

author. With regard to *Eucalyptus multiflora*, Rich\*, from Mindanao, one of the Philippine Islands, there is also great doubt as to the genus; and no species of *Eucalyptus* is in any of the older or the large recent collections at Kew from that archipelago. Therefore the range of the genus *Eucalyptus*, so far as it is known with absolute certainty, is from Tasmania to New Guinea and Timor, and it is essentially a warm temperate type. *Acacia*, on the other hand, is almost wholly tropical in its distribution outside of Australia, and the phyllodineous section, which numbers hard upon 300 species in Australia, exhibits some much wider and very remarkable extensions. Two or three species of this section inhabit New Caledonia and other islands of the South Pacific. *Acacia richii* is a native of the Fiji Islands, and specimens indistinguishable from it have been collected in Formosa, separated by forty degrees of latitude and sixty of longitude, though it may exist and yet be found in some intermediate stations. Another species (*A. heterophylla*) is indigenous in Mauritius and Bourbon, and possibly also in Madagascar†, and the Sandwich-Island *A. koa* is so near it that the late Mr. Bentham was of opinion that it was a form of that species‡.

The capsular Myrtaceæ, which are so specially Australian (New Zealand and New Caledonia) extend to China and the Malayan peninsula, where they are represented by one, or in some instances two or three species, of the genera *Bæckea*, *Leptospermum*, *Tristania*, and *Melaleuca*. *Xanthostemon*, another genus of the same group, is confined to Australia and New Caledonia, with the exception of the Philippine Island *X. verdugonianus*. *Stylidium* is perhaps the only strictly Australian type extending into the heart of India, even to the foot of the Sikkim Himalaya. It is a genus numbering eighty-five Australian species and three Indian—one of the latter being also a native of North Australia, a second scarcely more than a variety of it, while the third is quite distinct. *Leucopogon*, an Australian Epacrideous genus of nearly 120 species, extends to the Philippines, yet there are only two species known from the whole Malay Archipelago. *Helicia* is apparently the only genus of the Proteaceæ extending north of New Guinea into Asia, and this, although represented in Australia, has its greatest concentration in Malaya and India—ten species being found within the limits of British India, three of which inhabit Ceylon and the Western Deccan peninsula. One species is a native of Japan, and one, or more, of South China and Formosa.

Extensions of Australian types into Eastern Polynesia are relatively more numerous than into Malaya, yet they do not predominate over the other elements of these small insular floras; and there is such an intermingling of American, Asiatic, and Australian types in the much more highly-developed Sandwich-Island Flora, that it cannot,

\* A. Gray, Botany U.S. Exploring Expedition, i. p. 554.

† Mr. J. G. Baker informs us, on the authority of Mr. Baron, that there is a possible chance of his lately-described *Acacia xiphoclada*, from Madagascar, being an introduced Australian species.

‡ In addition to *A. koa*, two endemic species are described in Hillebrand's lately-published 'Flora of the Hawaiian Islands.'