

*Monocosmia corrigioloides*, *Oxalis laxa*, *Daucus australis*, *Micropsis nana*, *Galinsoga parviflora*, *Centunculus pentandrus*, *Collomia gracilis*, *Solanum tuberosum*, *Solanum furcatum*, *Physalis pubescens*, *Mimulus parviflorus*, *Roubieva multifida*, *Polypogon crinitus*, and *Hordeum nodosum*.

In addition to the plants included in the foregoing list, Mr Moseley collected a number of evidently introduced species, as—*Ranunculus muricatus*, *Silene gallica*, *Stellaria media*, *Malva nicænsis*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Geranium dissectum?* *Ruta graveolens*, var. *bracteosa*, *Medicago denticulata*, *Lythrum grafferi?* *Bidens chilensis*, *Hypochæris glabra*, *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Plantago major*, *Rumex acetosella*, *Avena hirsuta*, *Poa annua*, *Briza minor*, *Festuca bromoides*, and *Festuca myurus*.

Amongst the seventy species classed as endemic are about half a dozen so near Chilian species that they might with equal propriety be regarded as races of the same species; these include apparently some of Philippi's species, such as *Gnaphalium insulare* and *Gnaphalium fernandezianum*, of which there are, however, no authentically named specimens at Kew. Making a slight deduction on this account, and adding about fifteen of the non-endemic wild species, concerning which there can be little doubt that they are indigenous, the number of indigenous flowering plants in Juan Fernandez and Masafuera would amount to about seventy-five.

Table showing the General Distribution of the Genera of Phanerogamic Plants of which there are Indigenous Species in Juan Fernandez or Masafuera.

Name.	Distribution.	Name.	Distribution.
1. <i>Drimys</i> . . .	Mexico to Brazil and Chili; New Zealand, Australia, New Caledonia, and mountains of Borneo.	11. <i>Eryngium</i> . .	Especially numerous in America from the southern United States to Chili; and generally dispersed in temperate and subtropical regions, except South Africa.
2. <i>Berberis</i> . . .	Temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere, including one species in Abyssinia, and in America, especially Western, from Oregon to Tierra del Fuego; but not represented in the Australasian region.	12. <i>Coprosma</i> . .	Most numerous in New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands; fewer in Oceania and Australia.
3. <i>Cardamine</i> . .	Temperate regions generally.	13. <i>Psychotria</i> . .	A very large genus, generally dispersed in the tropics; the greatest concentration of species in America.
4. <i>Azara</i> . . . .	Chili.	14. <i>Erigeron</i> . . .	Widely dispersed.
5. <i>Zanthoxylum</i> .	Nearly all tropical and subtropical regions.	15. <i>Rhetinodendron</i>	Endemic.
6. <i>Colletia</i> . . .	South America.	16. <i>Robinsonia</i> . .	Endemic.
7. <i>Sophora</i> . . .	Widely diffused in temperate and tropical regions.	17. <i>Dendroseris</i> . .	Endemic.
8. <i>Escallonia</i> . .	Andine and extratropical South America.	18. <i>Lobelia</i> . . .	Generally diffused.
9. <i>Gunnera</i> . . .	Mexico to Patagonia; South Africa, Abyssinia, Java, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Sandwich Islands.	19. <i>Wahlenbergia</i> .	Widely dispersed; species most numerous in Africa; few in South America; several similar species in St Helena.
10. <i>Myrtus</i> . . .	Widely dispersed; the species most numerous in South America.	20. <i>Pernettya</i> . .	Mexico to Fuegia, and one or two species in New Zealand and Tasmania.
		21. <i>Selkirkia</i> . . .	Endemic.
		22. <i>Rhaphithamnus</i>	Chili.