

evergreen in the true sense in which that term is applied in the North, they retain such a proportion of foliage during the winter season, that the leaves they shed are scarcely noticed. The Rubber Tree, although always green, sheds a large portion of its leaves in March, perhaps more noticeable from their size than with other trees; but the new growth either forcing off the natural leaf, or supplying its place before the latter is shed, fills up the gap. Northern trees, which require by nature a period of rest, such as the apple, do not thrive, and degenerate very quickly. I omitted to mention above the Tamarisk (*T. Gallica*) which thrives along the shore, and is a favourite in exposed situations. It is never injured by the salt spray in storms, which quickly tells on other trees, and is used as a wind break largely along the North shore. The False Mangrove (*Aricennia Nitida*) is easily distinguished from the true Mangrove, with which it is much intermixed, by its darker foliage. The two species form the Mangrove swamps, a well known characteristic of the tropics.

I have copious notes on the flowering shrubs and flora generally of Bermuda, which are reserved for a future article.

BIRD NOTES FOR JULY.

Edited by W. T. MACOUN.

The only notes for this month are those sent in by Mr. F. A. Saunders. In "Birds' Nests and Breeding Places" for June, "Yellow-bellied Flycatcher" should read Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. The only additions to the birds recorded this year were the Brown Creeper, July 3rd, and the Field Sparrow, July 4th; seen by Mr. Saunders.

BREEDING NOTES.

Blackburnian Warbler.—Seen July 2nd and 3rd. Breeds commonly back of Low.

Magnolia Warbler, *Parula Warbler*.—July 2nd. Breed commonly back of Low.

Olive-backed Thrush.—July 2nd. Commonest thrush back of Low.

Field Sparrow.—July 4th. Near Kazabazua. Does not usually breed so far north.