

extremely beautiful, the *Arbutus callicarpa*, and other evergreen trees of the family of myrtles. Bindweeds, and an ivy very different from that of Europe (*Hedera canariensis*) entwine the trunks of the laurels; at their feet vegetate a numberless quantity of ferns,* of which three species† alone descend as low as the region of the vines. The soil, covered with mosses and tender grass, is enriched with the flowers of the *Campanula aurea*, the *Chrysanthemum pinnatifidum*, the *Mentha canariensis*, and several bushy species of *Hypericum*.‡ Plantations of wild and grafted chesnut-trees form a broad border round the region of the springs, which is the greenest and most agreeable of the whole.

In the third zone (beginning at nine hundred toises of absolute height), the last groups of *Arbutus*, of *Myrica Faya*, and of that beautiful heath known to the natives by the name of *Texo*, appear. This zone, four hundred toises in breadth, is entirely filled by a vast forest of pines, among which mingles the *Juniperus cedro* of Broussonnet. The leaves of these pines are very long and stiff, and they sprout sometimes by pairs, but oftener by threes in one sheath. Having had no opportunity of examining the fructification, we cannot say whether this species, which has the appearance of the Scotch fir, is really different from the eighteen species of pines with which we are already acquainted in Europe. M. Decandolle is of opinion that the pine of Teneriffe is equally distinct from the *Pinus atlantica* of the neighbouring mountains of Mogador, and from the pine of Aleppo,§ which belongs to the basin of the Mediterranean, and does not appear to have passed the Pillars of Hercules. We met with these last pines on the slope of the Peak, near twelve hundred toises above the level of the

* *Woodwardia radicans*, *Asplenium palmatum*, *A. canariensis*, *A. latifolium*, *Notholæna subcordata*, *Trichomanes canariensis*, *T. speciosum*, and *Davallia canariensis*.

† Two *Acrostichums* and the *Ophyoglossum lusitanicum*.

‡ *Hypericum canariense*, *H. floribundum*, and *H. glandulosum*.

§ *Pinus halepensis*. M. Decandolle observes, that this species, which is not found in Portugal, but grows on the Mediterranean shores of France, Spain, and Italy, in Asia Minor, and in Barbary, would be better named *Pinus mediterranea*. It composes the principal part of the pine-forests of the south-east of France, where Gouan and Gerard have confounded it with the *Pinus sylvestris*. It comprehends the *Pinus halepensis*, Mill., Lamb., and Desfont., and the *Pinus maritima*, Lamb.