

monotypic genera of the Hamamelideæ, of which this is a member, and the most showy one of the order, being as conspicuous as a *Camellia*; yet it has hitherto, we believe, been found in a wild state only in the island of Hong-Kong. This island being within half a mile of the mainland is practically continental.

Campanula isophylla, Moretti; App. Schouw., Fl. Ital., p. 22; Bot. Mag., t. 5745; Moggridge, Contrib. Fl. Ment., t. 80.—Like *Saxifraga florulenta*, this is a striking plant, and even showy when in flower. According to Moggridge, the latest authority, this is only known to grow along the small strip of coast, about two and a half miles in length, from the promontory of Caprazoppa to near the little town of Noli. The same author says it is difficult to account for the restricted area, because it produces large quantities of seed, which germinates freely, and is so minute as to be easily transported by winds, or by adhering to the feet of small birds when wetted by hopping in dewy grass, &c.

Lithospermum gasoni, Benth. in DC. Prodr., x. p. 83; Bot. Mag., t. 5926; Regel, Gartenflora, 1874, t. 812.—A conspicuous species first discovered at the Pic de Gers in 1839, and since collected at the Pic d'Anie and Col de Tartes, all in the Basses Pyrenees.

Leucojum hiemale, DC., Fl. Franc. Suppl., p. 326, var. *a*; Bot. Mag., t. 6711; Moggridge, Contr. Fl. Ment., t. 21.—This pretty and distinct species of snowflake is only known in a wild state on a small strip of rocky shore reaching from Nice to about two miles east of Mentone.

Galanthus olgæ, Orphanides; Boiss., Fl. Or., v. p. 144.—Only recorded from Mount Taygetus in Greece; and there are one or two other species equally local.

Dioscorea pyrenaica, Bubani et Bordère in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, xiii. p. 382, t. 1.—This remarkable plant inhabits the Central and Eastern Pyrenees of Spain, and is equally or even more interesting on account of its isolation from the rest of the genus than as a species of very restricted area. The genus *Dioscorea* numbers about 150 species, generally spread over tropical countries, and a few inhabiting temperate regions in Eastern Asia, North and South America, and South Africa; but the present species is the only one in Europe, and there is none in Northern Africa nor in Western Asia, nor indeed within the limits of Boissier's *Flora Orientalis*. In habit it is nearest to Mexican and Chilian species.

DO INSULAR TYPES OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM EXHIBIT ANY VERY SPECIAL STRUCTURAL OR OTHER PECULIARITIES IN THEIR FLOWERS?

We have shown that the physiognomical characteristics of insular vegetation are repeated in continental countries, and also, that there are continental genera and species equally as local in their habitats as the insular ones; but, generally speaking, the physical conditions, excepting the insularity, are very similar in the two cases.

With regard to the size, shape, colour, and structure of the flowers of the endemic