

the island in 1828, five years before Bertero's visit. Bertero (l. c.) states, however, that it was common in the vicinity of houses; but, like many other plants believed to possess medicinal virtues, it was imported from Chili.

*Nicotiana cordifolia*, Philippi.

*Nicotiana cordifolia*, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1856, p. 646.

MASAFUERA.—Endemic. *Philippi*.

Philippi describes this as a shrubby species allied to *Nicotiana solanifolia*, a Chilean species which we have not seen.

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

*Mimulus parviflorus*, Lindl.

*Mimulus parviflorus*, Lindl., Bot. Reg., t. 874; DC., Prodr., x. p. 371; Gay, Fl. Chil., v. p. 141; Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1856, p. 629.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—Introduced? *Philippi*.

A common Chilean species, included in Philippi's list of Juan Fernandez plants without any remarks.

VERBENACEÆ.

*Rhaphithamnus longiflorus*, Miers.

*Rhaphithamnus longiflorus*, Miers in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xxvii. p. 98.

*Citharexylum venustum*, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1856, p. 646.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—Endemic. Woods in the hills—*Bertero*, 1498, in part; *Mrs Graham*; *Scouler*; *Douglas*; *Moseley*; *Downton*. MASAFUERA.—*Reed*.

Apparently one of the commoner indigenous plants in the island. Mrs Graham notes that it is a large tree; Douglas says "a small shrub," and Philippi describes it as a small tree. It is, or was called "Arrayan macho" or "espinillo."

The genus comprises about half a dozen closely allied species, four of which inhabit the mainland of Chili. The following, of which the flowers are unknown, is most likely only a barren state of *Rhaphithamnus longiflorus*.

*Rhaphithamnus serratifolius*, Miers.

*Rhaphithamnus serratifolius*, Miers in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., xxvii. p. 99.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—Endemic. In the higher mountains—*Bertero*, 1498, in part; *Reed*.