

RUTACEÆ.

Zanthoxylum mayu, Bertero.

Zanthoxylum mayu, Bertero in Ann. Sc. Nat., xxi. p. 345, *nomen tantum*; Hook. et Arn. in Hook. Bot. Miscel., iii. p. 168; Colla in Mem. Accad. Sc. Torino, xxxvii. p. 51, t. 5; Gay, Fl. Chil., i. p. 483; Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1856, p. 634.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—Endemic. In the mountain woods—*Bertero*; without locality—*Cuming*, 1340; *Germain*; *Reed*; *Moseley*.

“Arbor procera, vulgo mayu.”—*Bertero*.

Not strikingly different from the South American species.

“This is the largest tree in the island, and the present inhabitants call it ‘Naranjillo,’ and not *Mayu*, and in the narrative of Lord Anson’s voyage it bears the name *Myrta*. The trunk sometimes attains as much as six feet in diameter, and in Lord Anson’s time planks of it thirty feet long were sawn out.”—*Philippi*.

RHAMNACEÆ.

Colletia spartioides, Bertero.

Colletia spartioides, Bertero in Ann. Sc. Nat., xxi. p. 347, *nomen tantum*; Colla in Mem. Accad. Sc. Torino, xxxvii. p. 52, t. 6; Gay, Fl. Chil., ii. p. 34; Hook., Bot. Miscel., iii. p. 173.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—Endemic. In the higher mountain woods—*Bertero*.

This is described by Bertero as a tree six to ten feet high; it is in none of the later collections at Kew. *Colletia* is an exclusively South American, chiefly Chilean genus; but the closely allied, otherwise South American, *Discaria*, is represented in Australia and New Zealand by one species. *Colletia spartioides* differs from the other species in its arboreous character.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Sophora tetraptera, Ait. *

Sophora tetraptera, Ait.; Hook. f., Handb. Fl. N. Zeal., p. 52 (*varietates plures*); Bot. Mag., t. 167.

Sophora microphylla, Jacq., Hort. Schoenb., t. 269.

Edwardsia microphylla, Salisb. in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., ix., p. 299; Bot. Mag., t. 1442; Gay, Fl. Chil., ii. p. 216.

Edwardsia macnabiana, Grah. in Bot. Mag., t. 3735.

Edwardsia fernandeziana, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1856, p. 642, et 1873, p. 742.

Edwardsia reedeana, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1873, p. 742.

Edwardsia masafuerana, Philippi in Bot. Zeit., 1873, p. 743.

JUAN FERNANDEZ; MASAFUERA. *Bertero*; *Reed*.

In the sense here given this species inhabits South America, Easter Island, and New Zealand, being exceedingly common and variable in both regions, and exhibiting the same kind of variation in its most distant habitats. Philippi regards the forms as distinct