

[ii. p. 468.] **Conopholis alpina**, Liebm. in Forhandl. Skand. Naturf. 4de Möde, p. 184.

“Calyce unibracteolato, ventricosotubuloso, spathaceo, antice usque ad basin fisso, postice acuto, margine integro. Corollæ tubo cylindrico curvato, labio superiore reflexo fornicato integro inferius æquante; labio inferiore 3-lobo, lobis rectis lanceolatis. Staminibus 4 exsertis subæqualibus stylo æquantibus vel parum brevioribus. Stigmate discoideo medio impresso.

“Planta 6–8-pollicaris. Caulis simplicissimus carnosus crassus fusco-brunneus, basin versus incrassatus ibique squamis densissime imbricatis tectus, supra squamis majoribus sparsis obtectus; spica 3–4-pollicaris, floribus sessilibus fusco-flavescentibus.

“Habitat in alpe trachytio Tepeyecuapa prope oppidum Chinantla, Puebla, alt. 7000–8000 ped., ad radices Pinorum. Floret Aprili.

“Differt a *Conoph. americana*, Wallr., calyce unibracteolato, ad basin fisso, postice non inciso; corolla calyce duplo longiore, labio superiore reflexo integro lobos labii inferioris non superante; labii inferioris lobis brevioribus lanceolatis integris; staminibus longius exsertis; stylo longitudinem staminum parum excedente angulato porrecto (non reclinato); capsula apiculata (nec curvato-longirostrata), bractea breviora integra (nec bifida) instructa.”

This probably corresponds to *C. mexicana*, A. Gr., as limited by Watson; but the differential characters given are not obvious.

[ii. p. 468.] 1*. **Conopholis mexicana**, A. Gr. in Herb. ex S. Wats. in Proc. Am. Acad. xviii. p. 131.

“Distinguished from *C. americana* by its longer and more rigid lanceolate acuminate scales, the calyx less deeply toothed, and the corolla larger (8 lines long).

“The plant figured by Endlicher (Iconogr. t. 81) for *C. americana* is *C. mexicana*, probably from Andrieux’s collection.”

As Watson observes, possibly from a memorandum by A. Gray, Endlicher’s figure was most likely made from Andrieux’s collection, for there is a specimen in the Kew Herbarium (formerly in Gay’s herbarium) collected by Andrieux, which is so like the figure that it may have been the one actually drawn.

[ii. p. 468.] 1**. **Conopholis sylvatica**, Liebm. in Forhandl. Skand. Naturf. 4de Möde, p. 185.

“Calyce bibracteolato, ventricosotubuloso, spathaceo, antice ad medium fisso, postice bidentato. Corollæ tubo curvato basi ventricosotubuloso, labio superiore fornicato integro inferius superante, labio inferiore 3-lobo, lobis brevibus rectis obtusis. Staminibus 4-exsertis, subæqualibus stylo æquantibus. Stigmate capitato parum bisulco.

“Planta 7–9-pollicaris gracilescens. Caulis simplicissimus carnosus flaccido-fucescens, usque ad basin cylindricus, squamis imbricatis cartilagineis lanceolatis flaccidis obtectus. Spica 5–7-pollicaris, floribus brevissime pedicellatis flavescentibus.

“Habitat in sylvis umbrosis ad radices Quercuum prope oppidum Totutla et prædium Hacienda de Mirador Dep. Vera Cruz, alt. 3000–4500 ped. Floret Febr.–Martio.

“Differt a *Conoph. americana*, Wallr., gracilitate caulis; calyce minore antice ad medium fisso, postice bidentato (nec 4-dentato); corolla graciliore calyce duplo longiore,