these islands. Several of the plants are quite rare, and the greater bulk of the vegetation consists of very few species, most prominent among which are *Phylicanitida* and *Spartina arundinacea*. The latter is a stout reed, which covers large areas, and the former is the only tree, and is oftener shrubby than arboreous in dimensions. The flora of the islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul, which lie in about the same latitude as the Tristan da Cunha group, though separated therefrom by nearly ninety degrees of longitude, is essentially the same as that of Tristan da Cunha; yet nine of the thirty-three species of flowering plants are apparently endemic. *Phylica nitida* constitutes the whole of the woody vegetation of Amsterdam Island, but it is wanting in St. Paul; and *Spartina arundinacea* is exceedingly abundant in both islands. Here, as in Tristan da Cunha, there is no endemic generic element; and all the genera except *Phylica*, which is African, are represented both in New Zealand and temperate South America.

"The vegetation of the remainder of the Southern Islands dealt with, namely, Marion, the Crozets, Kerguelen, and Heard, is a fragment of a flora characteristic of the detached regions, generally, of the coldest southern zone inhabited by flowering plants, with two endemic monotypic genera. These are: *Lyallia*, restricted, as far as known, to Kerguelen Island, and *Pringlea*, the Kerguelen Cabbage, which is found in all the islands. Out of a total of thirty vascular plants, six, or one-fifth, are endemic; seven are American, and not found in New Zealand or any of the neighbouring small islands, though two of them also occur in Amsterdam Island; two are found in New Zealand or the neighbouring islands, but not in South America or any of the islands adjacent thereto; while fifteen are common to the New Zealand and American regions.

"Juan Fernandez and Mas-a-fuera, like St. Helena, possess a large generic endemic element in their flora, associated, however, with a relatively larger number of endemic species of other genera. There are about one hundred species of flowering plants, probably indigenous, and between forty and fifty species of ferns. Seventy species, belonging to forty genera and twenty-six natural orders, are endemic, and they are remarkable for the large proportion of trees and shrubs they include. Thus, deducting the grasses and sedges, of which there are nine species, out of the remaining sixty-one species, forty-six, or more than two-thirds, are shrubby or arboreous. Out of the forty-six genera of flowering plants represented in Juan Fernandez, twenty are so generally diffused as not to be specially characteristic of any particular region; ten are endemic; seven are otherwise restricted to South America, or do not extend farther north than Mexico; five are represented both in the New Zealand and South American regions; two are represented in the New Zealand but not in the South American region; and two have a wide range in the northern hemisphere, extending southward, however, only in America.

"The botanical collections from the Southeastern Moluccas and the Admiralty Islands consist, as far as the flowering plants are concerned, almost entirely of littoral species of very wide distribution, associated with a small number of endemic species of