

thirty-seven indigenous plants appear to be common, or even abundant, and in little present danger of being overrun and extirpated by the introduced element :—

*Cakile æqualis*, *Sida carpinifolia*, *Dodonæa viscosa*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, *Canavalia obtusifolia*, *Leucæna glauca*, *Rhizophora mangle*, *Conocarpus erectus*, *Opuntia*, *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, *Rhachicallis rupestris*, *Chiococca racemosa*, *Borrchia arborescens*, *Scævola lobelia*, *Tournefortia gnaphalodes*, *Ipomœa pes-capræ*, *Avicennia nitida*, *Salicornia ambigua*, *Euphorbia buxifolia*, *Croton maritimus*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Juniperus bermudiana*, *Sisyrinchium bermudiana*, *Sabal blackburniana*, *Typha angustifolia*, *Cladium mariscus*, *Cenchrus tribuloides*, *Spartina juncea*, *Stenotaphrum americanum*, *Sporobolus indicus*, *Sporobolus virginicus*, *Chloris petræa*, *Adiantum bellum*, *Pteris aquilina*, *Pteris heterophylla*, *Acrostichum aureum* and *Osmunda regalis*.

Of the foregoing plants, those characteristic of the different parts of the coast are :—

*Cakile*, *Dodonæa*, *Canavalia*, *Rhizophora*, *Conocarpus*, *Sesuvium*, *Rhachicallis*, *Chiococca*, *Borrchia*, *Scævola*, *Tournefortia*, *Ipomœa*, *Avicennia*, *Salicornia*, *Euphorbia*, *Croton*, and several of the grasses, of which *Cenchrus tribuloides* is the commonest, acting as the principal sand-binding plant on the dunes.

Among the commoner plants of the marshes or bays are *Rhus*, *Myrica*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Cladium*, *Pteris aquilina*, *Acrostichum aureum*, and *Osmunda regalis*.

#### INTRODUCED PLANTS PROMINENT IN THE PRESENT VEGETATION OF THE ISLANDS.

In the first rank of this category comes *Lantana camara* and *Lantana involucrata*, the sage bushes of the islanders. Nearly the whole country where uncultivated is covered with a dense growth of these shrubs, which were originally introduced about a century ago to supply firewood. Such vigour and power of spreading do these shrubs possess, that they threaten the extinction of many of the rare indigenous plants. Mr Oswald A. Reade, writing of the vegetation of an undisturbed part of Boaz Island in a recent communication, states that the sage bush and oleander had penetrated there, and were likely soon to overpower the native shrubs in the struggle for existence. The oleander (South-Sea rose of the islander) indeed is a hardly less formidable enemy to the native vegetation than the sage bushes. It grows with extraordinary rapidity in the moister parts of the islands bordering the marshes, &c., but it is also capable of spreading in dry places, where, however, it forms a dwarf much-branched bush.

Of the less destructive, though hardly less common, introduced plants, are *Argemone mexicana*, *Portulaca oleracea*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Bryophyllum calycinum*, *Fœniculum vulgare*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Cichorium intybus*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Asclepias curassavica*, *Verbascum thapsus*, *Lippia nodiflora*, *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*, *Salvia coccinea*, *Plantago major*, *Plantago lanceolata*, and *Euphorbia* spp.