consist of equal numbers of phanerogams and cryptogams. In Amsterdam, thirty-three species have been collected, whereof seventeen are cryptogams and sixteen phanerogams; and of fifteen from St Paul, five are cryptogams. Nine of the flowering plants are endemic, whereas not one of the ferns or club-mosses is peculiar to these islands. Out of the nine endemic species, three—*Colobanthus diffusus*, *Plantago stauntoni*, and *Trisetum insulare*, are only known from St Paul Island; four—*Plantago pentasperma*, *Scirpus atropurpureo-vaginatus*, *Agrostis delislei*, and *Agrostis difficilis*, are only recorded from Amsterdam; and two—*Uncinia brevicaulis* and *Poa novaræ*, occur in both islands. The *Scirpus* should perhaps not rank higher than a variety of *Scirpus nodosus*. Of the ten remaining flowering plants, only one, *Ranunculus biternatus*, is American, and not New Zealand, whereas three are New Zealand plants, but not American. Two are generally diffused in the south temperate zone, and one is much more widely distributed. The other two, *Phylica nitida* and *Spartina arundinacea*, which are characteristic plants, the former of Amsterdam only, and the latter of both islands, both occur and predominate in the Tristan da Cunha group; the former likewise inhabits Bourbon and Mauritius, while the latter is apparently restricted to Tristan da Cunha and these islands. Among the ferns are two similarly limited in their distribution, while several are African or Mascarene,[1] and not American. Only two are specially American, and the rest have a wide range.

The vegetation is clearly of composite origin, and the remarks on this point in the preceding account of the flora of Tristan are equally applicable here.

A few introduced plants have more or less established themselves in Amsterdam and St Paul Islands. They are:—*Stellaria media*, *Daucus carota*, *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Sonchus arvensis*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Poa annua*, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, *Panicum sanguinale*, *Holcus lanatus*, and *Holcus mollis*.

*Sonchus oleraceus* had become so common that MacGillivray and Milne thought it might be indigenous.

[1] We suspect the correctness of the record of two or three of these species for reasons given under the species in question in the following catalogue.