
 gemella 402.
 glaberrima 409.

- Euphorbia glabrata* 60.
globulifera 402.
gracillima 409.
graminea 413.
graminea subsinuata 415.
Greenii 409.
grisea 409.
guadalajarana 414.
Gudoti 306.
Gundlachii 388.
gymnadenia 409.
gymnoclada 417.
gymnonotum 305.
havanensis 162, 242.
Helenae 305.
heterophylla 64, 162, 242.
heterophylla 304.
heterophylla cyathophora 64.
heterophylla graminifolia 64.
heterophylla graminifolia 162.
hirsuta 396.
hirta 402.
hirtula 409.
humayensis 414.
hypericifolia 64, 163.
hypericifolia hirsuta 396.
hyssopifolia 397.
inaequalis 386.
inaequilatera 66.
incerta 409.
interaxillaris 409.
intermixta 409.
involuta 410.
Jonesii 410.
Karwinskyi 65.
Karwinskyi 402, 407.
lactea 163, 306.
lasiocarpa 397.
Latazi 305.
latericolor 414.
laurifolia 306.
lecheoides 163.
leucophylla 410.
ligustrina 416.
liliputiana 410.
Lindeniana 388.
linearis 63, 410.
lineata 410.
littoralis 60.
longeramosa 410.
magdaleneae 410.
Mayana 64.
mayana 416.
melanadenia 410.
Mendezii 410.
mesembrianthemifolia 60.
microappendiculata 414.
- Euphorbia minutula* 410.
monantha 414.
multinodis 410.
multiseta 414.
muscicola 414.
myrtillifolia 410.
myrtifolia 355.
Nelsonii 416.
nodiflora 402.
nudiflora 416.
nutans 396.
oaxacana 416.
obliterata 164.
obliterata 402.
occidentalis 410.
ocellata 410.
ocymoides 384, 414.
ophthalmica 402.
parasitica 357.
paucipila 410.
pedunculosa 415.
peganoides 416.
Peplus 67.
pergamena 67.
pergamena 388.
petiolaris 64.
petiolaris 416.
petrina 411.
physalifolia 415.
picachensis 411.
pileoides 62.
pileoides 411.
pilulifera 61, 164.
pilulifera 402.
pilulifera discolor 61.
pilulifera procumbens 61.
plicata 417.
podadenia 411.
polycarpa 411.
polycarpa hirtella 412.
polycarpa vestita 410.
Pondii 411.
portoricensis 394.
portoricensis albescens 408.
portulana 411.
procumbens 402.
prostrata 66, 164.
prostrata 303.
pseudoserpyllifolia 411.
puberula 411.
punicea 164.
punicea 305.
purissima 411.
pycnanthemum 411.
radicans 411.
radioloides 411.
Rafinesquei 396.
ramosa 411.
Rattanii 411.
rubida 396.
rubrosperma 411.
- Euphorbia Rusbyi* 411.
saccharata 416.
salina 60.
scabrella 415.
Schlechtendalii 416.
scopulorum 411.
Scotana 417.
segoviensis 415.
Seleri 411.
serpens radicans 411.
serpyllifolia 388.
sinaloensis 415.
Sinclairiana 306.
stipitata 65.
subpeltata 415.
subreniforme 415.
tenera 415.
tetradenia 414.
thymifolia 412.
tithymaloides 68, 300, 355.
tithymaloides padifolia 358.
tomentella 410.
tomentulosa 412.
Torralbasii 412.
trachysperma 412.
trichotoma 67, 164, 242.
trichotoma 304.
trichotoma maclei 67.
tricolor 417.
triphylla 415.
troyana 305.
Turpini 412.
umbellulata 412.
umbrosa 415.
vaginulata 165.
velleriflora 412.
velligera 412.
velutina 410.
verticillata 402.
vestita 412.
villosior 412.
villosula 412.
violacea 415.
Watsoni 412.
xalapensis 415.
Xanti 417.
xbacensis 413.
zierioides 415.
- EUPHORBIACEÆ 57, 149.
 EUPHORBIEÆ 299.
 EUPHORBIOIDENDRON 305.
calyculatum 305.
cestrifolium 305.
cubensis 306.
Dussii 306.
fulvum 305.
Gudoti 306.
gymnonotum 305.
Helenae 305.

