

gum-resin yielded by a small tree which he took to be a *Senecio*. This resin exudes from the branches and trunk, and under the influence of the air it solidifies and becomes brittle; and when thrown into fire it exhales an odour like that of incense. Two kinds were distinguished, called "Resina macho" and "Resina hembra" [literally male and female resin—*Robinsonia thurifera* and *Robinsonia gayana* respectively]. The product of the Macho was called "Resina," and that of the Hembra "Incensa." Bertero was of the opinion that there might be two species confounded, for the leaves of the latter are narrower, the disk-flowers are yellow, and the ray-flowers deep red, and the heads in cymes, while in the former the flower heads are corymbose and wholly yellow. Another small tree of the same genus, called "Resinilla," is a new species [*Robinsonia gracilis*]; this affords no resin. A rather tall tree of the Eupatoriaceæ seemed to him to be totally unknown [*Rhetinodendron berteroi*]; it also furnished a gum-resin having the odour of incense. *Myrtus ugni* of Molina [*Myrtus selkirkii*] was found on the high mountains. *Hippotis triflora* [*Coprosma*], a tree of medium size, was very common; and the tree called Peralillo [*Psychotria pyrifolia*] belongs to the same family. It has a trunk four times larger than that of the *Hippotis*. What was called "Manzano" in the island is a species of tree-nettle [*Bæhmeria excelsa*] growing from ten to twenty feet high. He also found a *Plantago* near *Plantago princeps* [a Sandwich Island species], but different. The Arrayan macho or espinillo [*Rhaphithamnus longiflorus*] is a tree of medium size bearing a fleshy fruit. The Guyacan [*Sophora tetraptera*] differs from the Mayu of Chili in the shape of its leaves; besides, its trunk is of considerable size, while the latter is shrubby. The name *spartioides* was given to an arboreous species of *Colletia* having small and few leaves and white flowers tinged with rose. *Lobelia tupa* was very common; its root is perennial, but the stems are renewed yearly after producing very large flowers of a dazzling red. Another herbaceous species [*Lobelia anceps*], always found growing in clefts of rocks near the sea, was in his opinion new. *Malva umbellata*,<sup>1</sup> and a shrubby *Atriplex*,<sup>2</sup> which he did not see in flower, were only found in Goat Island. A species of *Tillandsia* or of a closely allied genus was met with in the highest mountains, and a *Bromelia* near *Bromelia discolor* was very common on dry exposed rocks, and *Azara "serrata"* was frequent in woods. *Lessonia* [*Eryngium bupleuroides*], a genus of Umbelliferæ near *Astrantia* or *Sanicula*, was a tree eight to ten feet high. A *Berberis* near *Berberis glauca* was known by the name of Michoy, and furnished a very pretty yellow dye. The *Arunda quila*, Molina? [*Chusquea fernandeziana*] was rather common; and the stem of *Gunnera scabra* [*Gunnera glabra* and *Gunnera peltata*] was found as much as ten feet high. The foliage, says Bertero, who confounded two species, is very variable, sometimes peltate, sometimes glabrous, smooth, and even shining. It was called "Panque," and abounded on the banks of streams and in mountain valleys. *Arbutus rigida* [*Pernettya*], known by the name of

<sup>1</sup> *Malva umbellata* (*Sphaeralcea umbellata*) is a very showy Mexican plant, which does not grow in South America; and there are no Malvaceæ from Juan Fernandez in any of the collections seen.

<sup>2</sup> This is not in the Kew set of Bertero's plants.