

lected on the rocks south of San Ambrosio, also want flowers and fruit: they consist of portions of the branches, about half an inch thick in the dry state, with three or four leaves at the end. We have little doubt that it belongs to the Cichoriaceæ, and it is most likely a congener of the Juan Fernandez plants of this suborder.

Dr Coppinger also collected a young plant of what may be the same or a closely allied species. It is barely six inches high, with leaves about two inches long.

BORAGINEÆ.

Heliotropium stylosum, Philippi.

Heliotropium stylosum, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1870, p. 500.

SAN AMBROSIO.—Endemic—*Simpson*.

Described as a very much branched shrub with crowded linear leaves and crowded flowers; but Philippi was unable to determine whether it was a true *Heliotropium* or *Heliophytum*. He compares it with *Heliophytum pycnophyllum*, Philippi, and *Heliophytum floridum*, DC., Chilian species, with which it agrees in habit, differing in floral characters.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Atriplex ? foliolosum, Philippi.

Atriplex ? foliolosum, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1870, p. 500.

SAN AMBROSIO.—Endemic—*Simpson*.

A glabrous shrubby species, having crowded, minute, sessile leaves, all bearing gemmæ of two to three leaves in their axils. Flowers and fruit unknown.

URTICACEÆ.

Parietaria feliciana, Philippi.

Parietaria feliciana, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1870, p. 501.

SAN FELIX.—Endemic. *Simpson*.

Described apparently as an annual, five inches high, with roundish leaves and hermaphrodite tetrandrous flowers, solitary in a three-leaved involucre. Nothing is said about its affinities.