

such South-African types as *Faurea* (Proteaceæ), Selagineæ, Cyrtandreæ, Ericaceæ, *Mesembryanthemum*, and *Aloe* were encountered by Welwitsch*.

The Cape subregion must be dismissed with a reference to the latest essay on the composition and subdivision of its vegetation†.

The relationships of the Madagascar subregion to tropical and South Africa have been discussed mainly from data extracted from Mr. Baker's published contributions to this rich Flora‡, and he has kindly permitted the use of some additional facts taken from his unpublished catalogue of the known flowering plants of the island. The number of species is about 3650, belonging to 1000 genera and 141 orders. This number represents probably less than half the flora of Madagascar; but it may be regarded as a fair sample, consisting partly of the upland or Cape element and partly of the lowland or tropical forest element. The twelve largest orders are:—

	Genera.	Species.		Genera.	Species.
§Leguminosæ	81	352	Acanthaceæ	25	117
§Compositæ	59	261	Gramineæ	45	110
Euphorbiaceæ	39	207	Urticaceæ	20	73
Orchideæ	38	169	Tiliaceæ	6	72
Rubiaceæ	56	138	Labiatae	18	56
Cyperaceæ	22	129	Sterculiaceæ	10	55
			Totals	419	1739

Ten of these orders are among the first twelve in the Indian Flora, though occupying relatively very different positions, and the other two, Tiliaceæ and Sterculiaceæ (replacing Asclepiadeæ and Rosaceæ), are brought into this position by the very large number of species of *Grewia* and *Dombeya*. Eighteen orders are represented by only one species each, and thirty-five others by twenty species and upwards. Of the endemic order, Chlænaceæ, seven genera and twenty-two species have been defined. The Ternstroemiaceæ afford an example of a widely spread order poorly represented both in Africa and Madagascar, whence only one species is recorded. Among characteristic South-African genera in Madagascar are *Ericinella*, *Philippia*, *Selago*, *Aloe*, *Aristea*, *Geissorhiza*, *Gladiolus*, *Faurea*, *Alectra*, *Harveya*, *Disa*, *Satyrium*, *Lasiosiphon*, *Phyllica*, and *Anthospermum*. It is singular, too, that the solitary known Madagascar species of the genera *Viola*, *Geranium*, and *Drosera* occur in the mountains of tropical Africa, and the *Drosera* also in South Africa, though none is known to have a wider range. Sufficient evidence has perhaps been adduced to justify the course of treating the whole of tropical and South Africa and the Mascarene islands as a primary region, divisible into three subregions.

* "Sertum Angolense," Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvii.

† "A Sketch of the Flora of South Africa," by H. Bolus. A reprint from the 'Official Handbook to the Cape of Good Hope,' 1886.

‡ See Journ. Linn. Soc. xv., xvi., xviii., xx., and xxi., and Journ. Bot. 1881 (phytogeographical), 1882, 1884.

§ The same position as in the whole of tropical Africa.