

Pharnaceum acidum (Ficoideæ), St Helena, is less woody than several of the South African species of the genus.

Bupleurum (Umbelliferæ), Juan Fernandez, has an analogue in the South European *Bupleurum fruticosum*; and the tropical African genera *Steganotania* and *Heteromorpha* include truly arboreous species, which the Juan Fernandez *Bupleura* are not.

Lobeliaceæ, Sandwich and Society Islands: the endemic genera of this order are represented by equally tall and woody members, belonging to the genera *Centropogon* and *Siphocampylus*, &c., in America.

Echium in the Canaries, *Heliotropium* in St Helena, and *Selkirkia* in Juan Fernandez, belonging to the Boragineæ, are represented in South Africa by many truly shrubby species of *Lobostemon*.

Cuminia (Labiatae), Juan Fernandez: the species of this genus are surpassed in size by the South American *Hyptis membranacea*, which grows thirty to forty feet high, and equalled by *Hyptis arborea* from the same country; and there are many large shrubby and subarboreous Labiatae in Australia and India.

Plantago: the St Helena, Juan Fernandez, and Sandwich Islands species of this genus are unapproached in their character of miniature trees, with an unbranched stem, by any continental species that we have seen; yet some of the South American species are woody. Wawra (Flora, 1874, p. 563) states that the stem of the Sandwich Island *Plantago princeps* is sometimes as much as six feet high.

So far, then, as these insular woody plants are concerned, and the same holds good for the arboreous Compositæ, which constitute so prominent a feature in the vegetation of several oceanic islands, they cannot be regarded as peculiarly insular, though they largely characterise insular floras. Instances of shrubby and arboreous species of orders, or of large genera otherwise herbaceous or shrubby, are not wanting in larger islands and continents. The shrubby Veronicas of New Zealand culminate in *Veronica elliptica*, Forst., which is arboreous in favourable situations, attaining a height of twenty feet; and, what is more remarkable, this species inhabits New Zealand, the Chatham, Auckland, and Campbell Islands, and South Chili, Fuegia, and the Falkland Islands. This, however, is not adduced as a special instance. In Chili there is the shrubby *Oxalis gigantea*, which grows three to six feet high, and there are several shrubby species of *Viola*; but the localities where they grow are probably as insular in their physical conditions, except isolation, as the islands themselves.

INDIGENOUS AND ENDEMIC GENERA AND SPECIES OF FLOWERING PLANTS IN VARIOUS ISLANDS AND CONTINENTAL AREAS.

The vegetation of some of the remote oceanic islands is remarkable for the large number of endemic genera and species it contains, but not more so than that of some