

*Gentianeæ.*

In this order, as in many others, temperate wide-ranging genera overlap and intermingle with American; thus *Leianthus* and *Lisianthus* with *Gentiana* and *Erythræa*; and the widely-spread *Gentiana amarella* reaches North Mexico. *Geniostemon* is the only endemic genus. *Voyria* is a genus of small leafless herbs widely spread in tropical America, and represented by one endemic species in west tropical Africa.

*Polemoniaceæ.*

*Polemonium* is represented by a few species in temperate Europe and Asia and *Phlox* in North-eastern Asia, otherwise the order is wholly American and chiefly western, extending southward to Chili. North of Mexico there are four (or five, if *Collomia* be retained) genera and 133 species, whereof sixty-three are Californian. The genus *Phlox* is the only one common in the Atlantic States, where there are ten or twelve species. In Mexico and Central America there are seven genera, including the two which extend to the Old World, and the endemic monotypic *Bonplandia*. *Cobæa* reappears in the Andes, and the remainder are both North American and Chilian. With few shrubby exceptions, this order is herbaceous.

*Hydrophyllaceæ.*

This wholly herbaceous order is essentially American, and especially numerous in California, where there are twelve genera and sixty-one species out of totals of seventeen and 150. Excepting the singular South-African monotypic *Codon*, and the rare Japanese monotypic *Ellisiophyllum*, all the genera are American, and fourteen out of fifteen are restricted to America. Five genera and fifteen species occur in the Atlantic States; but of these *Nama* is only represented in South Florida by the widely-spread *N. jamaicense*; and all the genera except *Hydrolea*, the one widely spread in the tropics of the Old World, are also western. Three of the northern genera extend to Chili, where there are about eight species, including *Phacelia circinnata*, which ranges from British Colombia to the Straits of Magellan. Within our limits there are five genera, including *Hydrolea*, not one of which is endemic; and thirty-two species, of which sixteen are endemic in the northern division, and eleven extend into North-western America, against one into eastern. Three of the commoner species extend to the West Indies, where only one endemic species of the order, *Hydrolea nigricaulis*, a Cuban plant, is known to exist; and one of the same species reaches Brazil, where only *Hydrolea* and *Wigandia* are represented. Seventeen of the Mexican species belong to *Nama*; and only *Hydrolea* and *Wigandia* have been found south of Honduras. The latter genus is restricted to the mountains of the tropical parts of America, where, however, it has a wide range.