Euphorbiadendron

- Lataxi** 305.
laurifolium 306.
linearifolium 373.
puniceum 305.
Shaferi 373.
Sinclairianum 306.
troyanum 305.
Eustachys petraea 242.
petraea 28.
Eustoma exaltatum 82.
silenifolium 82.
Excoecaria Sagræi 157.
Exogonium arenarium 86.
Exostema caribæum 165.
Fagara emarginata 55.
Ficus jakiscana 256.
longipes 33.
subrotundifolia 329.
Fimbristylis ferruginea 115.
spadicea 29, 115.
spadicea 115.
stans 115.
Flaveria linearis 109, 242, 429.
repanda 109.
Flemingia strobilifera 53.
Florestina Liebmannii 272.
Fœniculum Fœniculum 81.
vulgare 81.
Fort Jefferson, Fla. 229.
Fumaria densiflora 42.
Galactia glabella 52.
mollis 52.
regularis 52.
spiciformis 242.
volubilis 52.
Galega Caribaea 50.
cinerea 50.
Galipea pentaphylla 55.
Galium hispidulum 174.
Garden Key, Fla. 229.
Geaster limbatus 16.
Geiseleria chamaedryfolia 57.
Genipa clusiæfolia 166.
GENTIANACEÆ 82.
Gentiana exaltata 82.
GESNERIACEÆ 99.
Gesneria tomentosa 99.
Ghinia curassavica 174.
verbenacea 174.
Glechoma hederacea 93.
Gliricidia maculata 50.
Glycine phaseoloides 53.
reticulata 53.
Gnaphalium brachyphyllum 267.
GOLDMANIA 270.
Goldmania sarmen-tosa 271.

- Gomphrena brasiliæna* 37.
vermicularis 39.
Gonolobus maritimus 84.
Gonzalea spicata 101.
GOODENIACEÆ 104.
Gossypium barbadense 74.
religiosum 238, 242.
Gouania Conzattii 257.
GRAMINEÆ 24.
Gratiola Monniera 98.
Guatteria Gaumeri 251.
Guazuma Guazuma 76.
ulmifolia 76.
Guettarda elliptica 168.
Krugii 168.
scabra 168.
Guilandina Bonducella 49.
Gutierrezia Alamani 345.
GUTTIFERÆ 76.
Gymnanthes lucida 157.
Gymnogramme calomelanos 19.
Gymnolomia decurrens 268.
guatemalensis 347.
microcephala guatemalensis 347.
patens guatemalensis 347.
platylepis 268.
scaberrima 268.
Habenaria monorrhiza 31.
Haematoxylon campechianum 48.
Halenia Conzattii 335.
Hamelia patens 101, 167.
Hebanthe Hookeriana 330.
Hechtia macrophylla 247.
Schottii 248.
Hedyotis americana 101.
Hedysarum hamatum 51.
Scorpiurus 51.
strobiliferum 53.
supinum 51.
tortuosum 51.
volubile 52.
Heleocharis capitata 29, 116.
Helicteres baruensis 76.
jamaicensis 76.
Heliotropium curassavicum 89, 238, 242.
indicum 90.
Nashii 309.
ocimifolia 173.
parviflorum 90.
Henrya costata 100.
Herpestis auriculata 262.
chamaedryoides 98, 261.
decumbens 262.
Monniera 98.
Hexadenia macrocarpa 368.
Hibiscus esculentus 74.

- Hibiscus Malvaviscus* 73.
Rosa-sinensis 74.
spinifex 73.
tiliaceus 74.
tubiflorus 74.
Hippomane Mancinella 157.
Hospital Key, Fla. 227.
Hura crepitans 158.
Hydrocotyle yucatanensis 81.
Hymenocallis caribæa 31.
238, 242.
Hyptis capitata 95.
pectinata 96.
suaveolens 96.
Ibatia muricata 84.
Ichnanthus pallens 26.
Indigofera Anil 50.
Ipomoea acetosaefolia 85.
acuminata 87.
antillana 84.
arenaria 85, 86.
Batatas 85.
biloba 86.
Bona-nox 85.
breviflora 86.
carnea 85.
carnosa 85.
cathartica 87.
ciliolata 85.
coccinea 84.
Conzattii 335.
Conzattii 259.
cymosa 84, 85.
dasysperma 336.
dimorphophylla 336.
dissecta 85.
fastigiata 85.
grandiflora 87.
hederacea 87.
mollicoma 86.
Nil 87.
oaxacana 336.
Pes-capræ 86, 238, 242.
præcana 337.
purpurea 87.
quinquefolia 86.
ruber 86.
setifera 86.
sidaefolia 84.
sinuata 84.
stenocolpa 85.
Stendeli 86.
tentaculifera 258.
triloba 87.
Tuba 87.
umbellata 86.
ventricosa 87.
Iresine celosioides 39.
inaguensis 149.
keyensis 148.

