

species are endemic. Two genera belong to the tribe Eucyrtandreae, one of them being chiefly Asiatic. Nearly all are herbs with showy brightly coloured flowers.

Labiatae.

The enormous development in Mexico of the widely-spread genus *Salvia* is the most striking feature in this order. It is the third from the largest genus in our flora, and the species are perhaps better defined than those of the genera surpassing it in number. It is noteworthy that only two genera out of twenty-nine are endemic, and of these *Dekinia* is obscure, and we probably have it under some other name. Eleven of the genera range widely and three others extend beyond America. *Hyptis*, a genus of about 250 species, all of them American, and four or five of them now more or less widely spread in other warm countries, though probably of American origin, is also strongly represented; but about 200 of the species inhabit Brazil. Many of the southern species are shrubby and two or three of them trees thirty to forty feet high, and the largest members of the order in the world.

Acanthaceae.

Eleven out of thirty-eight genera are endemic; fourteen others are restricted to America; eleven are widely dispersed; *Siphonoglossa* is common to South Africa, and one species of *Tetramerium* inhabits the Galapagos. Upwards of two thirds of the species are endemic, and only one, *Nelsonia campestris*, is found out of America, and this is almost cosmopolitan in the tropics.

Nyctagineae.

Twenty-five genera are referred to this order, two of them founded since the publication of Bentham and Hooker's 'Genera Plantarum;' one of them, however, is described as anomalous. Except this, which is African, and *Timeroya*, a New-Caledonian genus, all of the genera are American, and all save three endemic; hence the order may be regarded as specially American. *Pisonia*, a large genus of trees and shrubs, is widely diffused, as also the herbaceous *Boerhaavia*, and one species of *Oxybaphus* is endemic in the Himalayas. The total number of species has been estimated at 215; sixty of them belonging to *Pisonia* and thirty to *Neea*, of which we have seen only fragmentary specimens of two or three species from within our limits. Fourteen genera, two endemic, and fifty-four species, twenty-three of which are endemic, are noted from Mexico and Central America, but by far the greater part from Mexico. Of the remaining twelve genera nine are restricted to America, and eight of them extend into western North America as against three into eastern. Eight of the western genera are peculiar to the region; that is to Texas and westward and northward. And we have thirty-six species, belonging to nine genera, from North Mexico. Here, then, in North Mexico and Texas to Arizona