

Veronica peregrina, Linn.

Veronica peregrina, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 14; Gray, Manual, ed. 5, p. 333; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 295.

BERMUDAS.—Introduced. Collected only by Lefroy.

A very widely spread weed of cultivation, supposed by some writers to be of American origin, though Gray states that it appears like an introduced weed in the Northern States.

BIGNONIACEÆ.

Crescentia cujete, Linn.

Crescentia cujete, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 626; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 445; Desc., Fl. Ant., iv. p. 244.

BERMUDAS.—Introduced. Common in low grounds—*Lane*; *Jones*; *Rein*.

West Indies and Mexico to Brazil, commonly growing in marshy and swampy places.

Rein states that this tree has every appearance of being indigenous, yet he suspects that it was originally introduced.

[*Tecoma pentaphylla*, DC., locally known as "White Cedar," a West Indian arboreal member of this order, is commonly cultivated in the islands.]

VERBENACEÆ.

Phryma leptostachya, Linn.

Phryma leptostachya, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 601; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 310.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous? *Moseley*; *Lefroy*.

General in eastern North America; also in Northern India, China, and Japan.

Lantana camera, Linn.

Lantana camera, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 627; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 495; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 308.

BERMUDAS.—Introduced. Common—*Moseley*; *Jones*.

Generally spread in the warmer parts of America, and now naturalised in many other countries.

Jones states that a few years ago it was only known in a few localities, but is now (1873) fast spreading over the islands. In shaded places it grows luxuriantly, running up among the branches of the cedars to a height of twenty or thirty feet. "Prickly Sage" and "Red Sage" of the islanders. In a communication to Sir J. H. Lefroy, the Hon. J. H. Darrell states that it was introduced into the islands from Madeira, about 1818 or 1819, by Mr Tucker of River's Island.