

so that it rendered the walk rather fatiguing, and we were glad to sit down under a large quince-tree, on a carpet of balm bordered with roses, now neglected, and rest, and feast our eyes with the lovely view before us. Lord Anson has not exaggerated the beauty of the place, or the delights of the climate. We were rather early for its fruits; but even at this time we have gathered delicious figs, and cherries, and pears, that a few more days' sun would have perfected."

Mr David Douglas, whose numerous discoveries in Western North America are known to botanists and horticulturists alike, and who met with an untimely and horrible death¹ in the Sandwich Islands some ten years later, landed on Juan Fernandez on his first outward voyage in 1824. He was accompanied by Dr Scouler,² who was more specially devoted to zoological pursuits, though he made a small collection of dried plants. Their stay was very short, but Douglas³ estimated that he collected seventy "distinct and highly interesting plants." Like Mrs Graham, he observed the colonised fruit trees, and he also mentions the Chilian strawberry, which was, and is still, very abundant; but his brief account of the vegetation contains nothing of special interest.⁴ Many of his plants, as well as Bertero's, were described and published by the late Sir William Jackson Hooker and Dr G. A. Walker Arnott.⁵

The next in order is Bertero, who almost exhausted the botany of the island, and who, although he did not live to publish his plants, thoroughly studied and carefully labelled them—not one set alone but several, so that there is little difficulty in identifying them from the descriptions where the notes on Bertero's labels have been added. Dr Charles Joseph Bertero was born at Turin,⁶ and was a member of the Academy of that town. In 1827 he left Europe intent upon the botanical exploration of Chili, towards which little had previously been done; and by the end of 1829 he had collected a herbarium of some 15,000 well preserved specimens. As the country was then being desolated by a civil war, he determined to leave the mainland and botanise Juan Fernandez and some other islands of the Pacific. He successfully accomplished that portion of his task relating to Juan Fernandez, where he collected about 2000 specimens, comprising, inclusive of cellular cryptogams, 300 species. This was done during the first half of the year 1830, and on his return to Valparaiso the plants were soon despatched to Europe, one set to Sir William Hooker, one to Mr Delessert, one to Turin, and others to various botanical establishments. Where the first or most complete set is we do not know, but the one acquired by Sir William Hooker, now in the general Herbarium at Kew, is nearly if not quite complete,

¹ He was found in a pit made to entrap cattle, gored to death by a bullock.

² Afterwards Lecturer on Natural History, and Keeper of the Royal Dublin Society's Museum.

³ Hooker's Companion to the Botanical Magazine, ii. p. 86.

⁴ Hooker's Companion to the Botanical Magazine, ii. pp. 84–86.

⁵ Contributions towards a Flora of South America and the Islands of the Pacific: Hooker's Botanical Miscellany, iii. 1833, pp. 129–211, 302–367; Hooker's Journal of Botany, i. 1834, pp. 276–296, iii. pp. 19–47, 310–348; Hooker's Companion to the Botanical Magazine, i. 1835, pp. 29–38, 102–111, 234–244, ii. pp. 41–52, 250–254.

⁶ Lasègue, Musée Botanique, p. 260.