represented eastward of the Tristan da Cunha group, while six extend only in an easterly direction, some of them only as far as Amsterdam and St Paul Islands, others as far as New Zealand and Australia. Two, namely, *Apium australe* and *Nertera depressa*, occur where there is land all round the south temperate zone, and the latter beyond; and the doubtful *Convolvulus* is a widely spread species. Of the twenty-six ferns and lycopods only six are peculiar to the islands; fourteen are African, and sixteen are American; two are all round the south temperate zone, without touching South Africa; and three are restricted to this group, Amsterdam Island, the Mascarenes, and Madagascar. *Blechnum australe* is so near the South American *Blechnum hastatum* in some of its forms as to be indistinguishable, so we can hardly regard this as an African form.

From this partial analysis of the constituents of the flora of Tristan da Cunha, it will be seen that it consists of three or four distinct elements, no one of which sufficiently preponderates to justify the assumption that it is essentially the original flora which has subsequently been enriched by the other elements. It has been suggested that the flora is mainly Fuegian, but the facts before us do not specially support such a view. They indicate rather the former existence of a floral region distinct from the American and Australian, and, if not African, at least more closely allied to that than to any other. Remnants of this flora still exist in St Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Amsterdam Island, and the Mascarene Islands, and in Eastern and Southern Africa. The distribution of *Phylica nitida* and *Spartina arundinacea*, the prevailing plants in Tristan da Cunha, favour this hypothesis; yet there are perhaps equally weighty facts against it. The strongest American affinity, at least to the present flora, is offered by *Empetrum*, which, though abundant in these islands, is not known to occur eastward of them. *Nertera* cannot be regarded as an American type, with an endemic Tristan species, and the other Tristan species ranging all round the south temperate zone; and the remaining species of the genus more numerous in the eastern hemisphere, extending from New Zealand to the Philippine Islands. The presence of *Chevreulia stolonifera* and *Lagenophora commersonii*, both comparatively rare, will hardly establish an American affinity. A majority of the species of the flora of Tristan da Cunha are characteristic of the present general flora of the south temperate zone rather than any particular part of it. But when we have compiled the lists of plants for the islands eastward to Amsterdam, we shall be in a better position for discussing this question. Among introduced plants, more or less established, we have seen specimens of *Cerastium triviale*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Malva sylvestris*, *Gnaphalium luteo-album*, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Anagallis arvensis*, *Rumex acetosella*, *Poa annua*, *Poa pratensis*, *Festuca myurus*, and *Festuca unioloides*. Mr Moseley mentions, too, that the Germans whom they found on Inaccessible Island had introduced two species of clover, which were rapidly spreading.