

continental areas, especially in the southern hemisphere. The following statistics illustrate this point:—

	Genera.		Species.	
	Indigenous.	Endemic.	Indigenous.	Endemic.
Aden	79	1	94	14
Amsterdam Island	12	0	16	4
Arctic Regions	220	1	770	8
Ascension ¹	8	0	8	2
Auckland Island ²	57	0	85	8
Australia ³	1393	425	8800	7550
Australia, West . . . . .	...	100	3136	2680
Azores ⁴	249	0	478	40
Bermudas ⁵	97	0	120	4
Campbell Island	42	0	61	3
Canaries . . . . .	...	15	977	269
Chatham Island	56	1	62	9
Crozets	5	0	5	0
Cuba . . . . .	...	...	2984	929
Falklands	84	0	115	26
Fernando-Noronha	48	0	58	5
Heard Island ⁶	4	0	4	0
Galapagos ⁷	164	7	332	174
Iceland ⁸	175	0	433	0
Japan	1035	48	2743	...
Juan Fernandez	46	10	102	70
Kerguelen	18	1	21	3
Macquarie	13	0	16	0
Madeira . . . . .	...	...	648	103
Marion	7	0	8	0
Mauritius . . . . .	...	...	705	195
New Zealand ⁹	303	28	935	677
Philippine Islands	1002	7	3466	915
Rodriguez	119	3	176	36
St Paul	8	0	10	3
St Helena ¹⁰	44	5	62	38
Sandwich	253	39	512	376
Seychelles	180	7	258	52
Socotra	324	16	600	200
Spitzbergen	54	0	116	0
Tasmania	394	22	1063	267
Trinidad, South	9	0	9	3
Tristan da Cunha	23	0	29	15
West Indies ¹¹ . . . . .	...	...	4401	2155

¹ This number is probably too high, for possibly only two species are indigenous: see remarks, Part II, pp. 31-34.

² *Pleurophyllum*, a genus of Compositæ, is restricted to the Campbell, Auckland, and Macquarie Islands.

³ These numbers are taken from Baron Mueller's Lecture on the Flora of Australia, 1882, and include the vascular cryptogams. He there (p. 11) states that there are 550 genera in Australia, represented by only one species each, and 160 of these genera are monotypic and endemic in Australia.

⁴ The endemic species comprise several segregate or critical ones; and the number of genera is considerably in excess of what it would be on the basis of Hooker and Bentham's Genera Plantarum.

⁵ The endemic species are very closely allied to continental ones.