VERBENACEÆ.
Vitex.
Avicennia.

NYCTAGINEÆ.
Boerhaavia diffusa.
Pisonia aculeata.

AMARANTACEÆ.
Alternanthera achyrantha.
Iresine vermicularis.
„ *aggregata.*
Telanthera frutescens.
„ *maritima.*

CHENOPODIACEÆ.
Salsola kali.

LAURINEÆ.
Cassytha?

EUPHORBIACEÆ.
Euphorbia atoto.
Hernandia sonora.
Aleurites moluccana.
Ricinus communis.
Omphalea diandra.

JUGLANDACEÆ.
Juglans?

CASUARINEÆ.
Casuarina equisetifolia.

GNETACEÆ.
Gnetum rumphianum.

CYCADACEÆ.
Cycas.

ORCHIDEÆ.

SCITAMINEÆ.

AMARYLLIDEÆ.
Crinum asiaticum.

TACCACEÆ.
Tacca?

LILIACEÆ.
Dianella ensifolia.

COMMELINACEÆ.
Commelina nudiflora.

PALMÆ.
Cocos nucifera.
Manicaria?
Nipa fruticans.
Orania.
Sagus (*Metroxylon*).

PANDANACEÆ.
Pandanus.

CYPERACEÆ.
Cyperus.
Remirea maritima.

GRAMINEÆ.
Stenotaphrum americanum.
Sporobolus virginicus.
Imperata arundinaceæ.
Lepturus.
Panicum?

PLANTS PROBABLY DISPERSED BY BIRDS.

The number of plants locally dispersed by birds is undoubtedly very large; and the perfectly sound seeds ejected from the crops of carpophagous birds, which fly long distances, prove the possibility of their being active agents in transporting seeds to distant, or even perhaps very rarely indeed to remote shores. In Polynesia, for example, it is very probable that birds have played an important part in conveying certain seeds from island to island; but that birds ever carry seeds uninjured the enormous distances suggested by Dr Guppy, for instance, seems to us improbable.

On this point we find the following note by Mr Moseley in Wallace's Island Life, p. 250: "Grisebach, Vegetation der Erde, ii. p. 496, lays much stress on the wide ranging of the Albatross (*Diomedea*) across the equator from Cape Horn to the Kurile