1. STATICÆ.


Herbs and undershrubs. Upwards of 120 species have been described, chiefly from the sea-coasts and salt-deserts of the Old World in the northern hemisphere; a few maritime species occur in North and South America, South Africa, Australia, and Tropical Asia; but we have seen no specimens collected in Mexico or Central America.


L ABRADOR to T E XAS and in C ALIFORNIA.—MEXICO?, near the mouth of the Rio Grande (Schott, Bigelow).—E UROPE and N ORTH AFRICA.


Coast of N O RTH C AROLINA to F LORIDA.—MEXICO? (ex A. Gray).—Brazil to Patagonia. [Armeria vulgaris, a very widely dispersed member of this order in Europe, Asia, and North America, recurring in South America, may occur in Mexico.]

2. PLUMBAGO.


About ten species, widely dispersed in warm countries. Some of them are climbing or rambling shrubs.

1. Plumbago pulchella, Boiss. in DC. Prodr. xii. p. 692.


NORTH MEXICO, Zacatecas (Hartweg); SOUTH MEXICO, around the city of Mexico (Berlandier), Oaxaca (Galeotti, 1760). Hb. Kew.


FLORIDA, “perhaps introduced from W. Indies,” A. Gray.—NORTH MEXICO, region of San Luis Potosi, 6000 to 8000 feet (Parry & Palmer, 240); SOUTH MEXICO, near the city of Mexico, 6000 to 7000 feet (Humboldt & Bonpland), Guanajuato (Hartweg), Orizaba (Botteri, 810), Zimapán, 6500 feet (Galeotti, 1757); NICARAGUA, near Granada (Lévy, 56); PANAMA (Seemann, 618).—W EST I NDIES to B RAZIL and C HILI. Hb. Kew.

Order LXXXI. PRIMULACEÆ.


An order of herbaceous or half-shrubby plants, numbering about 250 species referred to twenty-one genera. It is represented in nearly all parts of the world, though very