

speciosa, *Cerbera odollam*, *Solanum* sp., *Achyranthes* sp., *Broussonetia papyrifera*, and a few common grasses. We also learn from Beechey's narrative that the Ti (*Cordyline* sp.) grew there; and in a view of the interior of the island in the same work, a large fig-tree is represented amidst cocoa-nut palms.

EXAMINATION OF SOME OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF INSULAR FLORAS.

ENDEMIC ARBOREOUS AND SHRUBBY COMPOSITÆ IN OCEANIC ISLANDS.¹

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Genera.	Number of Species.	Sub-order.	Affinities of Genus or Species.	Distribution of Genus.
<i>Tetramolopium</i>	6	Asteroideæ	South extra-tropical American	Endemic.
<i>Lipochata</i> . .	10	Helianthoideæ	Chiefly American	One species in the Galapagos.
<i>Dubautia</i> . .	3	Helianthoideæ	Mexican	Endemic.
<i>Wilkesia</i> . .	1	Helianthoideæ	Mexican	Endemic.
<i>Raillardia</i> . .	11	Senecionideæ	Mexican	Endemic.
<i>Hesperomannia</i>	1	Mutisiaceæ	Brazilian	Endemic.

Few of the woody Compositæ of the Sandwich Islands are really arboreous in habit and stature, the majority being shrubs, some of them of quite small dimensions. *Raillardia arborea*, A. Gr., and *Hesperomannia arborescens*, A. Gr., are, however, really arboreous, having trunks twenty feet high. The latter is remarkable as the only member of the Mutisiaceæ found in Polynesia proper. Mann states in his Catalogue of the Plants of the Sandwich Islands that only one tree was seen, and that on the summit of Lanai, at about 2500 feet elevation; but Wawra has since collected it sparingly on Waianæ in Oahu.

THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

Mr Bentham states (*loc. infr. cit.*, p. 537) that none of the Galapagos Compositæ show any tendency to the arborescent forms observable in the more isolated insular groups; this,

it is the only one with pinnate leaves, and is thus of very different aspect from the Andine species. Besides Cuming's Pitcairn Island specimen, and numerous specimens from the Sandwich Islands, there are in the Kew Herbarium two or three from the Bonin Islands, and one from Maingai (about 157° W. long., and 22° S. lat.), so that it practically ranges across the Pacific. The hawk-like fruit is described as being of a pleasant flavour.

¹ Compiled largely from Mr Bentham's Notes on the Classification, History, and Geographical Distribution of the Compositæ, with particulars of their dimensions from various sources: *Journal of the Linnean Society of London*, xiii. pp. 554-568.