

cold southern latitudes, though one species of *Salix* is a native of South Africa, and another species extends about as far south as the northern limit of *Fagus* in the Andes, and further south in eastern S. America.

Let us now briefly examine the composition of the very poor insular portion of the Antarctic Flora, excluding the Falkland, Campbell, and Auckland Islands. The islands or groups of islands more or less explored botanically are South Georgia, Marion (Prince Edward group), the Crozets, Kerguelen, Heard (Macdonald group), and Macquarie, lying between 38° W. and 160° E. longitude.

The accompanying table demonstrates the existence of an antarctic phanerogamic element all round the southern hemisphere. It will be perceived that the only island possessing endemic plants is Kerguelen, and these may possibly yet be discovered in the Crozets or Prince Edward Island, just as *Pringlea antiscorbutica* has been. Two genera,

Flora of the Antarctic Islands from South Georgia in the west to
Macquarie Island in the east.

Name.	Distribution in the islands.						Distribution beyond the islands.								Distribution of the genera.	
	South Georgia.	Marion.	Crozets.	Kerguelen.	Heard.	Macquarie.	Andes.	Fuegia.	Falklands.	Auckland.	Campbell.	N. Zealand.	Australia.	N. Hemisphere.		
RANUNCULACEÆ.																
Ranunculus acaulis . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	..	*	..	..	Wide.
— biternatus . . . . .	*	*	..	*	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
— trullifolius . . . . .	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
— moseleyi . . . . .	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CRUCIFERÆ.																
Pringlea antiscorbutica ..	..	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Andes and Australasia.
CARYOPHYLLÆÆ.																
Colobanthus muscoides ..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..
— kerguelensis . . . . .	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	*	..
— subulatus . . . . .	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	*	*	*	..
— crassifolius . . . . .	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Lyallia kerguelensis . . . .	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PORTULACÆÆ.																
Montia fontana . . . . .	*	*	..	*	..	..	*	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	Wide.
ROSACEÆ.																
Acæna buehanani . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	Andes, Polynesia, and Australasia.
— adscendens . . . . .	*	*	*	*	..	*	..	*	*	..	..	*	..	..
— lævigata . . . . .	*	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	6	4	2	8	1	4	2	7	5	3	3	5	2	1		