not included in Dr Rein's list, to which we shall have occasion to refer again. Thirdly, the collection made by Mr Moseley, which consisted of about 160 species of flowering plants and ferns, besides a considerable number of algæ and other cryptogams.[1]

We may now briefly examine the literature on the vegetation of the islands which has been published since Michaux's sketch at the beginning of the century. In 1859 Mr J. M. Jones published a little work[2] on the natural history and meteorology of the Bermudas. The botany is perhaps the weakest point; still it contains some interesting notes on certain plants which we have considered worth reproducing. In 1873 the same writer published[3] a fuller account of the plants, wild and cultivated, in the islands. This has the same defects as the original enumeration; but its merits are greater, inasmuch as it was based on a list drawn up by Sir J. H. Lefroy, chiefly from the names of plants furnished him by the authorities at Kew. In the previous year, 1872, Sir J. H. Lefroy had privately printed a list of all the plants known to exist in the islands, including single specimens in his own greenhouse. A copy of this list, lent by Sir J. H. Lefroy, with numerous manuscript emendations and additional information on the habitats of the wild plants, has been of the greatest service to us. Another account of the botany of the Bermudas appeared in 1873,[4] the author being the eminent traveller and scholar, Dr J. J. Rein, and his contribution to the subject has a special value. He resided some time in the islands and made a collection of 128 vascular plants belonging to fifty-six natural orders, besides a considerable number of algæ. The vascular plants were determined by the late Dr Grisebach, the author of the Flora of the British West Indies, and the late Dr W. H. Harvey verified Dr Rein's names of the algæ; therefore they may be regarded as reliable. Indeed, with two or three unimportant exceptions, the species enumerated in his list are the same as we have seen in other collections. Finally, there are Mr Moseley's Notes on the Vegetation of Burmuda.[5] From these various sources, aided by the photographs of the Expedition, and some others kindly forwarded to us by Mr Heyl of Hamilton, Bermuda, we are able to give a fair description of the aspects of the vegetation, and in all probability an almost complete enumeration of the species constituting the present flora of the islands.

The one striking feature in the softly undulating landscape is the ubiquitous cedar, relieved here and there by clusters and isolated individuals of the palmetto. Before discussing the less prominent features of the flora we will examine its composition as a

[1] Just as we were on the point of going to press we received a collection of Bermuda plants made by Mr Oswald A. Reade of the Royal Naval Hospital, Bermuda, and kindly communicated by him for the purposes of this work. It contained a large proportion of the plants in our enumeration, and, besides a few evidently introduced species not included by us, there was one additional indigenous grass, namely, *Spartina juncea*.

[2] The Naturalist in Bermuda: A Sketch of the Geology, Zoology, and Botany of that remarkable Group of Islands, by John Mathew Jones, Esq.

[3] *Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science*, October 1873.

[4] Ueber die Vegetations-Verhältnisse der Bermudas-Inseln, Vortrag gehalten beim Jahresfeste der Senckenb. Naturf.-Gesellsch., 1873. *Bericht der Senckenb. Naturf.-Gesellsch.*, 1873, pp. 131–153. Dr J. J. Rein.

[5] *Journ. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, vol. xiv. pp. 317–321.