Name.	Distribution.	Name.	Distribution.
23. Cuminia	Endemic.	38. Cladium	Widely dispersed in tropical and temperate countries; species most numerous in Australia and New Zealand.
24. Plantago	Generally diffused.		
25. Salicornia	Generally diffused in maritime districts.		
26. Lactoris	Endemic.	39. Uncinia	South temperate and cold regions, and through the Andes to Mexico and the West Indies, also Sandwich Islands.
27. Peperomia	Widely dispersed in warm countries, with a great concentration of species in America.		
28. Santalum	Tropical Asia, Australia, and Pacific Islands.	40. Carex	Generally diffused.
		41. Stipa	Widely diffused.
29. Dysopsis	Peru and Chili; monotypic.	42. Piptochætium	The same as *Oryzopsis*, which has a wide range in the northern hemisphere, and recurs in South America.
30. Urtica	Widely diffused.		
31. Boehmeria	Widely dispersed in tropical and temperate regions.		
32. Ochagavia	Endemic (Order wholly American.)	43. Chætotropis	Chili.
33. Libertia	Chili, Australia, and New Zealand.	44. Pantathera	Endemic.
34. Juania	Endemic.	45. Podophorus	Endemic.
35. Juncus	Cosmopolitan.	46. Chusquea	Panama and the West Indies to Chili.
36. Cyperus	Generally dispersed.		
37. Scirpus	Generally dispersed.		

Out of forty-six genera of flowering plants represented in Juan Fernandez, twenty are so generally diffused as not to be specially characteristic of any particular region, north or south, east or west; ten are endemic; seven are otherwise restricted to South America, or do not extend further north than Mexico; five (*Drimys*, *Gunnera*, *Pernettya*, *Libertia*, and *Uncinia*) are represented both in the Australian and South American regions; two (*Coprosma* and *Santalum*) are represented in the Australian but not in the South American region; and two (*Berberis* and *Piptochætium*) have a wide range in the northern hemisphere, extending southward, however, only in America, where the species of the former genus are numerous and diversified.

The Vascular Cryptogams.

Including *Trichomanes dichotoma*, Philippi, and *Pteris semiadnata*, Philippi = *Pteris marattiæfolia*, Hook., there are forty-four species of ferns in Juan Fernandez; but, as stated elsewhere, authentic specimens of these two ferns, direct from Philippi, in the Kew Herbarium, are labelled Valdivia, although with the published descriptions he records them both as natives of Juan Fernandez. The probabilities are that the labels are right and the published record wrong, for there are no specimens of either of them in the Kew Herbarium from the island, but there are some of the latter from Chili. Be this as it may, the fern vegetation of Juan Fernandez is much richer in species than that of St Helena, which comprises twenty-five species. On the other hand, the proportion of endemic species in Juan Fernandez is much smaller than in St Helena, there being at the outside only eight, or less than one fifth of the whole, whereas in St Helena half of the species are endemic. Upwards of thirty of the Juan Fernandez species also inhabit South America, many of them having a much wider range, while only one of the New Zealand species reaches Juan