

and a Chilian. From what has preceded it is evident that such a division would not satisfactorily indicate the leading features of the distribution of plants, as there are only two distinct elements, the andine and tropical, both represented at different altitudes in several of the provinces. A better botanical division is an Andean subregion (which merges into the North Mexican and Californian to the north and into the Antarctic in the south) and a Tropical subregion, both divisible into several provinces. In conclusion, reference may be made to a statistical account of the Andine Flora of Ecuador*, and to Mr. Ball's recent work†, in which he suggests that the ancient mountains of Brazil formed a great centre of development of plant life.

The Australasian Region.

This includes the whole of Australia and the adjacent islands, which may be subdivided into a south-western and a north-eastern subregion; and New Caledonia and New Zealand, which constitute other subregions. The remote connections with the American Andine flora are reviewed in the Appendix (vol. iv. p. 234), and in the description further on of the Antarctic Flora. Reasons for including New Caledonia and New Zealand in this region are given in the discussion of Drude's botanical and Wallace's zoological divisions of this part of the world‡. It may be of interest to add here a few statistics of the vegetation of two or three definite areas of the Australasian region.

Tasmania. (After Mueller §.)

	Orders.	Genera.	Species.
Dicotyledones	72	257	662
Monocotyledones	15	99	272
Gymnospermeæ	1	7	11
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 363	<hr/> 945

Extratropical South Australia. (After R. Tate ||.)

	Orders.	Genera.	Species.
Dicotyledones	78	365	1244
Monocotyledones	16	113	322
Gymnospermeæ	2	2	3
	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 480	<hr/> 1569

* Dressel, L., Charakteristik des eucadorianischen Pflanzenschatzes: Natur und Offenbarung, xxvii., 1881. Abstract in Just's Bot. Jahresb. x. 1882, pp. 435-441, including a table of the number of species of each natural order. Cultivated or introduced plants appear to be counted with the others, as he has one Resedaceæ.

† 'Notes of a Naturalist in South America' (1887), Chapter vi.

‡ See pp. xxxi and xxxvii.

§ Census of the Plants of Tasmania.

|| Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Adelaide, 1880.