- Iresine lanceolata* 39.
 paniculata 39.
Ischnia verbenacea 174.
Isocarpa blepharolepis 347.
Isotoma longiflora 104.
Iva imbricata 238, 242.

Jacaratia mexicana 256.
Jacobinia virgata 262.
Jacquemontia pentantha 88.
 violacea 88.
Jacquinia armillaris 82.
 keyensis 238, 242.
Jambosa Jambos 80.
Jatropha Curcas 59, 156.
 Gaumeri 256.
 gossypifolia 59, 157.
 moluca 58.
 portoricensis 59.
 stimulosa 59.
 urens stimulosa 59.
Juncellus levigatus 114.
Jungia Pringlei 286.
Juniperus bermudiana 23.
Jussieua acuminata 81.
 angustifolia 81.
 hirta 81.
 linifolia 81.
 micrantha 81.
 nubica 81.
 octovalvis 81.
 parviflora 81.
 peruviana 81.
 salicifolia 81.
 suffruticosa 81.
Justicia assurgens 100.
 furcata **terminalis** 262.
 periplocæfolia 100.

Kallstroemia maxima 54, 299.
Keerlia linearifolia 345.
 Key C, Fla. 195.
Kokera paniculata 35.
Krameria Ishamii 48.

 LABIATÆ 93.
Lactuca intybacea 110.
Laelia domingensis 32.
Laeliopsis domingensis 32.
Laguncularia racemosa 238, 242.
Landersia pervaga 103.
Lantana aculeata 90.
 bahamensis 174.
 balsamifera 175.
 Camara 91, 175.
 demutata 175.
 horrida 91.
 involucrata 91, 175, 242.
 macropodioides 339.

Lantana odorata 91.
 odorata 176.
 ovatifolia 176.
 purpurea 339.
Lasiocroton macrophyllus 156.
Lastrea molle 17.
Laugeria densiflora 169.
 LAURACEÆ 42.
Laurentia cubensis 109.
Laurus Persea 42.
 LEGUMINOSÆ 45.
Lentinus nicaraguensis 17.
Leonotis nepetæfolia 93.
Leonurus sibiricus 94.
Lepidium apetalum 43.
Leptilon canadense 107.
 LEPTOPUS 412.
Leptopus Hartwegii 413.
Leucæna glauca 45.
Liabum adenotrichum 349.
 caducifolium 274.
Limnanthemum Humboldtianum 82.
Lindernia dianthera 98, 261.
Lippia albicaulis 340.
 geminata 91.
 Kellermanii 341.
 nodiflora 92, 177.
 purpurea 339.
 reptans 177.
 stœchadifolia 178.
Lithophila muscoides 38, 147.
 vermicularis 147, 242.
 vermiculata 39.
Lithospermum Conzattii 339.
Lobelia Berlandieri 104.
 Cliffortiana 104.
 longiflora 104.
 M. tagon 104.
 Plumieri 104.
 regalis 264.
 Loggerhead Key, Fla. 235.
 Long Key, Fla. 193, 225.
Loranthus auriculatus 249.
Luffa cylindrica 103.
 LYCOPERDACEÆ 16.
Lygistum spicatum 101.

Macroscopus obovata 257.
Malachra alceaefolia 73.
 capitata 72.
 capitata alceaefolia 73.
 rotundifolia 73.
Malocchia gladiata 53.
 MALPIGHIACEÆ 56.
Malva Coromandeliana 71.
 rotundifolia 71.
 spicata 71.
 MALVACEÆ 70.

