

ENUMERATION OF THE PLANTS.

PHANEROGAMÆ.—ANGIOSPERMÆ.

DICOTYLEDONES.—POLYPETALÆ.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Drimys confertifolia, Philippi.

Drimys confertifolia, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1856, p. 641.

Drimys chilensis, Gay, Fl. Chil., i. p. 61, partim.

Drimys fernandeziana, Miers in Ann. Nat. Hist., 1858, ser. 3, ii. p. 48, et Contrib. Bot., i. p. 137, t. 27.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—Endemic. One of the commonest trees of the woods on the hills and mountains—*Bertero*; without remarks—*Germain*; *Cuming*; *Reed*; here and there—*Moseley*.

Until recently this tree, in books at least, has been associated with the sufficiently distinct *Drimys chilensis*; yet *Bertero*, who made the earliest considerable collection of plants in the island that has been used for the purposes of this report, recognised it as different from the Continental species. The label accompanying his specimens in the Kew Herbarium bears the following inscription—“*Drimys a chilensi*, DC. *diversa*. *Vulgo Canelo*. *In sylv. coll. et mont.*”

Drimys comprises about ten or a dozen species, whereof one or two are American, ranging from Chili to Brazil and Mexico; one inhabits New Zealand, two Australia, four or five New Caledonia, and one the mountains of Borneo. As a genus it is very distinct, and it affords an example of those southern generic types which are neither peculiarly American nor Old World; and besides being represented in South America and Australasia, extend considerably northward in both hemispheres.

BERBERIDEÆ.

Berberis paniculata, Philippi.

Berberis paniculata, Philippi in Descr. Nuevas Plantas, 1872, p. 6.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—Endemic. A single shrub found—*Philippi*.

Philippi states that this is easily distinguished from *Berberis corymbosa* by its coriaceous, narrower, reticulated leaves, glaucous below, by the shorter petiole, the leafy peduncles, &c.