106. SCLEROCARPUS.


This genus comprises about a dozen herbaceous species, inhabiting Tropical Asia and Africa and the warmer parts of America.


Gymnopsis dentata, DC. Prodr. v. p. 561.


South Mexico, region of Orizaba (Bourgeau, 2683, 3343; Sallé), Cordillera of Oaxaca (Galeotti, 2062), Jalapa (Coulter, 360), valley of Cordova (Bourgeau, 1626), Campeche, Yucatan (Linden, 1246). Hb. Kew.

There may be more than one species included under the above numbers.


Guatemala (Friedrichsthal); Honduras, Gulf of Fonseca (Sinclair). Hb. Kew.

Probably a variety of the foregoing.


Gymnopsis schiedeana, DC. Prodr. v. p. 561.

South Mexico, Jalapa (Schiede & Deppe).


New Mexico; Texas.—North Mexico, region of San Luis Potosi (Parry & Palmer, 467; Palmer, 1104), Tamaulipas (Berlandier), without locality (Bates). Hb. Kew.

107. MONTANOA.


Montagnæa, DC. Prodr. v. p. 564.

Shrubby, or sometimes arborescent. Bentham and Hooker estimate the species at about fourteen, ranging from Mexico to Colombia. Several of the following are only very imperfectly described; and the total number of species growing within our region is probably less than half the number enumerated below.


North Mexico, Sierra Madre (Seemann, 2012); Mexico, without locality (Mairet, Tate, Parkinsson), Chiapas (Ghiesbrecht). Hb. Kew.

Schultz Bipontinus, in Seem. Bot. Voy. 'Herald,' p. 304, reduces this to his M. atriplicifolia, apparently on the ground of adopting the oldest specific name.