Malvastrum Coromandelianum 71.
 spicatum 71.
 tricuspidatum 71.
Malvaviscus arboreus 73.
 concinus 73.
Conzattii 333.
Jordan-Mottii 73.
Malvaviscus 73.
 Man Key, Fla. 197.
Manihot Aipi 157.
 Manihot 59, 157.
Mariscus brizæus 121.
 brunneus 121.
 ligularis 120.
 planifolius 122.
 purpurascens 122.
 rufus 120.
 Marquesas Group, Fla. 205-223.
Maximiliana hibiscoides 76.
Maytenus phyllanthoides 242.
Mecardonia procumbens 262.
Medicago lupulina 50.
Meibomia pinetorum 332.
 Scorpiurus 51.
 supina 51.
 tortuosa 51.
 triflora pilosa 51.
 Melampodium Kunthianum 267.
villicaule 345.
Melanthera deltoidea 108.
 hastata 108.
 nivea 242.
 nivea 108.
Melastoma hirta 80.
 prasinum 80.
 MELASTOMATACEÆ 80.
Melia Azedarach 56.
 MELIACEÆ 56.
Meliola caymanensis 15.
Melochia frutescens 75.
 nodiflora 75.
 pyramidata 75.
 tomentosa 75.
Melothria pervaga 103.
 MENISPERMACEÆ 42.
Mercurialis annua 58, 155.
Mesosphærum capitatum 95.
 pectinatum 96.
 suaveolens 96.
Metastelma bahamense 242.
 Schlechtendalii 84.
Miconia prasina 80.
Microcarpaea americana 261.
Micromeria Brownei 95.
 MICROTHYRIACEÆ 15.
 Middle Key, Fla. 193, 225.
Mikania cordifolia 106.
 ranunculifolia 106.

- Mikania scandens* 106.
Millsaughia antigonoides 250.
Mimosa Ceratonia 45.
 Farnesiana 45.
 glauca 45.
 pudica 45.
 Xanti 332.
Mirabilis Jalapa 40.
Mirasolia scaberrima 268.
Moghania strobilifera 53.
 straminea 37.
Mogiphanes brasiliensis 37.
Molluga Cerviana 41.
Momordica Charantia 103.
Monanthochloe littoralis 242.
Monnina dianthera 98.
 Dianthera 262.
 Monnina 98.
 procumbens 261.
MORACEÆ 33.
Morinda Royce 102, 173, 262.
 yucatanensis 262.
Moringa pterygosperma 44.
MORINGACEÆ 44.
Morisonia americana 44.
 Mule Key, Fla. 193.
 Mullet Key, Fla. 193.
MYRSINACEÆ 82.
Myrstiphyllum hori-
zontalis 102.
 ligustrifolium 172.
 undatum 102.
MYRTACEÆ 80.
Myrtus Chytraculia 80.
 monticola 80.

Nashia 176.
 inaguensis 177.
Nauenbergia trinervata 109.
Neottia orchoides 32.
Nepeta Glechoma 93.
 pectinata 96.
Nephrodium cicutarium 18.
 mollis 17.
 parasiticum 17.
 patens 18.
 scolopendrioides 17.
Nephrolepis acuta 18.
 exaltata 18.
Nerium Oleander 83.
Nicotiana Tabacum 97.
Notoptera Gaumeri 269.
NYCTAGINACEÆ 40.

Oaxacania malvæfolia 264.
Ocimum micranthum 96.
 sanctum 96.
Oenothera hirta 81.
 octovalvis 81.
OLACACEÆ 34.
Omphelandria linearibracteata 59.

ONAGRACEÆ 81.
Oncidium Cebolleta 32.
Oplismenus compositus 26.
 hirtellus 26.
Opuntia Dillenii 239, 242.
 Toona 431.
 Tuna 78.
ORCHIDACEÆ 31.
Orchis monorrhiza 31.
Oreodoxa regia 239, 242.
Otopappus verbesinoides 270.
Ovieta aculeata 93.
 fragrans 183.
OXALIDACEÆ 54.
Oxalis Berlandieri 54.
 bipunctata 54.
 Martiana 54.

