total endemic genera for the different areas of Tropical America is 622 (p. 190). Adding to this number the genera extending to two or more of the areas, but not beyond Tropical America, the proportion of endemic genera must be even higher than in Australia.

With regard to the proportion of endemic species in oceanic islands compared with continental areas, it will be seen that it is higher in Australia, and doubtless as high in South Africa and in some parts of South America, as well as in Mexico.

## PROPORTION OF MONOTYPIC ENDEMIC GENERA TO THE TOTAL ENDEMIC GENERA IN VARIOUS ISLANDS AND CONTINENTAL AREAS.

The following are the monotypic endemic genera in the remote oceanic islands dealt with in this work: Nesiota, Petrobium, and Mellissia in St Helena; Pringlea in the chain, if we may so term it, of islands, from the Prince Edward group to the Macdonald group; Lyallia in Kerguelen only; and Rhetinodendron, Selkirkia, Lactoris, Ochagavia, Juania, Pantathera, and Podophorus in Juan Fernandez: the total endemic genera being respectively five, two, and ten. For comparison, we extract from Engler (loc. cit., p. 133) some particulars of the proportions in various other parts of the world, intercalating our own; limited, however, to the dicotyledons:—

Marion to Heard Island					Total Endemic Genera.	Monotypic Endemic Genera.	Percentage of Monotypic Endemic Genera.
				- 1			
Japan					48	43	89 ,,
Ceylon					21	18	86 ,,
New Zealand					22	17	77 ,,
Fiji Islands .		v			13	10	77 ,,
Chili					64	44	69 ,,
Madagascar .					91	59	65 ,,
East Australia					151	92	61 ,,
St Helena .					5	3	60 ,,
New Caledonia		*			38	18	47 ,.
Mascarene Islands					34	16	47 ,.
West Australia		٠.			99	45	45 ,,
Sandwich Islands			•1		32	10	31 ,,
Juan Fernandez 1			•		10	3	30 ,,

The percentages of monotypic genera for East Australia and New Caledonia are given by Engler as 65 and 47 respectively, evidently through some clerical error. The five Japanese endemic genera which are not monotypic are all ditypic; while eleven of the New Caledonian and sixteen of the Madagascar endemic genera are also ditypic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Adding the monocotyledons the percentage rises to 70.