3. MARSYPIANTHES.


Two or three herbaceous species, widely dispersed in Tropical America.


South Mexico, Cordillera of Oaxaca and Cordillera of Vera Cruz, at 3000 feet (Galeotti, 626, 659), Mirador (Linden, 127); Guatemala, declivities near the city of Guatemala (Hartweg, 608); Costa Rica (Endres, 94); Panama, near Old Panama (Seemann, 264).—Generally diffused in Tropical South America and the West Indies. Hb. Kew.

4. HYPTIS.


About 250 herbaceous and shrubby species, spread over the warmer parts of America; most numerous in Brazil. Several species are cultivated, and have become naturalized in other parts of the world. It is possible, however, that some of the species are indigenous in Tropical Africa. There is a considerable number of unnamed Mexican specimens in Kew herbarium, representing probably some undescribed species.


North Mexico, Sierra Madre (Seemann, 2073); South Mexico, Guanajuato (Hartweg, 173), San Blas to Tepic (Coulter, 1121), without locality (Parkinson). Hb. Kew.


South Mexico, Orizaba (Botteri, 608), Cordillera of Vera Cruz, 3000 feet (Galeotti, 621), valley of Cordova (Bourgeau, 1604).—West Indies; Guiana; Brazil; and in Western Tropical Africa. Hb. Kew.


Mexico (Schiede).—Generally diffused in Tropical South America and the West Indies; also occurring in Tropical Africa and Asia. Hb. Kew.


South Mexico, Orizaba (Sallé), Yucatan and Tabasco (Johnson, 53); Nicaragua, Chontales (Seemann, 89); Panama, Chagres (Fendler, 231), Empire station (S. Hayes, 324), near the city of Panama (Seemann, 255).—Generally dispersed in Tropical South America and the West Indies, also in the Galapagos. Hb. Kew.