

corymbosa, *Berberis paniculata*, *Azara fernandeziana*, *Zanthoxylum mayu*, *Colletia spartioides*, *Escallonia callcottia*, *Gunnera insularis*, *Gunnera bracteata*, *Gunnera peltata*, *Myrtus fernandeziana*, *Myrtus selkirkii*, *Eryngium bupleuroides*, *Eryngium sarcophyllum*, *Coprosma triflora*, *Psychotria pyrifolia*, *Erigeron fruticosus*, *Erigeron rupicolus*, *Gnaphalium insulare*, *Gnaphalium fernandezianum*, *Rhetinodendron berteroi*, *Robinsonia evenia*, *Robinsonia gayana*, *Robinsonia gracilis*, *Robinsonia longifolia*, *Robinsonia macrocephala*, *Robinsonia thurifera*, *Dendroseris berteriana*, *Dendroseris macrophylla*, *Dendroseris marginata*, *Dendroseris micrantha*, *Dendroseris mollis*, *Dendroseris neriifolia*, *Dendroseris pinnata*, *Dendroseris* sp.? *Wahlenbergia fernandeziana*, *Wahlenbergia grahamæ*, *Wahlenbergia tuberosa*, *Wahlenbergia berteroi*, *Pernettya rigida*, *Selkirkia berteroi*, *Solanum fernandezianum*, *Nicotiana cordifolia*, *Rhaphithamnus longiflorus*, *Rhaphithamnus serratifolius*, *Cuminia brevidens*, *Cuminia eriantha*, *Cuminia fernandezia*, *Plantago fernandezia*, *Lactoris fernandezia*, *Peperomia fernandeziana*, *Peperomia berteriana*, *Peperomia margaritifera*, *Santalum* sp.? *Loranthus berteroi*, *Urtica masafueræ*, *Urtica glomerulæflora*, *Boehmeria excelsa*, *Ochagavia elegans*, *Juania australis*, *Cladium scirpoideum*, *Uncinia douglasii*, *Carex paleata*, *Stipa fernandeziana*, *Nowodworskyia imberbis*, *Trisetum laxum*, *Pantathera fernandeziana*, *Podophorus bromoides*, and *Chusquea fernandeziana*.

These seventy species belong to forty genera and twenty-six natural orders, and 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. Of trees affording timber for building and joinery, Philippi mentions *Drimys confertifolia*, *Zanthoxylum mayu*, *Myrtus fernandeziana*, *Sophora tetraptera*, and the species of *Cuminia*. *Rhaphithamnus*, one species of *Dendroseris*, *Eryngium bupleuroides*, and *Psychotria pyrifolia* also attain a considerable thickness of trunk, whereas the species of *Gunnera*, of *Robinsonia* and the Palm rarely have trunks more than eight inches through.

The additional possibly indigenous species¹ are:—* *Cardamine chenopodifolia*, * *Stellaria cuspidata*, * *Spergularia rubra*, * *Sophora tetraptera*, * *Fragaria chilensis*, * *Margyricarpus setosus*, *Acæna argentea*, * *Holoragis alata*, *Tetragonia expansa*, *Sanicula liberta*, *Gnaphalium cheiranthifolium*, *Lobelia anceps*, *Lobelia tupa*, *Calystegia tuguriorum*, * *Salicornia peruviana*, * *Dysopsis gayana*, *Parietaria debilis*, * *Libertia formosa*, * *Juncus microcephalus*, * *Juncus acutus*, * *Juncus dombeyanus*, * *Juncus chamissonis*, * *Cyperus reflexus*, *Cyperus vegetus*, *Scirpus nodosus*, *Paspalum distichum*, * *Stipa bicolor*, *Piptochætium bicolor*, * *Chatotropis chilensis*, * *Trisetum variabile*, and *Bromus unioloides*.

The very doubtfully indigenous species are:—*Cardamine flaccida*, *Sagina chilensis*,

¹ Those species preceded by an asterisk (*) have perhaps as strong claims to be considered indigenous as any plant not actually endemic can have.