

stemmed, pinnate-leaved species, which recall the Uanassu (*Attalea speciosa*) of the Amazon, but which I had hitherto rarely met with in the Malayan Islands." In like manner, he found the number and variety of butterflies, spiders, and lizards—to say nothing of the elegant and gorgeously coloured birds—greater than in any other part of the Archipelago. He specially mentions (ii. p. 199), that he had taken about thirty species of butterflies in one day, being more than he had ever captured in the same time since leaving the prolific banks of the Amazon. In another place (ii. p. 184) he says:—"The forests of Kei produce magnificent timber, tall, straight, and durable, of various qualities, some of which are said to be superior to the best Indian teak." Again (p. 189):—"In the forests of Kei arboreal Liliaceæ and Pandanaceæ abound and give a character to the vegetation in the more exposed rocky places. Flowers were scarce, and there were not many orchids, but I noticed the fine white butterfly orchis, *Phalænopsis grandiflora*, or a species closely allied to it. Tall, clean trunks, many of them buttressed, and immense trees of the fig family, with aerial roots stretching out and interlacing and matted together for fifty or a hundred feet above the ground, were the characteristic features; and there was an absence of thorny shrubs and prickly rattans, which would have made these wilds very pleasant to roam in, had it not been for the sharp honeycombed rocks already alluded to. In damp places a fine undergrowth of broad-leaved herbaceous plants was found, about which swarmed little green lizards."

Wallace spent the greater part of his time at Dobbo, in the small island of Wamma, and describing (p. 208) his first visit to Wokan, "an island forming part of the mainland," he says:—"I did not, however, expect in this excursion to see any decided difference in the forest or its productions, and was therefore agreeably surprised. The beach was overhung with the drooping branches of large trees, loaded with Orchideæ, ferns, and other epiphytal plants. In the forest there was more variety, some parts being dry and with trees of a lower growth, while in others there were some of the most beautiful palms I had ever seen, with a perfectly straight smooth slender stem, a hundred feet high, and a crown of handsome drooping leaves. But the greatest novelty and the most striking feature to my eyes were the tree-ferns, which, after seven years spent in the tropics, I now saw in perfection for the first time. All I had hitherto met with were slender species, not more than twelve feet high, and they gave not the least idea of the supreme beauty of trees bearing their elegant heads of fronds more than thirty feet in the air, like those which were plentifully scattered about this forest."

Respecting the physical geography Wallace says (p. 287):—"The whole of Aru is low, but by no means so flat as it has been represented, or as it appears from the sea. Most of it is dry, rocky ground, with a somewhat undulating surface, rising here and there into abrupt hillocks, or cut into steep and narrow ravines. Except the patches of swamp, which are found at the mouths of most of the small rivers, there is no absolutely level ground, although the greatest elevation is probably not more than two hundred feet. The