

Name.	Affinities of the Species, &c.	Distribution of the Genera.
10. <i>Commidendron</i> . . .	Asteroid, near the American genera <i>Chilotrachium</i> and <i>Diplostephium</i> and the Australasian <i>Oleuria</i> .	Endemic.
11. <i>Melanodendron</i> . . .	As the last.	Endemic.
12. <i>Psiadia</i>	A very distinct species.	East Africa and Mascarene Islands.
13. <i>Petrobium</i>	Next to the Chilian <i>Podanthus</i> .	Endemic.
14. <i>Senecio</i>	Two very distinct species, regarded by some botanists as constituting two independent genera.	Generally spread, including South Africa.
15. <i>Triptaris</i>	Allied to South African species.	Africa, almost wholly southern.
16. <i>Lobelia</i>	A distinct species.	Widely dispersed, South Africa inclusive.
17. <i>Wahlenbergia</i>	Allied to African and Juan Fernandez species.	Widely dispersed, with the greatest concentration of species in Africa.
18. <i>Plantago</i>	A very marked species.	Generally spread, including South Africa.
19. <i>Heliotropium</i>	Habit and foliage of a <i>Tournefortia</i> , with floral structure of <i>Heliotropium</i> .	General in warm countries, including South Africa.
20. <i>Melissia</i>	Shrubby, but otherwise nearly related to the American genus <i>Saracha</i> .	Endemic.
21. <i>Acalypha</i>	Allied to Mascarene species.	General in warm countries, including South Africa.
22. <i>Fimbristylis</i>	No special affinities.	Widely spread, including South Africa.
23. <i>Carex</i>	With Mascarene and a Bermudan species.	Widely spread, including South Africa.
24. <i>Agrostis</i>	No marked characteristic.	Widely spread, including South Africa.
25. <i>Eragrostis</i>	A very marked species.	Widely spread in warm countries, including South Africa.
26. <i>Demazeria</i>	Closely allied to the South African <i>Demazeria acutiflora</i> .	Mediterranean region and South Africa.

Out of twenty-six genera, twenty are represented in South Africa, but sixteen of these have also a wider, and mostly a very wide, area of distribution; two are East African and Mascarene; and of the four endemic genera three have their greatest affinity among South American types, and the other one is nearest to the African *Phyllicæ*.

The fact that recent explorations in Eastern Tropical Africa have brought to light several additional species of *Psiadia*, and the presence of many arboreal *Compositæ* in South America and Australia, as well as in South Africa and India, go to prove that this type is not essentially an insular one, though insular conditions seem favourable to its development and survival. Arboreal *Compositæ* are a prominent feature in the present floras of Juan Fernandez, the Sandwich Islands, Canaries, &c.; but in each case they belong to different tribes. Another point for consideration is the means by which these *Compositæ* were conveyed to the island. Their light pappose achenes are admirably adapted for wide dispersal, yet less so to such enormous distances than the seeds and seed-vessels of many other plants. But as we intend restricting these introductory notes on the vegetation of each island or group of islands mainly to the record of facts, we shall not pursue this inquiry farther in this place.