

AFRICA.

Name.	Suborder.	Extreme Height.
<i>Vernonia</i> , various species	Vernoniaceæ	25 feet.
<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>	Inuloideæ	20 "
<i>Brachylaena discolor</i>	"	20 "
<i>Senecio</i> , various species	Senecionideæ	20 "

INDIA.

Name.	Suborder.	Extreme Height.
<i>Vernonia</i> , various species	Vernoniaceæ	20 feet.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Name.	Suborder.	Extreme Height.
<i>Vanillosmopsis arborea</i>	Vernoniaceæ	30 feet.
<i>Vernonia</i> , various species	"	20-40 "
<i>Piptocarpha axillaris</i>	"	30 "
" <i>macropoda</i>	"	70 "
" <i>rotundifolia</i>	"	30 "
<i>Lychmophora</i> , various species	"	" arbores."
<i>Eremanthus incanus</i>	"	40 feet.
<i>Stiftia</i> , various species	Mutisiaceæ	" arbores."
<i>Eupatorium angulicaule</i>	Eupatoriaceæ	18 feet.
<i>Espeletia nerifolia</i>	Helianthoideæ	15 "
<i>Montanoa excelsa</i>	"	40 "
" <i>moritziana</i>	"	30 "

Some particulars respecting continental counterparts of the insular arboreous genera belonging to other orders are given in Part III., p. 23; and a few pages forward is a paragraph on the woody plants of oceanic islands.

LARGE AND ALMOST UBIQUITOUS NATURAL ORDERS ABSENT OR VERY
RARE IN OCEANIC ISLANDS.

In spite of the fact that there is a relatively large ordinal and generic element in Oceanic Floras, it is not surprising that many large and widely spread orders are wholly unrepresented in consequence of the small areas involved; still the total absence, or great rarity, of certain almost ubiquitous orders is remarkable and not easily explained. Thus the Leguminosæ, which in numbers stand next to the Compositæ, and reach the utmost limits of phanerogamic vegetation, both latitudinal and altitudinal, are wanting in a large number of oceanic islands where there is no truly littoral flora. In St Helena, for example, there is not a single certainly indigenous species. It is true, Melliss hazards the assertion respecting *Psoralea pinnata* that "doubtless this plant existed in the island on its discovery," and Roxburgh classes it as indigenous; but Forster, who botanised the island about a quarter of a century before the latter, records only *Psoralea aphylla*, a very distinct species from *Psoralea pinnata*, and remarks that it was probably introduced.