

Roscheria melanochaetes, *Verschaffeltia splendida*, and *Stevensonia grandifolia*—five of them distinct monotypic genera. It may be mentioned that the cocoa-nut palm does not exist in a wild state in any of the Mascarene Islands. Shaw (Madagascar and France, 1885, p. 287), says it exists in Madagascar only near the present or former habitations of foreigners.

RODRIGUEZ.

The present flora of this island has been recently investigated by Dr Bayley Balfour, and from his report thereon (Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond., clxviii.) the following particulars were gleaned. Of flowering plants considered as indigenous, there are 175 species, belonging to 119 genera and 57 orders. The monocotyledons number 49 species, a comparatively large proportion. There are 35 endemic species, or one-fifth of the whole, six of them being monocotyledons; 31 species are peculiarly Mascarene; and of the rest 8 are African plants which do not occur in Asia, whilst 14 species are found in Asia, but do not reach Africa. Of the remaining 88, 22 are widely spread in the tropics of the Old World, and 66 are universal tropical weeds. The orders most largely represented in the indigenous flora are: Gramineæ, 21 species; Leguminosæ, 14; Convolvulaceæ, 11; Malvaceæ, 9; Rubiaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ, each 8; Liliaceæ, 6; Compositæ, and Amarantaceæ, 5 each. A large proportion of the Leguminosæ and Convolvulaceæ are very widely diffused littoral plants, and there is no endemic species of either order. Perhaps the most remarkable feature in this insular flora is the extraordinary heteromorphism in the foliage of many of the shrubby and arboreous species in different stages of their growth. The endemic plants are: ¹—

<p style="text-align: center;">RUTACEÆ.</p> <p><i>Zanthoxylum pinnatum.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MELIACEÆ.</p> <p>† <i>Quivisia laciniata.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ANACARDIACEÆ.</p> <p><i>Sclerocarya castanea.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MYRTACEÆ.</p> <p><i>Eugenia balfouri.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">TURNERACEÆ.</p> <p>* <i>Mathurina penduliflora.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUBIACEÆ.</p> <p>† <i>Danaïa corymbosa.</i> <i>Randia heterophylla.</i> † <i>Pyrostria trilocularis.</i> * <i>Scyphochlamys revoluta.</i> <i>Psychotria lanceolata.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">COMPOSITE.</p> <p><i>Psiadia coronopus.</i> ,, <i>rodriguesiana.</i> <i>Abrotanella rhynchocarpa.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">LOBELIACEÆ.</p> <p><i>Lobelia vagans.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">EBENACEÆ.</p> <p><i>Diospyros diversifolia.</i>¹</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ASOLEPIADACEÆ.</p> <p>* <i>Tanulepis sphenophylla.</i> <i>Sarcostemma odontolepis.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ACANTHACEÆ.</p> <p>† <i>Hypoestes rodriguesiana.</i> ,, <i>inconspicua.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">VERBENACEÆ.</p> <p><i>Nesogenes decumbens.</i> <i>Clerodendron laciniatum.</i></p>
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¹ The genera preceded by a * are endemic; and those preceded by a † are peculiarly Mascarene. *Sclerocarya*, *Psiadia*, *Listrostachys*, and *Aloe* are African; *Sarcostemma*, *Hypoestes*, *Ærua*, and *Pandanus* are confined to the Old World, and the rest are generally dispersed in the tropics.