

Murtilla, was distinguished by the elegance of its habit. An *Escallonia*, with red flowers, was collected, and leaves of an indeterminable tree without a native name; two species of *Campanula*, one of which Bertero took to be *Campanula gracilis*, Forst. [really *Wahlenbergia berteroi*], and the other a distinct new species. Among the ferns were an arboreous *Lomaria* [*Lomaria procera*] and two or three herbaceous species; an arboreous *Davallia* [*Dicksonia berteroana*]; a *Cyathea*, or neighbouring genus [*Thyrsopteris*]; a genus near *Lycopodium*, and apparently very distinct [*Notarisia lycopodioides*, Colla = *Gottschea berteroana*]; various species of *Polypodium*, among them *Polypodium californicum* [*Polypodium translucens*], *Polypodium pruinaum* [*Alsophila pruinata*], and *Polypodium spectabile* [*Polypodium punctatum*]; a pretty *Aspidium*; *Nothochlæna nivea* [*Nothochlæna chilensis*—scarcely specifically different from *Nothochlæna nivea*]; and three species of *Asplenium*, including *Asplenium magellanicum*.

*Salicornia peruviana* was only found on the north side of the island. The Mosses, Lichens, and Fungi were very numerous, but it was impossible to determine them on the spot. *Phytoxys acidissima*, Molina? [*Cuminia*], a tree six to eight feet high, merits special study, Bertero says, and may be a different genus. Bertero then speaks of the species of *Rhetinodendron*, *Robinsonia*, and *Dendroseris*, of which he collected five or six species; but as the particulars are given further on under the genus, they may be omitted here.

Among exotic plants that had become thoroughly naturalised and so abundant as to have all the appearance of being indigenous, Bertero mentions *Melissa officinalis*, *Apium petroselinum*, several species of *Medicago*, *Avena sativa*, *Chenopodium anthelminthicum*, and *Physalis peruviana*, which furnished excellent fruit. The peach tree was so abundant that one could hardly form an idea of the quantity of fruit collected; and the fruit was generally good, notwithstanding the half-wild state of the trees. *Cestrum parqui* was frequent near dwelling-houses. Many other fruits were abundant; and *Fragaria chilensis* bore better fruit than in Chili.

Rats were exceedingly numerous, in spite of all that was done to keep them down, and they destroyed much fruit. Goats were present in incalculable numbers, and their flesh was of the most exquisite flavour; a few hogs existed in the valley of La Cueva. Horned cattle were almost extinct; and there were no horses. Domestic pigeons had become wild, and increased to an enormous extent. Very few insects were observed.

Mr Hugh Cuming was an Englishman, who resided for some time at Valparaiso, and afterwards devoted himself to the collection of objects of natural history in Chili, Peru, Panama, and the Philippine Islands, where he made very large collections of dried plants. He appears to have visited the islands, if not in company with Bertero, at least during the stay of the latter, but he did not make by any means so extensive a collection, and was probably there only for a few days. He also went to Masafuera.

The next in succession is Claude Gay, the author of the *Flora Chilena*, who spent a fortnight in Juan Fernandez early in the year of 1832, and collected what plants he could