**California to Texas.**—**North Mexico**, near Chihuahua and valley of the Rio Conchas (Gregg). Hb. Kew.

**California.**—**North Mexico**, Sonora.

**California to Texas.**—**North Mexico**, Chihuahua (Gregg). Hb. Kew.  
Dr. Gray, Bot. Calif. i. p. 373, refers this genus to the Heleniumideæ next to **Riddellia**.  
[**Chrysanthemum coronarium**, Linn., introduced from Europe, is now naturalized in some parts of Mexico, as Orizaba (Bottero, 1127); and **Pyrethrum parthenium**, Smith, in Mexico, Orizaba (Bottero, 1159), Costa Rica, Cartago (Ersted, 130).]

187. **COTULA.**


A genus of small herbs, comprising about forty species, widely dispersed in the temperate and subtropical regions of the Old World, extratropical South Africa, Australasia, and South America, one species extending to Mexico.


**Cotula**—**North Mexico**, region of San Luis Potosi, 6000 to 8000 feet (Parry & Palmer, 227½);  
**South Mexico**, valley of Mexico, 8000 feet (Schaffner).—**Ecuador**; **Peru**. Hb. Kew.

188. **SOLIVA.**


Four herbaceous species, all indigenous in America, and one of them occurring in Portugal and one in Australia, where they were most likely introduced.

**South Mexico**, near Orizaba (Schaffner).—Widely dispersed in **South America**; also in **Eastern Australia**. Hb. Kew.

189. **ARTEMISIA.**


Herbs and undershrubs, generally dispersed in the temperate and subtropical zones of the northern hemisphere, some of the species clothing immense expanses of country, especially in the plains of North America. There are also three or four in extratropical