

*Pringlea* and *Lyallia*, are confined to the islands under consideration ; two, *Pleurophyllum* and *Stilbocarpa*, do not extend beyond the New-Zealand region ; six are represented only in the American and the Australasian regions ; fourteen are of wide, mostly of almost universal, distribution, and six of the species are of nearly equally wide range. The monotypic *Pringlea antiscorbutica* has no near ally in the southern hemisphere, but it is closely related to the northern genus *Cochlearia*, differing more in habit of growth than in floral structure. And *Lyallia* is of the same affinity as the Andine *Pycnophyllum* and the Mexican *Cordia*.

As already stated, the Tristan da Cunha group and Amsterdam and St. Paul Islands can hardly be included in the antarctic region, unless we make it more extensive in New Zealand and in South America, because the bulk of the vegetation consists of *Phyllica nitida* and *Spartina arundinacea*, types of a warmer region ; the former, the only tree or even shrub larger than the trailing *Empetrum*, being a Mascarene species, and the latter a tall reed, whose nearest ally is a native of eastern temperate South America. Not one of the plants enumerated in the foregoing table is recorded from the Tristan da Cunha group, and only two, *Ranunculus bitermatus* and *Uncinia compacta*, inhabit Amsterdam or St. Paul Island. On the other hand, several of the plants found in the Tristan and Amsterdam groups are common to New Zealand and South America. Of the twenty-nine flowering plants known to inhabit the Tristan group sixteen are apparently endemic ; three are South-American and are not represented eastward, while six extend eastward, three reaching New Zealand. Nineteen flowering plants are recorded from St. Paul and Amsterdam, eight of which have not been found elsewhere, and the distribution of the remainder is similar to that of the Tristan da Cunha non-endemic element. Numerically as to species, then, the composition of the Tristan and Amsterdam Floras is that of the cold temperate region and very similar to that of the islands farther south ; but several of these species are quite rare, and the conspicuous vegetation, apart from ferns, is almost wholly *Phyllica* and *Spartina*, at least in the Tristan da Cunha group and Amsterdam Island.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The facts brought together in the preceding pages and in the 'Appendix'\* have an interest apart from any conclusions arrived at, and whether the views therein put forward on the botanical regions of the world meet with acceptance or not, it will be generally conceded that although the broad features of the distribution of plants and animals are essentially the same, they are by no means identical.

When it is considered how much more potent and diversified are the means of

\* It may be well to repeat that this is a review of the results of comparatively recent investigations rather than an attempt at an exhaustive discussion of the subject.