Pachira fastuosa 75.
Pajaros Cay 424.
Palma argentea 30.
PALMACEÆ 30.
Pancratium caribæum 31.
Panicum barbinode 24.
 colonum 24.
 compactum 24.
 Dactylon 26.
 divaricatum 25.
 divaricatum latifolium 25.
 glaucum 26.
 hirtellum 26.
 insulare 25.
 latifolium 25.
 maximum 25, 242.
 pallens 26.
 proliferum 25.
 prostratum 25.
 sanguinale 25.
 utowanaeum 25.
 verticillatum parviflorum 26.
PAPAVACEÆ 42.
Parthenium fruticosum 106.
 Hysterophorus 106.
Parosela delicata 331.
 vernica 331.
Paspalum ciliatifolium 24.
 distichum 242.
 fimbriatum 24.
paniculatum minor 24.
 Schaffneri 24.
PASSIFLORACEÆ 77.
Passiflora ciliata 78.
 foetida 78.
 lineariloba 78.
 minima 77, 242.
 platyneura 334.
 suberosa 78.
Paullinia fuscescens glabrescens 68.

Pavonia spinifex 73.
 Typhalaea 73.
PECCANA 415.
Pectis cubensis 109.
 Lessingii 242.
 taxifolia 274.
Pedilanthus anacampseroides 358.
 angustifolius 359.
 angustifolius 361.
 aphyllus 367.
 articulatus 361.
 bahamensis 359.
 bracteatus 362.
 calcaratus 367.
 canaliculatus 355.
 carinata 355.
 cordatus 359.
 cymbiferus 368.
 Deamii 356.
 Fendleri 360.
 Finkii 370.
 Ghiesbreghtianus 371.
 Greggii 263.
 Grisebachii 361.
 gritensis 360.
 Houletii 371.
 involutus 364.
 Itzaeus 370.
 Jamaicensis 356.
 linearifolius 372.
 macradenius 366.
 macrocarpus 368.
 myrsifolius 355.
 myrtifolius 355.
 nodiflorus 68, 367.
 Oerstedii 367.
 Olsson-Sefferi 263.
 padifolius 358.
 Palmeri 364.
 parasiticus 357.
 Pavonis 366.
 peritropoides 369.
 Pringlei 357.
 ramosissimus 357.
 retusus 355.
 rubescens 364.
 Smallii 358.
 spectabilis 362.
 subcarinatus 359.
 tithymaloides 68, 165.
 tithymaloides angustifolius 359.
 tomentellus 365.
Peperomia crassiuscula 33.
Pera bumeliaefolia 156.
Perez Island 423.
Persea americana 42.
 gratissima 42.
 Persea 42.
Perymeniopsis perfoliata 268.

