

Name.	Malayan Archipelago.	Australia.	Continental Asia.	Africa.	America.	Name.	Malayan Archipelago.	Australia.	Continental Asia.	Africa.	America.
<i>Agrostophyllum longifolium</i>	×	...	...	...	...	PALMÆ.					
<i>Thelasis triptera</i>	×	...	...	...	...	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Tropidia effusa</i>	...	...	...	...	...	CYPERACEÆ.					
SCITAMINEÆ.						<i>Hypolytrum latifolium</i>	×	×	×	×	...
<i>Clinogyne grandis</i>	×	...	×	...	...	<i>Scleria sumatrensis</i>	×	...	...	...	...
AMARYLLIDÆÆ.						GRAMINEÆ.					
<i>Crinum asiaticum</i>	×	×	×	...	...	<i>Ischæmum muticum</i>	×	×	×	...	...
TACCACEÆ.						<i>Oplismenus compositus</i>	×	×	×	×	×
<i>Tacca pinnatifida</i>	×	×	×	×	...	<i>Centotheca lappacea</i>	×	×	×	×	...
						CYCADEÆ.					
						<i>Cycas circinalis</i>	×	...	×	×	...

Out of a total of sixty-nine species of flowering plants, thirty-five are common to these islands and the South-eastern Moluccas, as a comparison with the table at p. 107 shows. Taking Polynesia as one area, sixty-three of the species extend to two areas; fifty-two to three areas; thirty-four to four areas; twenty-four to five areas; and ten to six areas: thus leaving only six species which are restricted to Polynesia. But, as already observed, the apparently endemic element in the collection does not figure in the table, because the condition of the specimens is such that they cannot be described. Whatever the real proportion of endemic species may prove to be, the fact will remain that a large number of the species are widely diffused plants. One, *Cansjera leptostachya*, was previously only known to inhabit Australia; and there are three, *Limnophila serrata*, *Phaleria blumei*, and *Pipturus argenteus*, only extending to the Malayan Archipelago and Australia. So far as it goes, this fragment of the flora of the Admiralty Islands is more Malayan in character than Polynesian.