

“*Phylica nitida* grows, under the shelter of the cliffs of Inaccessible Island, to a height of twenty feet, or somewhat more. The trunks are never straight, but usually procumbent and again ascending. The largest that I saw was one foot in diameter. On the upper plateau of Inaccessible Island, some trunks are said by the Germans to be eighteen inches in diameter; but the trees there are never so high as they are below, being beaten down by the gales. The wood of the tree is brittle, and, when exposed, rapidly decays; but it is serviceable when dried carefully with the bark on. The Germans use it even for handles to their axes and other tools.”

Independently of evidently introduced plants, fifty-five species of vascular plants have been collected in the Tristan da Cunha group. Their distribution is exhibited in the following table:—

Tabular View of the Distribution of the Vascular Plants of the Tristan da Cunha Group.

Names.	Distribution in the Group.			General Distribution.
	Tristan da Cunha.	Nightingale.	Inaccessible.	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	×	Uncertain.
<i>Cardamine propinqua</i> . . .	×	Endemic. ?
<i>Pelargonium australe</i> ¹ . . .	×	...	×	Australia; New Zealand.
<i>Phylica nitida</i>	×	×	×	Amsterdam and Mascarene Islands, and Madagascar?
<i>Acæna sanguisorbæ</i>	×	×	×	Amsterdam, Australia, New Zealand, and neighbouring islands.
<i>Hydrocotyle capitata</i> . . .	×	...	×	Endemic.
<i>Apium australe</i>	×	...	×	South temperate zone.
<i>Nertera depressa</i>	×	...	×	South temperate zone, and in America northward through the Andes to Mexico.
<i>Nertera assurgens</i> ¹	×	×	×	Endemic.
<i>Lagenophora commersonii</i> . .	×	Temperate South America.
<i>Chevreulia stolonifera</i> . . .	×	Uruguay; Paraguay; Chili.
<i>Gnaphalium pyramidale</i> . . .	×	...	×	Endemic.
<i>Cotula australis</i>	×	Australia; New Zealand.
<i>Cotula moseleyi</i>	×	...	Endemic.
<i>Convolvulus soldanella</i> ? . .	×	Temperate zones of both hemispheres.
<i>Chenopodium tomentosum</i> . .	×	×	×	Endemic.
<i>Atriplex plebeja</i>	×	Endemic. ?
<i>Rumex frutescens</i>	×	...	×	Endemic.
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> var. <i>rubrum</i> ²	×	×	×	Widely diffused in north temperate and Arctic regions, and in extra- tropical South America.
<i>Juncus tristanianus</i>	×	Endemic.
<i>Scirpus sulcatus</i> ³	×	×	×	Endemic. ?
<i>Scirpus thoursianus</i>	×	×	×	Endemic.

¹ The variety *acugnaticum* may be peculiar to the group.

² The variety *rubrum* is restricted to South America and the Falkland Islands.

³ These *Scirpi* form the greater part of the green carpet of the islands.