

*Boragineæ.*

Although this order is represented by 120 species and seventeen genera, it offers little for remark here, no genus being endemic and ten of them having a wide range. About half of the species are endemic and considerably more than half are South Mexican, including both the woody and the herbaceous elements. The occurrence of the monotypic *Harpagonella* near Tucson, Southern Arizona, is curious, as the only other locality known for it is Guadalupe Island, off Lower California. *Omphalodes*, otherwise an Old-World genus, is represented by two somewhat anomalous species in North Mexico.

*Convolvulaceæ.*

The number and variety of species of the genus *Ipomœa* is the only noteworthy feature of this order. Including *Pharbitis*, *Quamoclit*, *Exogonium*, *Mina*, *Batatas*, and other proposed genera, *Ipomœa* includes upwards of 300 species, of which about eighty inhabit Mexico and Central America. They present great diversity in habit from slender twining herbs to the arboreous form, as in *I. murucoides* and *I. arborescens*, the latter being described as *arbor procerrima*.

*Solanaceæ.*

Although generally dispersed in tropical and temperate regions, this order is pre-eminently American, fifty-two out of sixty genera being represented, and forty-five of them peculiar. *Solanum* itself, one of the largest genera in the vegetable kingdom, numbering between 700 and 800 species, has nearly the same range as the order, and is common in most warm countries, even where the species are few; but by far the largest aggregation of species is in America. Brazil alone possesses about 170; Chili about fifty, and Mexico and Central America at least 100, after deducting about forty which are either doubtful or better placed as varieties of others. After making the deduction indicated and eliminating for the same reasons an equally large proportion of the proposed species of *Physalis*, *Cestrum*, and other genera, and leaving out the genus *Capsicum* altogether, there are still 230 species of Solanaceæ left within our limits, belonging to twenty-six genera, two of which are endemic, and nineteen of the remaining twenty-four are restricted to America. Only nine of the species extend beyond America, and these are all widely diffused plants, mainly through cultivation. Apart from the cultivated species of *Nicotiana*, which are now so widely colonized through cultivation, and for other reasons to be left out of consideration, certainly indigenous species are found only in America, Australasia, and Polynesia. A large number of the American genera of Solanaceæ are wholly or largely western, ranging from California, where, however, there are comparatively few, and no endemic genera, and Mexico to Chili, where the order is largely developed. Of our genera ten and of our species thirty-one have a north-western extension while the north-eastern extensions are five and two respectively.