

Name.	Distribution of the Order, Genus, or Species.
* <i>Luzula crinita</i> . . . .	Auckland, Campbell, and Macquarie Islands, and closely allied to the Fuegian <i>Luzula alopecurus</i> .
<i>Rostkovia magellanica</i> . . . .	Campbell Island and the Falklands, and Fuegia to the Andes of Quito.
<b>*RESTIACEÆ.</b>	
	This Order is almost confined to Australia and South Africa; very few occur in New Zealand, one in Cochin-China, and one only in South America. The African and Australian genera are mostly distinct.
* <i>Leptocarpus</i> . . . .	Of the nineteen species described, ten are from Australia, one from New Zealand, one from Chili, one from Cochin-China, and seven from South Africa.
<i>Restio</i> . . . .	There are about 100 species of this genus, twenty-two of which are endemic in Australia, and the rest in South Africa.
<i>Hypolaena</i> . . . .	Five species have been found in Australia, one of which extends to New Zealand; the rest (about a dozen) are endemic in South Africa.
<b>CENTROLEPIDIÆ.</b>	
* <i>Gaimardia</i> . . . .	One endemic species each in New Zealand, the Auckland Islands, and Chili.
<b>CYPERACEÆ.</b>	
* <i>Oreobolus</i> . . . .	Two or three closely allied species inhabit Australia, New Zealand, and Chili; and Mann describes one from the Sandwich Islands.
* <i>Oreobolus pumilio</i> . . . .	Tasmania, New Zealand, and Chili.
* <i>Carpha</i> . . . .	Two species, one inhabiting Australia and New Zealand, and the other Fuegia and Chili.
* <i>Schœnus</i> . . . .	The New Zealand <i>Schœnus pauciflorus</i> , and the Chilian <i>Schœnus antarcticus</i> , are very closely related.
* <i>Scirpus nodosus</i> . . . .	Australasia, St Paul Island, South Africa, St Helena, and Extratropical South America.
<i>Scirpus riparius</i> . . . .	Australasia, South Africa, and South America, and very near the widely spread <i>Scirpus setaceus</i> .
<i>Scirpus aucklandicus</i> . . . .	New Zealand, Amsterdam Island, and South America.
<i>Carex trifida</i> . . . .	New Zealand and the adjacent islands, the Falklands, and Fuegia.
* <i>Uncinia</i> . . . .	Australia and New Zealand; through the islands in the southern part of the Indian Ocean to the Tristan da Cunha group, the Falklands, Fuegia, and northward through the Andes to Mexico and the West Indies; and one is found in the Sandwich Islands.
<b>GRAMINEÆ.</b>	Several of the Gramineæ of the Australasian and South American regions are very closely allied, and * <i>Hierochlœa redolens</i> and * <i>Agrostis magellanica</i> ( <i>Agrostis antarctica</i> ) occur in both.

The total number of species in the foregoing table inhabiting both Australasia and South America is forty-eight, and the number of other essentially southern genera represented in the two regions by closely related species is forty-nine. These numbers are small in comparison with the total number of genera and species inhabiting Extratropical Australasia and Extratropical South America; but their significance is more apparent when we reflect that these genera and species are chiefly confined to New Zealand, the contiguous islands, and the mountain flora of Victoria and Tasmania, and that all the species of wider distribution common to the two countries are omitted. Forty-six out of