- Perymenium Gold-**
manii 269.
grande strigillosum 348.
strigillosum 348.
Petitia domingensis 181.
Poeppigii 93, 181.
Petiveria alliacea 41.
Pfaffia Hookeriana
 330.
Pharbitis acuminata 87.
cathartica 87, 242.
hederacea 87.
hispida 87.
Nil 87.
purpurea 87.
triloba 88.
Phaseolus lunatus 54.
pauciflorus 242.
polyanthus 253.
semierectus 53.
Phialanthus myrtilloides
 170.
Philoxerus brasiliensis 37.
musoides 38.
vermicularis 431.
Phlomis nepetaefolia 93.
Phoradendron flavesces
 250.
mucronatum 250.
quadrangulare 250.
Robinsonii 329.
vernicosum 250.
Phyllachora graminis 16.
Phyllanthus angustifolius
 149.
bahamensis 150.
carolinensis 57.
distichus 150.
epiphyllanthus 150.
falcatus 150.
Niruri 57, 150.
nutans 254.
radicans 151.
saxicola 151.
Physalis angulata 96.
pubescens 96.
PHYTOLACACEÆ 41.
Phytolacca mexicana 41.
Nova-Hispania 41.
Picris echioides 350.
Pilea grandis 33.
microphylla 33.
muscosa 33.
PIPERACEÆ 32.
Piper hirsutum 32.
medium 32.
umbellatum 32.
Pithecoctenium Aubletii 99.
Pithecolobium guadalupense
 239, 242.
oblongum 45.
Unguis-cati 45.
PLANTAGINACEÆ 101.
Plantago lanceolata 101.
major 101.
Pluchea camporata 107.
odorata 107.
petiolata 107.
Plumbago scandens 82.
PLUMBAGINACEÆ 82.
Plumiera alba 82.
obtusa 82.
Poa ciliaris 28.
Podopterus mexicanus 34.
Poinciana pulcherrima 49.
regia 48.
Poinsettia heterophylla 304.
punicea 305.
Polanisia icosandra 44.
POLYGALACEÆ 56.
Polygala angustifolia 56.
paniculata 56.
POLYGONACEÆ 34.
Polygonum portoricense 34.
uviferum 34.
POLYPODIACEÆ 17.
Polypodium achilleae-folium
 21.
aureum 21.
cicutarium 18.
exaltatum 18.
lycopodioides 21.
mollis 17.
parasiticum 17.
pectinatum 21.
phyllitidis 21.
piloselloides 21.
scolopendroides 17.
reptans 22.
tetragonum 22.
thysanolepis 22.
vacciniifolium 22.
POLYPORACEÆ 16.
Polyporus similis 17.
Polystictus albocervinus 17.
sanguineus 17.
Poria vineta 16.
Porophyllum Mills-
paughii 109.
PORTULACACEÆ 42.
Portulaca gagatosper-
ma 299.
oleracea 42, 242, 298,
 429.
phaeosperma 298.
pilosa 42.
Portulacastrum 41.
Pouzolzia Pringlei 249.
Priva echinata 179.
lappulacea 92, 179.
Pseudocarpidium 181.
avicennioides 182.
ilicifolium 182.
Wrightii 182.
Psidium Guajava 80.
Psittacanthus auriculatus
 249.
Psychotria bahamensis 172.
horizontalis 102.
ligustrifolia 172.
pubescens 172.
undata 102, 173, 312
Pteris aquilina 20.
aquilina caudata 20.
caudata 20.
longifolia 20.
Quamoclit coccinea 84.
Rachicallis americana 101.
maritima 165.
rupestris 101, 165.
Randia aculeata 101, 166.
Sagraeana 102.
xalapensis 101.
RANUNCULACEÆ 42.
Raphanus Raphanistrum 44.
RHAMNACEÆ 69.
Rhamnus ellipticus 69.
Rhizophora Mangle 78, 239,
 242.
RHIZOPHORACEÆ 78.
Rhoeo discolor 31.
Rhynchosia minima 53.
phaseoloides 53.
reticulata 53.
Rhynchospora stellata 29.
Rhytidophyllum tomentosum
 99.
Rhytiglossa assurgens 100.
Ricinus communis 58, 156.
Rivina humilis 41.
humilis laevis 242.
humilis laevis 41.
laevis 41.
Robinsonella cordata 333.
Rondeletia arborescens 101.
ROSACEÆ 45.
Round Island, Fla. 205, 221.
RUBIACEÆ 101, 165.
Ruellia Blechnum 100.
Palmeri 343.
paniculata 100.
tuberosa 100.
Russelia junccea 98.
RUTACEÆ 55.
Sagenia cicutaria 18.
Sagittaria lancifolia 23.
Salicornia ambigua 240,
 242.
fruticosa 35.
Salmea Gaumeri 269.
petrioides 108.
Salsola linearis 35, 297.
Salvia caymanensis
 94.
flaccidifolia 341.

