

3, Rubiaceæ, 594; 4, Urticaceæ, 448; 5, Gramineæ, 430; 6, Euphorbiaceæ, 265; 7, Acanthaceæ, 257; 8, Compositæ, 250; 9, Laurineæ, 234; 10, Palmæ, 234; 11, Melastomaceæ, 224; 12, Myrtaceæ, 215. The total number of phanerogams is set down as 9118 species; and the monocotyledons and dicotyledons are as 1 to 3·5. It should be added that Miquel's enumeration is very far from complete for many of the islands.

Sufficient particulars have been given of the botany of British India as a whole, and it is not intended attempting to characterize the subregions. It may be mentioned in passing, however, that Malayan types have penetrated to the flank of the Himalayas and traversed the Deccan peninsula to Ceylon. Thwaites, who enumerates upwards of 2600 phanerogams in Ceylon*, states that the hill Flora resembles very much that of the Neilgherries; in the humid south it is more akin to that of the Malay Archipelago, and in the dry north it is very nearly identical with that of the Coromandel coast.

The supposed special relationships between the Flora of the Deccan peninsula of India and those of Madagascar and tropical Africa alluded to by many writers, are probably not greater than those existing between the African region and Malaya.

The South-American Region.

The data brought together in the Appendix relative to the composition and the distribution of the Flora of Central America and Mexico† demonstrate very clearly that, apart from the peculiar Mexican element and the southward extensions of northern types, there are two other distinct elements, namely, the Andine and the Tropical, answering to the two subregions of the South-American region. Though only two subregions are recognizable, the development of the types characteristic of each of these subregions varies very much in different areas. Thus, Chili, considered as a province of the Andine subregion, has Californian connections, and wants some of the most characteristic and universal of South-American types, while others attain their maximum development in this province. These peculiarities are chiefly due to the varying amounts of heat and moisture in different districts. Similar conditions produce similar results in some districts east of the Andes. How far many of the characteristic types are generally spread in the South-American region, and within

* 'Enumeratio Plantarum Zeylanicæ.'

† Polakowsky, H., "Die Pflanzenwelt von Costa Rica" (16 Jahresb., Ver. Erdk. Dresden, 1879, pp. 26-124, mit einer pflanzengeogr. Karte), Just. Bot. Jahresb. viii. (1880), 2, pp. 502-506. In this paper, previously overlooked, the author gives a sketch of the composition and physiognomies of the vegetation, and brings together all the data afforded by his own collections and professedly those of CErsted, Warscewicz, Wagner, Scherzer, Wendland, and Hoffmann. He tabulates the number of species of the natural orders, and his totals are:—Monocotyledons 209, Dicotyledons 748=957, or 129 less than our total (Vol. IV. p. 218). But the total is made up in a very different way. Thus, Polakowsky enumerates 127 Compositæ against our 100, and only 57 Orchideæ against our 210.