

shall presently show, they by no means equal some insular species and many continental ones. At p. 54 of Part II. the extreme heights that we have found for each species are given, and the maximum is twenty feet; and only three of them attain even this height. It is quite probable, however, that the trees forming the dense woods of former times were considerably larger.

JUAN FERNANDEZ AND MASAFUERA.

Genera.	Number of Species.	Suborder.	Affinities of Genus or Species.	Distribution of Genus.
<i>Rhetinodendron</i> .	1	Senecionidæ	With the Sandwich Island <i>Raillardia</i>	Endemic.
<i>Robinsonia</i> . . .	6	Senecionidæ }		Endemic.
<i>Dendroseris</i> . . .	7	Cichoriacæ	Not closely allied to any genus.	Endemic.

Although these Compositæ are arboreous in habit, they are no more than miniature trees, the extreme height of the tallest of them not exceeding twenty feet, we believe; and the average height of three of the larger species of *Dendroseris* is, or rather was—for some of them are exceedingly rare if not extinct—according to Bertero, ten to fifteen feet. We have treated *Dendroseris* as endemic, but there are imperfect specimens at Kew of what may be a species of this genus from San Ambrosio. In addition to the genera named above, there is a woody endemic species of the widely-spread genus *Erigeron*, closely resembling a Bermudan endemic species. It is remarkable that the Mutisiacæ, which constitute more than a third of the numerous Chilian Compositæ, are not represented in Juan Fernandez, while the only member of this suborder hitherto collected in the Pacific Islands is the Sandwich Island arboreous *Hesperomannia*.

CHATHAM ISLANDS.

Of the six or seven certainly indigenous Compositæ in these islands, three are woody, and two of them trees of considerable size. *Eurybia traversii*, F. Muell., an outlier of a large Australasian genus of Asteroideæ, differing very little structurally from *Aster* itself, to which Mueller has recently reduced it, is a handsome tree, from thirty to thirty-five feet high, with a trunk often four feet in girth, but almost always hollow, a character it has in common with the Australian arboreous *Eurybia argophylla*. *Eurybia traversii* is generally distributed through the woods of the Chatham Islands, though most abundant near the sea. The second arboreous species, *Senecio huntii*, F. Muell., is a tree often attaining a height of twenty-five feet; it is rare in Chatham Island, but common in Pitt Island.