

Zealand species of *Azorella*, formerly regarded as constituting an independent genus (*Pozoa*), differ in habit rather than structure from the typical *Azorella*. Much more might be said in elucidation of this subject, but we must leave it here. The exploration of the lofty mountains of New Guinea may be expected to throw some light on the former distribution of southern types of vegetation. As an illustration of the southern type extending northward in both hemispheres the genus *Nertera* may be mentioned. In the Tristan da Cunha group, besides an endemic species, the very widely-dispersed *Nertera depressa* occurs. This species is common in New Zealand and some of the neighbouring islands, and South Australia, as well as in America, from Fuegia through the Andes to Mexico, and also in some of the Pacific Islands. In New Zealand there are three other species of the genus, two of which are endemic, and the third "appears to be also a Philippine Island plant." There is one endemic Australian species, and two or three occur in the mountains of Java and other islands of the Indian Archipelago, one of them being closely allied to *Nertera depressa*.

In conclusion, allusion may be made to the affinities of the flora of Marion, the Crozets, Kerguelen and Heard Islands on the one hand, with that of the Tristan da Cunha group and the islands of Amsterdam and St Paul on the other hand. Only two of the flowering plants are common to the northern and southern groups of islands, namely, *Ranunculus biternatus* and *Uncinia compacta*; and the genus *Acæna* is represented by different species in these two latitudinal regions. Altogether, the vegetation of the northern group of islands is of a type characteristic of a warmer climate, comprising American, New Zealand, and African elements, associated with a proportionately large endemic one.