

in the forms of their flowers, such as *Bagnisia* (New Guinea), *Geomitra* (Borneo and Java), *Corsia* (New Guinea), and *Arachnites* (Chili), are apparently local or very local. In conclusion, one or two examples of genera represented by the same species in widely separated areas may be given: *Diphylleia*, a genus of Berberidaceæ, regarded by Dr A. Gray and other botanists as monotypic, inhabits Japan and Virginia and North Carolina. The eastern Asiatic plant has, however, been described as an independent species. *Coleanthus*, a genus of grasses, is another monotype inhabiting widely separated areas, having been found in France, Bohemia, and Norway, and also recently in Sauvies Island, in the mouth of the Oregon river, North-west America. In this instance there is no question of the identity of the species.

DISTINCT CONTINENTAL SPECIES OF VERY RESTRICTED AREAS.

From what has been said in the paragraphs on orders and genera of very restricted areas, it follows that the number of continental species found in single localities or districts is large, amounting perhaps to thousands. Therefore it will be sufficient to name a few well-authenticated instances of such plants in order to demonstrate that very local species are not peculiar to oceanic islands, and that some plants are unable from some cause or causes to extend their areas, though able to hold their ground in certain localities.

Hudsonia montana, Nutt.; Chapman, Fl. Southern U.S., p. 36.—A very small-flowered, very small shrubby member of the Cistineæ, found only on Table Rock, North Carolina. The genus comprises three species restricted to the eastern maritime states of North America.

Neviusa alabamensis, A. Gr. in Mem. Amer. Acad. Sci., N.S. vi. p. 374; Bot. Mag., t. 6806.—A member of the Rosaceæ, hitherto only found near Tuscaloosa, in Alabama. It is the only species of the genus, and might, therefore, also figure as an example of a continental genus of very restricted area.

Saxifraga florulenta, Moretti, Tent. Saxif., p. 9; Bot. Mag., t. 6102; Regel, Gartenflora, 1874, pp. 2 et 314, t. 782.—This very distinct and striking species is very local, yet not uncommon within its limited area. Sir J. D. Hooker (Bot. Mag., *loc. cit.*) states that it was first discovered in the Alps of Fenestre, about the year 1820, by an English tourist; and he says it appears to be tolerably abundant at an altitude of from 7000 to 9000 feet within an area of about eight square miles, in the Maritime Alps, between the Col di Tenda and the valley of the Tinea, north of Nice, but is not found elsewhere.

Dionæa muscipula, Ellis; Chapman, Fl. Southern U.S., p. 37; Bot. Mag., t. 785.—This and the next are given as examples of genera of restricted area. North and South Carolina.

Rhodoleia championi, Hook., Bot. Mag., t. 4509.—In the paragraph on genera of very restricted areas, special mention is made of the local character of several of the