

In a flora of 326 species, belonging to 231 genera and 78 orders, there is a probably indigenous element, consisting of 144 species, belonging to 109 genera and 50 orders.¹

A further analysis of this indigenous element yields the following statistics :—

	Orders.	Genera.	Species.
Dictyledons	37	74	85
Monocotyledons	10	23	35
Vascular Cryptogams	3	12	24
	50	109	144

The remarkably large proportion of orders and genera represented by the 145 probably indigenous species is interesting. Similar proportions exist in most of the other islands and islets whose vegetation is dealt with in this work; indeed, a large ordinal and generic diversity is a characteristic of insular floras. A parallel is offered on the eastern side of the Atlantic by the flora of the Azores, where, in a total area of about 700 square miles, only 478 species have been collected, and these represent eighty orders, or an average of six species to an order. The average for all Europe, according to Watson,² is seventy-four species to the order; and for the British Islands, between fourteen and fifteen species. On the other hand, the proportions of orders and genera to species in the flora of North America, especially of Eastern, are widely different, whether we take the Northern or the Southern States. Thus a rough calculation of the flora of the area covered by Gray's Manual gives less than twenty species to an order.

A glance at the general geographical distribution of the species forming the flora of the Bermudas, as set forth in the following table, is sufficient to enable us to point to its origin.

¹ The Bermudan cellular cryptogams are still imperfectly known. Including a few endemic species, the following are the numbers in this work :—

	Species.
Musci	8
Hepaticæ	6
Lichenes	31
Fungi	24
Algæ	132
Total	201

² In Godman's Natural History of the Azores, p. 265.