though the varieties are not so carefully selected as they are in Madeira. There are some fine trees of the Avocada pear (*Persea gratissima*), which bear abundantly. The mango has been introduced into some gardens, but the crop can not be depended upon. The singular-looking papaw-trees (*Carica papaya*) are seen everywhere, male and female, round the cottages (Fig. 87); but the fruit is not much esteemed.

The climate of Bermudas is very genial; the mean annual temperature is 21° C., while that of Madeira, in almost exactly the same latitude, is 18° C. This difference of 3° C. is due, partly to the prevalence at Bermudas of south-west winds blowing directly over the superheated reflux of the equatorial current, and partly to the position of the islands within the region of the banked-down warm water of the Gulf-stream. The temperature of the coldest month (17°·2 C.) is, however, somewhat lower at Bermudas than at Madeira (17°·8 C.), while that of the warmest month is considerably higher (22° to 26° C.). This greater summer-heat, telling upon the flowering and the ripening of the seeds of plants, gives the flora of Bermudas a more tropical character than that of Madeira; and this is undoubtedly increased by the circumstance that while the vegetation of Madeira and the other "Atlantic islands," the Açores and the Canaries, appears to be to a great degree an extension of that of Southern Europe, that of Bermudas, if we except a large number of introduced plants, is in the main derived from the West Indies and the south of North America.

The fauna of Bermudas is singularly poor. There are no wild mammals except the rats and mice which have been imported with foreign produce. Only about half a dozen land-birds breed on the islands, and all of these are common North American species; probably the most abundant and most widely distributed are the American crow (*Corvus Americanus*) and a pretty quaker-colored little ground dove (*Chamœpelia passerina*). Many American birds are annual visitors; we saw dur-