

Tabular View of all the Vascular Plants at present known from South Trinidad.

Species.	Distribution.
<i>Canavalia gladiata?</i>	Everywhere in the Tropics.
<i>Abatia</i> sp.	The genus restricted to Tropical South America.
<i>Eugenia</i> sp.	A large and widely dispersed genus, abundantly represented in Brazil.
<i>Achyrocline disjuncta</i>	Species endemic. Genus in Africa and America.
<i>Alternanthera paronychioides</i>	Widely dispersed in Tropical America.
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Now general in warm countries.
<i>Cyperus atlanticus</i>	Species endemic. Genus widely spread.
<i>Fimbristylis nesiotis</i>	” ” ” ”
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Littoral, and widely dispersed.
<i>Cyathea copelandi</i>	Species endemic. Genus widely spread.
<i>Asplenium furcatum</i>	Widely diffused in warm countries.
<i>Asplenium compressum</i>	Elsewhere only in St Helena.
<i>Polypodium lepidopteris</i>	Common in Tropical America.

The foregoing fragment of the flora of South Trinidad offers little for comment; but assuming it to be an average sample, it indicates a recent origin in comparison with the flora of St Helena. Out of thirteen species, twelve belong to widely-dispersed genera, and the thirteenth to a genus peculiar to South America. All the genera except this one (*Abatia*) are represented on the opposite coast of Africa. Only one genus (*Asplenium*) is represented by more than one species, and four of the species at least are apparently endemic. The presence of *Asplenium compressum* in the island is the most noteworthy fact that Dr Copeland's visit has brought to light. It is to be hoped that the first opportunity will be taken advantage of to thoroughly investigate the natural history of this island. The goats and hogs left on the occasion of Halley's visit in 1700, when the island was taken possession of in the name of the King of England, seem to have multiplied at first, for, as has already been mentioned, Commodore Amaco Delano reports them as being numerous at the beginning of the present century; but they have since died out, probably in consequence of the failure of food. It may be, too, that before they died out they extirpated some of the native plants.

In 1781 a party of English under Commodore Johnstone attempted a settlement in the island, but after two or three months' sojourn they abandoned it as impracticable. A few years later some Portuguese made a similar attempt and failed.

Since the foregoing was put into print, we have had an opportunity of perusing E. F. Knight's "Cruise of the Falcon," in which the author gives a graphic narrative of a perilous and toilsome exploration of the island of South Trinidad, accompanied by his Italian sailor-cook and an English lad of seventeen. Mr Knight is not a naturalist, but being endowed with uncommon powers of observation, and possessing a facile pen and pencil, we are able to glean some definite information from his sparkling book. He and his companions first landed in a cove in South-West Bay, where they ineffectually attempted