

namely : in Europe, one species of *Ramondia* in the Pyrenees, and three species of *Ramondia* and *Ilaberlea* in the Balkans ; in Africa, from the Cape to the Cameroons and Zanzibar and Madagascar, twenty species, of which eighteen belong to the endemic genus *Streptocarpus* ; in Australia four species, and in New Zealand one, belonging to the endemic *Rhabdothamnus*. The distribution of the species of *Cyrtandra* is somewhat remarkable, and offers an example of an Old World genus extending to the Sandwich Islands, and there developing numerous forms. Clarke defines 167 species, whereof 151 are endemic, as far as at present known, in a single island or group of small islands as follows :—Penang, 1 ; Sumatra, 21 ; Java, 10 ; Ceram, 1 ; New Guinea, 4 ; Halmahera, 1 ; Ternate, 1 ; Celebes, 3 ; Borneo, 24 ; Philippine Islands, 6 ; Ualan, Caroline Islands, 1 ; New Hebrides, 2 ; Fijis, 20 ; Samoa, 9 ; Tahiti, 11 ; and the Sandwich Islands, 36. Of the last, 16 appear to be confined to Oahu, 4 to Hawaii, and 7 to Kauai.

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The flora of these islands not only contains a large number of species not found elsewhere, but, what is more remarkable, each island of the group has its endemic species of plants ; and Darwin states that this feature is almost as strongly developed in the animal kingdom. Andersson's essay¹ on the vegetation of the Galapagos is the latest, and further accentuates this peculiarity, which was first brought to light in Sir Joseph Hooker's elaboration of the collections made by Darwin, Edmonstone, Macrae, and others. He enumerates 332 species of phanerogamous plants ; but the group has by no means been exhaustively botanised, some of the islands being apparently still virgin ground. Chatham, Charles, Albemarle, and James, are the islands whence Hooker had collections, and Andersson hastily visited these four islands, as well as Indefatigable. Of the whole number of flowering plants hitherto collected, 158 are common to other regions, while 174, or more than half, are peculiar to the islands ; and, excluding evidently introduced species, the proportion of endemic species would be still higher.² Taking the endemic species, only five of them are known to occur in all five of the islands named ; only two in four of the islands ; and only six in three of the islands. Sixteen of the endemic species are found in Chatham and Charles Islands ; three in Chatham and Indefatigable ; seven in Chatham and Albemarle ; four in Chatham and James ; two in Charles and Indefatigable ; four in Charles and Albemarle ; four in Charles and James ; and two in James and Albemarle. The numbers of species hitherto collected in only one island are : Charles, 40 ; James, 27 ; Chatham, 26 ; Albemarle, 21 ; and Indefatigable, 29. Besides these there are three species peculiar to the group, but it is not known in which island or islands they were collected.

¹ Linnæa, xxxi. p. 609 (German translation of the original Swedish).

² This would be about counterbalanced by deducting some of the forms treated as species by Andersson which we should regard as varieties.