rate regions of the northern hemisphere, but by far most numerous in the eastern part
of the Mediterranean region.


Arctic regions southward to the Alleghany Mountains on the eastern side of the
continent, and to Arizona and New Mexico on the western side.—North Mexico, east
of Saltillo, Coahuila, at 10,000 feet (Palmer, 776).—Also having a wide range in Asia

10. **SPECULARIA**.

ii. p. 562.

A genus of about eight annual herbaceous species, inhabiting the northern hemisphere,
one species also recurring in South America.


*Campanula perfoliata*, Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 239.


Canada and British Columbia southward.—Mexico, Vera Cruz to Orizaba (Müller,
898; Sallé).—And widely dispersed in South America to Chili and Buenos Ayres.
Hb. Kew.

Series II. HETEROMERÆ.

Order LXXVI. VACCINIACEÆ.


An order of trees and shrubs, comprising between 200 and 300 species, referred to
twenty-six genera. They inhabit bogs and woods in the cold and temperate regions of
the northern hemisphere, the mountains of tropical Asia and America; a few occur in
the warm regions of Brazil; and one anomalous species is endemic in Australia.

1. **MACLEANIA**.


About twelve shrubby species, inhabiting the Andes of America from Mexico to Peru.


*Macleania ovata*, Kt. in Linnaea, xxiv. p. 20.

*Macleania colorata*, Kt. loc. cit. p. 68.

Panama, Veraguas (*Warscewicz*).