

a brief description of them would be; and where it is necessary the exact boundaries will be indicated in any comparisons made.

*Wallace's Table of Zoological Regions and Subregions.*

Regions.	Subregions.	Remarks.
I. PALÆARCTIC . . . . .	1. North Europe.	
	2. Mediterranean (or S. Europe).	Transition to Ethiopian.
	3. Siberia.	Transition to Nearctic.
	4. Manchuria (or Japan).	Transition to Oriental.
II. ETHIOPIAN . . . . .	1. East Africa.	Transition to Palæarctic.
	2. West Africa.	
	3. South Africa.	
	4. Madagascar.	
III. ORIENTAL . . . . .	1. Hindostan (or Central India).	Transition to Ethiopian.
	2. Ceylon.	
	3. Indo-China (or Himalayas).	Transition to Palæarctic.
	4. Indo-Malaya.	Transition to Australian.
IV. AUSTRALIAN . . . . .	1. Austro-Malaya.	Transition to Oriental.
	2. Australia.	
	3. Polynesia.	
	4. New Zealand.	Transition to Neotropical.
V. NEOTROPICAL . . . . .	1. Chili (or S. Temp. America).	Transition to Australian.
	2. Brazil.	
	3. Mexico (or Trop. N. America).	Transition to Nearctic.
	4. Antilles.	
VI. NEARCTIC . . . . .	1. California.	
	2. Rocky Mountains.	Transition to Neotropical.
	3. Alleghanies (or East U.S.).	
	4. Canada.	Transition to Palæarctic.

Before explaining my own ideas on the primary phyto-geographical regions of the world, it may be of interest to give in outline the two latest attempts to define them, especially as one of these has been published in the form of a very elaborate atlas for educational purposes. In 1882 Dr. Engler \* grouped the botanical regions of the earth, on the assumption that there existed in the Tertiary period four fundamental elements of the present vegetation, namely—the “Arctic Tertiary” element, the “Palæotropical” element, the “Neotropical” element, and the “Old Oceanic” element, which he

\* Versuch einer Entwicklungsgeschichte der extratropischen Florengebiete der südlichen Hemisphäre und der tropischen Gebiete, pp. 326–347.