

Var. floribus quam inicone fere duplo majoribus.

**NORTH MEXICO**, valley of San Luis Potosi (*Schaffner*, 69; *Parry & Palmer*, 701);


Bentham and Hooker (Gen. Plant. ii. p. 908) limit the genus *Bouchetia* to one species, and identifying, erroneously as we believe, Galeotti’s 1476 and Bourgeau’s 68 with *B. procumbens*, refer that to *Nierembergia*. The specimens we have referred to this species are, like those of *B. erecta*, easily distinguished from any *Nierembergia* by the gradually tapering tube of the corolla, and by the longer, perfectly free stamens inserted lower in the corolla.

26. **NIEREMBERGIA**


About twenty herbaceous species, inhabiting America, chiefly in the mountains of Mexico and western South America, a few occurring in extratropical South America.


**NORTH MEXICO**, in marshes around the city of San Luis Potosi (*Schaffner*, 610);


Bentham and Hooker (Gen. Plant. ii. p. 908) refer Galeotti’s 1476 and Bourgeau’s 68 to *Bouchetia procumbens*, DC., which, however, is a distinct plant, and, as we believe, a true *Bouchetia*: see our remarks under that genus.

2. **Nierembergia coulteri**, Hemsley.

*Leptoglossis* (*Brachyglossis*) *coulteri*, A. Gr. in Proc. Am. Acad. xii. p. 165.


We regret being unable to follow Dr. Gray in referring this and the next to *Leptoglossis*, this especially being so like a typical *Nierembergia* as not to be easily distinguished from such species as *N. veitchii*, Berkeley in Bot. Mag. t. 5599, and *N. filicaulis*, Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1649. Moreover the typical species of *Leptoglossis* are so different in habit, and in the form of the corolla, that we regard the character derived from the stamens as of secondary importance, particularly as some other species of *Nierembergia* exhibit a tendency to inequality in the size and degree of development of the stamens.


*Browallia (Leptoglossis) texana*, Torr. loc. cit. p. 156.