   *Pinguicula bakeriana*, Gard. Chron. n. s. xv. p. 541, fig. 102.
   *Pinguicula oblongiloba*, DC. Prodr. viii. p. 27; Calques des Dess. Fl. Mex. 1071. fig. 22?

   **NORTH MEXICO**, region of San Luis Potosi, 8000 to 8000 feet (Parry & Palmer, 694);  
   **SOUTH MEXICO**, peak of Orizaba, 9500 feet (Linden, 162; Botteri, 956; Bourgeois, 2838), San Felipe (Andrieux, 130), Tlahuayuca (Graham), Totontepec (Hartweg),  

   From plants that we have observed under cultivation, and specimens we have seen  
   in herbaria, we believe we are right in reducing the names cited above to synonyms of  
   one species. The plants first produce rosettes of small, densely packed leaves; and these  
   are succeeded by a few much larger loose ones that conceal the rosettes.

   *Pinguicula nana*, Mart. et Gal., nec *P. lilacina*, Ch. et Schl.

   **NORTH MEXICO**, Sierra Madre (Seemann, 2118); **SOUTH MEXICO**, Cordillera of Oaxaca,  

   **SOUTH MEXICO**, Juquila (Hartweg), eastern Cordillera of Oaxaca, 8000 to 9000 feet  
   (Galeotti, 860). Hb. Kew.


   **NORTH MEXICO**, Cerro de Pinal, at 7000 feet (Seemann, 1514); **SOUTH MEXICO**,  
   Cordillera of Vera Cruz, 2000 to 4000 feet (Galeotti, 859; Linden, 161), San Blas to  

   [The anomalous genus *Columnellia*, of which there are two species in the mountains  
   of Ecuador and Peru, has not hitherto, we believe, been detected in Central America.]

Order XCIX. GESNERACEÆ.


Herbs or shrubs, rarely arboreous. Including a few inedited ones, the Order com-  
prises about seventy-five genera and 850 to 900 species, generally dispersed in tropical  
and subtropical countries; a few, and for the greater part belonging to monotypic