- Salvia micrantha* 95.
occidentalis 94.
serotina 94, 240, 242.
serotina sagittaeifolia 95.
tenella 95.
tiliaefolia cinerascens 342.
 Sand Key, Fla. 227.
Sanvitaliopsis Liebmannii 345.
 SAPINDACEÆ 68.
Sapindus Saponaria inæqualis 68.
spinosa 55.
 SAPOTACEÆ 82.
Satureia Brownei 95.
Savia bahamensis 149.
Scævola Lobelia 104, 431.
Plumieri 240, 242.
Plumieri 104.
Schistocarpa platyphylla 274.
 SCHIZACEÆ 22.
Schoenus coloratus 29, 117.
latifolius 30, 124.
pubescens 116.
Schoepfia didyma 34.
Schomburgkia Thomsoniana 32.
Scirpus capitatus 29, 116.
ferrugineus 115.
spadiceus 29, 115.
Scleria communis 30.
communis 124.
pratensis 30.
pterota 124.
Sclerocarpus multifidus 346.
Oreutii 346.
uniserialis papposus 346.
Scolosanthus bahamensis 171.
crucifer 102.
Sagraeanus 102.
Scoparia dulcis 98.
 SCROPHULARIACEÆ 97.
Scutellaria aurea 261.
aurea Conzattii 261.
oaxacana 342.
Securinega acidothamnus 149.
Sedum Millsaughii 378.
Tritell 379.
Selaginella cuspidata 17.
 SELAGINELLACEÆ 17.
Senecio adenolepis 281.
alvarensis 349.
Brittonii 323.
carinatus 323.
Senecio chicharrensis 285.
coahuilensis 275.
Conzattii 278.
Cooperi 284.
copeyensis 285.
ctenophyllus 275.
cyclophyllus 276.
cubensis 324.
decorus 279.
durangensis 275.
erriophyllus 282.
Ervendbergii 275.
Ghiesbreghtii pauciflorus 281.
Ghiesbreghtii uspantanensis 286.
Gilgii 282.
helodes 280.
heterodontus 277.
hieracifolius 109.
hirsuticaulis 280.
jacalensis 279.
Landlassi 283.
lanicaulis 283.
leonensis 276.
leucolepis 324.
megaphyllus 284.
mohinorensis 277.
multivenius oliganthus 284.
Oreutii 350.
pachylepis 325.
pachypodus 325.
platypus 278.
potosinus 277.
reglensis 283.
rhacophilus 280.
rivalis 326.
Rosei 276.
santarosae 281.
serraquitchensis 286.
Shaferi 326.
trichotomus 326.
uspantanensis 286.
Sesbania sericea 240, 242.
Serjania lucida 68.
polyphylla 68.
Sesuvium Portulacastrum 41, 240, 243, 426.
Setaria glauca 26.
Seymeria integrifolia 342.
Shaferi 327.
platyphylla 327.
Sida acuminata 72.
acuta 71.
Balbisiana 71.
carpinifolia 71, 240, 243.
carpinifolia acuta 71.
carpinifolia antil-lana 71.
Sida carpinifolia Bal-bisiana 71.
carpinifolia brevicuspidata 71.
carpinifolia spiraeifolia 72.
ciliaris 72.
cordifolia 72.
crispa 70.
diffusa 243.
divergens 71.
glomerata 72.
jamaicensis 71.
maculata 72.
permollis 70.
rhombifolia 72.
spinosa 72.
spiraeifolia 72.
stipulata 71.
supina 72.
urens 72.
sp. 71.
Silphium trilobatum 108.
 SIMARUBACEÆ 55.
Siphonoglossa sessilis 100.
Smilax havanensis 243.
mollis 249.
 SOLANACEÆ 96, 183.
Solanum aculeatissimum 96.
amazonium 96.
bahamense 96, 243.
callicarpaefolium 96.
didymacanthum 313.
didymacanthum 183.
inclusum 97.
nigrum nodiflorum 97.
nodiflorum 97.
persicaefolium 97.
persicaefolium angustifolium 97.
racemosum 97.
Seaforthianum 97.
torvum 97.
verbascifolium 97.
Solidago sempervirens 107.
Sonchus asper 110.
oleraceus 110, 240, 243.
oleraceus asper 110.
Sorghum vulgare 24.
Sorosporium Borrichiae 16.
Spermacece aspera 173.
laevis 103.
tenuor 103, 174.
verticillata 103.
verticillata 102, 103.
Sphaeria graminis 16.
 SPHAEROIDIACEÆ 16.
Spilanthes Beccabunga 108.
Spiranthes orchioides 32.
orchioides 32.
Sporobolus domingensis 27.

- Sporobolus indicus* 27.
purpurascens 243.
virginicus 27, 243, 426.
Stachys arvensis 94.
arvensis bermudiana 94.
Stachytarpheta indica 92.
jamaicensis 92.
purpurea 258.
Stenolobium brachycarpum 52.
Stenotaphrum americanum 27.
dimidiatum 27.
STERCULIACEÆ 75.
Stigmatophyllon diversifolium 56.
emarginatum 56.
Sagraeanum 56.
Strumpfia maritima 102, 171.
Stylosanthes hamata 51.
procumbens 51.
Suaeda linearis 35.
Suriana maritima 55, 243, 426.
Synedrella nodiflora 108.
Syntherisma fimbriatum 243.
sanguinalis 25.

