the vegetation of the past, slight as it is, favours the opposite view. Fossil wood has been found in the Crozets and Kerguelen; and specimens brought from the latter island by Sir Joseph Hooker and others were regarded by the late Dr Gœppert as being related to *Araucaria*, and he named them *Araucarites schleinitzii*, and *Araucarites hookeri*.

Juan Fernandez and Masafuera.—This little flora is as remarkable for what it does not contain as for what it does contain. Apart from the Compositæ, mentioned above under St Helena, the flora is essentially Chilian in character, a large proportion of the endemic element being species of genera also represented in Chili; yet the large characteristic Chilian genera of Leguminosæ, Compositæ, Orchideæ, &c., are entirely absent from the islands. The Boragineous genus *Selkirkia* has, however, no great affinity with any Chilian member of the order, and *Lactoris* is altogether an isolated type of a tribe of Piperaceæ.

The South-eastern Moluccas.—So far as we know, the vegetation of these islands contains only a very small endemic element, though larger than that in the Bermudas. Dr Beccari, who has more thoroughly explored the botany of the Arrou Islands than Mr Moseley was able to, describes it as exceedingly poor and wholly Papuan; and he finds evidence of a comparatively recent connection with New Guinea.

The Admiralty Islands.—The fragment of the flora of this group on the extreme western edge of Polynesia, collected by Mr Moseley, shows, as might be expected, that the vegetation is intermediate in character between the Malayan and Polynesian. In Polynesia, as elsewhere, the Compositæ more particularly are perplexing to the botanical geographer, for although they have their greatest affinities in America, as well as the sub-arboreous Lobeliaceæ, so numerous in the Sandwich Islands, yet the bulk of the vegetation seems to have been derived from the Australo-Asiatic region. As suggested before, perhaps the arboreous Compositæ are older than the other constituents of the vegetation. The Australasian genus *Metrosideros* penetrates as far eastward as Pitcairn, where, as in the Sandwich Islands, it forms large woods; and the prominence of such other Australasian or Asiatic genera in the Sandwich Islands as *Pittosporum*, *Alphitonia*, *Cyathodes*, *Scævola*, and *Cyrtandra* is noteworthy. On the other hand, the peculiar Sandwich Island types seem to have had a former wider extension, as is indicated by the Lobeliaceous arboreous genus *Sclerotheca* and a species of *Phyllostegia* in Tahiti.