

Taking all the plants, both native and introduced, we have as the proportion of species to each genus,	2·58
To endemic genera alone,	3·94
To genera represented only by endemic species,	1·28
To introduced genera,	1·07
Endemic genera of only one species,	16
Genera of a single endemic species,	49
Introduced genera of one species,	43
Other genera of one species,	45
Percentage of all the endemic species,	68·05
„ „ species of endemic genera,	28·0
„ „ introduced species,	12·46

The grasses were left undetermined by Mann, and are not included in the foregoing figures. About twenty-two species have been recorded, four of which are endemic.

Since the publication of Mann's Enumeration of Hawaiian Plants and the foregoing analysis of it, Dr H. Wawra, who spent four months in the islands during the cruise of the Austrian frigate "Donau," and formed very extensive botanical collections, has made two important contributions to our knowledge of their vegetation, in the Flora for 1872-75, and the *Österreichische Botanische Zeitung* for 1872 and 1873. Judging from a superficial examination, the latter is by far the most complete account of the aspects of the vegetation of the Sandwich Islands in existence; and the former not only contains descriptions of between forty and fifty new species of flowering plants, besides a large number of varieties, but it likewise includes full descriptions of many previously imperfectly known plants. It is singular with this very considerable accession of species there is nothing generically new, for Wawra does not appear to have established critical species. Dr Engler (*Versuch einer Entwicklungsgeschichte der Pflanzenwelt*, ii. pp. 104-145), has fully tabulated the distribution of all the Sandwich Islands vascular plants with reference to their nearest allies; and he finds that 500, or 74·6 per cent. of the 669 species which he regards as indigenous, are endemic. The vascular cryptogams number 140, whereof 57 are endemic, thus leaving 529 flowering plants, 443 of which are endemic.

A further addition has been made to the number of endemic species in the Sandwich Islands flora in Mr C. B. Clarke's monograph of the *Cyrtandree*,¹ a group of plants widely spread in Polynesia, from which we extract the following particulars of the distribution of this tribe and of the genus *Cyrtandra*, the only one represented in this group.

The *Gesneræ* are restricted to America, while the *Cyrtandree* are almost confined to the Old World; the great body of the tribe being situated in South-east Asia, extending from India to Japan and New Guinea; a single genus, *Cyrtandra*, having numerous species scattered through Polynesia to Tahiti and the Sandwich Isles. The *Cyrtandree* may be conceived as nearly continuous over this area, abounding both in variety of forms and number of individuals. External to this area we find only a few small groups,

¹ In De Candolle's *Suites au Prodromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis*, vol. v. par. 1.