alpine, and arctic regions in Europe, Central Asia, and North America; a few occur in the mountains of Tropical America and peninsular India. The genus is apparently unrepresented in Africa.

   **NORTH MEXICO**, Sierra Madre (Seemann, 2103); **SOUTH MEXICO**, Bolaños (Hartweg). Hb. Kew.

   **CANADA to the SASKATCHEWAN**, south to **FLORIDA**, and west to the **COLORADO ROCKY MOUNTAINS**.—**NORTH MEXICO**, region of San Luis Potosi, 6000 to 8000 feet (Parry & Palmer, 684); **SOUTH MEXICO**, Real del Monte (Coultier, 1360; Humboldt & Bonpland). Hb. Kew.

   **MEXICO**, without locality (Berlandier, 590, 633, 1201; Alaman; Bates), Anganguiio (Hartweg). Hb. Kew.

   **SOUTH MEXICO**, summit of San Felipe (Andrieux, 157), peak of Orizaba, 12,000 feet (Galeotti, 1064; Linden, 1090), Cordillera of Oaxaca, at 9000 feet (Galeotti, 1065). Hb. Kew.

   **COLORADO; NEW MEXICO**, within the old boundary on Mount Graham (Rothrock).

   **SOUTH MEXICO**, woods of Jesus del Monte, near Morelia, at 7000 to 7500 feet (Galeotti, 1063). Hb. Kew.

Order XCVII. OROBANCHACEÆ.


Herbaceous, variously coloured, not green, leafless root-parasites, widely dispersed in temperate regions, including the mountains within the tropics, though relatively rare in the southern hemisphere. A Mediterranean species has been found in various parts of Australia, where, however, it is probably not indigenous. There are about 150 species, referred to eleven genera.