

the Canaries are all widely dispersed species, and the only one recorded from Rodriguez is common in Tropical Asia and Australia.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF SPECIES OF CAREX IN VARIOUS ISLANDS AND  
CONTINENTAL AREAS.

Arctic Regions . . . . .	37	Abyssinia . . . . .	5	Campbell Island . . . . .	2
Greenland . . . . .	40	Kilimanjaro . . . . .	3	Chatham Islands . . . . .	11
Europe . . . . .	163	Cameroons . . . . .	5	Norfolk Island . . . . .	1
Spitzbergen . . . . .	10	South Africa . . . . .	12	Isle of Pines, New Caledonia	1
Iceland . . . . .	32	Levant (Boissier) . . . . .	93	Aneiteum . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	99	Palestine . . . . .	14	Fijis . . . . .	3
Norway . . . . .	102	Arabia . . . . .	2	Samoa . . . . .	1
Government of Vologda . . . . .	34	Persia . . . . .	12	Philippine Islands . . . . .	7
Britain . . . . .	60	Tauro-Caucasus . . . . .	34	Marianne Islands . . . . .	2
France . . . . .	93	India . . . . .	100	Sandwich Islands . . . . .	6
Germany and Switzerland	109	Ceylon . . . . .	16	North America . . . . .	315
Italy . . . . .	96	Amur . . . . .	24	California . . . . .	78
Maritime Alps . . . . .	45	Peking . . . . .	10	British North America . . . . .	150
Pyrenees . . . . .	75	Hong-Kong . . . . .	9	Northern United States . . . . .	151
Spain . . . . .	66	Japan . . . . .	95	Southern United States . . . . .	80
Portugal . . . . .	20	Malayan Archipelago . . . . .	23	West Indies, British . . . . .	2
Bermudas . . . . .	1	Rodriguez . . . . .	1	Cuba . . . . .	2
Azores . . . . .	12	Mauritius . . . . .	5	Mexico and Central America	20
Canaries . . . . .	6	Madagascar . . . . .	6	New Granada to Peru and	
St Helena . . . . .	2	Australia . . . . .	29	Bolivia . . . . .	12
Tristan da Cunha . . . . .	2	Queensland . . . . .	10	Brazil . . . . .	5
Algeria . . . . .	30	Australia, West . . . . .	5	Argentine . . . . .	16
Marocco (Ball) . . . . .	10	Tasmania . . . . .	13	Chili . . . . .	30
Egypt . . . . .	2	New Zealand . . . . .	40	Juan Fernandez . . . . .	1
Oases . . . . .	1	Auckland Islands . . . . .	4	Falklands . . . . .	6

The general dispersion of the genus *Carex*, together with the fact that the insular species are mostly endemic, seem to indicate that it is a very old type. With the exception of the south-eastern groups of Polynesia (the Society and the Marquesas, for example), the Galapagos, and the small islands in the southern part of the Indian Ocean, *Carexes* cover, more or less plentifully, nearly all frigid, temperate, and subtropical areas. The paucity of species in the mountains of the West Indies and in the Andes is remarkable; but what is more singular, several of the common species of the northern hemisphere are found in New Zealand, and nowhere else, so far as we know, in the southern hemisphere. It is noteworthy, too, that some of the insular species are among the larger ones of the genus. *Carex præalta* of St Helena grows six feet high, and is stout in proportion; and *Carex trifida* of New Zealand and the Falklands is a very robust species. The almost equally large genus *Cyperus* is generally diffused in hot countries, and a few species extend into