Tabebuia leucoxydon 99.
Tabernaemontana citrifolia 83.
Tagetes jaliscensis 349.
Tamarindus indica 46.
Tecoma leucoxydon 99.
stans 99.
Telanthera floridana 37.
Tephrosia cinerea 50.
Terminalia Catappa 78.
Tetramerium hispidum 100.
Tetrapteris mexicana 56.
Teucrium inflatum 93.
Theobroma Guazuma 76.
Thevetia Thevetia 83.
Thrinax argentea 30.
keyensis 240.
Thunbergia alata 99.
fragrans 99.
Thymus Brownei 95.
TILIACEÆ 69.
Tillandsia Balbisiana 248.
brachycaulos 248.
flexuosa 30.
polystachya 30.
recurvata 30.
setacea 248.
utriculata 31.
vestita 30.
Tithonia platylepis 268.
scaberrima 268.
Tithymaloides laurocerasi folio 358.

Tithymaloides myrtifolius Curassavicus 355.
Tithymalus calyculatus 305.
trichotomus 304.
Tobinia emarginata 55.
Tortugas Group, Fla. 225.
Torulinium confertum 122.
ferax 122.
filiforme 123.
Michauxianum 123.
Tournefortia gnaphalodes 89, 243, 428.
Tradescantella floridana 249.
Tradescantia angustifolia 329.
discolor 31.
floridana 249.
Tragia urticaefolia 58.
volubilis 58.
yucatanensis 420.
Trametes venustus 16.
Tribulus terrestris 240.
alacranensis 54.
alacranensis 428.
cistoides 55, 243.
maximus 54.
Tridax procumbens 109.
Tristicha hypnoides 251.
Triumfetta semitriloba 69.
Trixis Pringlei 286.
Tubiflora squamosa 99.
Tupa Martagon 104.
TURNERACEÆ 76.
Turnera scabra 77.
triglandulosa 77.
ulmifolia 76.
Typha angustifolia domingensis 23.
domingensis 23.

Ucacou(a) nodiflora 108.
UMBELLIFERÆ 81.
Uniola paniculata 243.
UREDINACEÆ 16.
Uredo cupulata 16.
Urena lobata 73.
sinuata 73.
Urera sinuata 33.
Urtica elata 33.
elata 33.
grandifolia 33.
urens 33.
URTICACEÆ 33.
USTILAGINACEÆ 16.
Utowana Cay 425.

Valerianoides fruticosa 178.
jamaicensis 92, 178, 243.
Varronia bahamensis 310.
Brittonii 311.
globosa 310.
lucayana 311.

Ventenatia bracteatus 362.
Verbascum Thapsus 97.
Verbena Curassavica 174.
jamaicensis 92.
nodiflora 92.
squamosa 99.
VERBENACEÆ 90, 174.
Verbesina alata 108.
alba 106.
nodiflora 108.
Vermicularia atricha 16.
Vernonia arborescens 104.
arborescens divaricata 104.
divaricata 104.
punctata 104.
Veronica arvensis 98.
Vigna luteola 53.
repens 53.
Vilfa domingensis 27.
Villarsia Humboldtiana 82.
Vinca rosea 82.
VITACEÆ 69.
Vitex avicennioides 182.
Gaumeri 260.
ilicifolia 182.
pyramidata 261.
Volkameria aculeata 93.
fragrans 93.

Waltheria americana 243.
americana 76.
indica 76.
Wedelia brachycarpa 107.
buphthalmoides 107.
carnosa 108.
lanceolata 108.
reticulata 268.
rugosa 268.
rugosa tenuis 269.
trilobata 108.
Willoughbya cordifolia 106.
Willoughbya ranunculifolia 106.
scandens 106.
Wissadula divergens 71.
mucronulata 71.
Woman Key, Fla. 199.
Woodwardia radicans 19.

Xanthocephalum Alamani 345.
linearifolium 345.

Zamia Allison-Armourii 23.
Zanthoxylum emarginatum 55.
Zexmenia elegans Kellermanii 348.
fasciculata 348.
Zinnia multiflora 106.
ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ 54.

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II. Two new stonecrops from Guatemala,