

## COMBRETACEÆ.

[i. p. 403.] 1. **Conocarpus erecta**, Linn., Hemsl. in Rep. Bot. Chall. Exped. i. p. 32.  
GUATEMALA (*Bernoulli & Cario*, 3350). Hb. Kew.—Also found in the Bermudas.

## MELASTOMACEÆ.

[i. p. 418.] 2. **Pterolepis ladanoides**, Tr. (*Rhexia pumila*, Bonpl. Rhex. t. 35).  
GUATEMALA (*Bernoulli & Cario*, 2893). Hb. Kew.

[i. p. 430.] 1. **Heterotrichum octonum**, DC.  
GUATEMALA (*Bernoulli & Cario*, 2875). Hb. Kew.

[i. p. 432.] 2. **Octopleura micrantha**, Griseb. (*Ossæa*, Macf. Fl. Jam. ii. p. 49).  
GUATEMALA (*Bernoulli & Cario*, 2883). Hb. Kew.

[i. p. 434.] 2. **Mouriria parvifolia**, Benth. vide Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. p. 92.  
GUATEMALA (*Bernoulli & Cario*, 3385). Hb. Kew.

## LYTHRACEÆ.

[i. p. 436.]

## CUPHEA.

Koehne has published a second revision of this difficult genus in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. ii. (1882) pp. 136–176 and 395–424; and as the result of more extended observation and investigation, he considerably modifies the limits of some of the species. Two or three of the forms described by us as new species he has identified with previously described species, or regards as forms of such. Thus *C. anisophylla*, Hemsl., is referred, together with several other forms, including *C. orthodisca*, Koehne, to *C. calophylla*, Ch. et Schl., a very variable species extending into Brazil; the specimens we referred to his *C. palustris* he regards as *C. procumbens*, Cav.; *C. minuta* he reduces to a variety of *C. llavea*; *C. propinqua*, Hemsl., and *C. ternata*, Peyr., are referred to *C. heterophylla*, Benth.; and *C. dodecandra*, Hemsl. †, is the same as *C. subuligera*, Koehne. Further, there are three additional species.

[i. p. 438.] 6\*. **Cuphea baillonis**, Koehne in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. iv. p. 401.  
SOUTH MEXICO, in pine forests, Oaxaca (ex *Koehne*).

[i. p. 440.] 16\*. **Cuphea elliptica**, Koehne in Engler's Bot. Jahrb. ii. p. 145,  
cum  $\beta$ . *oligostemone*.  
MEXICO; PANAMA.

† Koehne states the occurrence of twelve stamens is in the highest degree remarkable. Their existence in our plant was verified by two of our colleagues.