

is characteristic and distinctive. Most conspicuous, next to the Juniper as a general feature in the vegetation, is probably the Oleander (*Nerium oleander*), which, having been introduced, flourishes everywhere. A large portion of the uncultivated land is covered with a dense growth of another introduced plant, *Lantana camera*, a most troublesome weed.

The most refreshing and beautiful vegetation in Bermuda is that growing in the marshes and caves. The marshes or peat bogs lie in the inland hollows between two ranges of hills, and are covered with a tall luxuriant growth of ferns, especially two species of *Osmunda* (*Osmunda cinnamomea* and *Osmunda regalis*). Some ferns are restricted to particular marshes; one salt marsh fern (*Acrostichum aureum*) grows



FIG. 57.—Chimney of a Cottage which has been buried by a sand-glacier. Elbow Bay.  
(From a Photograph.)

densely to a height of 4 or 5 feet. Together with the ferns grows the Juniper, which thrives in the marshes, and a species of Palm (*Sabal blackburniana*), thus giving a pleasing variety to the foliage.

A very careful collection of the plants of the islands was made during the stay, and this, together with a most valuable series of specimens collected by General Lefroy after prolonged exertions extending over the whole period of his residence in the group, forms the basis of the treatise on the flora of the islands which forms one of the Botanical Reports of the Expedition.<sup>1</sup> It is there shown that the group possesses far more vegetable forms peculiar to itself than had hitherto been suspected. It is probable that the occurrence of North American plants in the islands is connected with the fact that

<sup>1</sup> Bot. Chall. Exp., part i., 1884.