

records "*Pinus occidentalis*" (= *P. montezumæ*, Lamb.) as very common in the equinoctial parts of Mexico at altitudes of 580 to 2020 toises, or about 3500 to 12,000 feet; but it is apparently rare at the lower elevation. Galeotti collected one species in the cordillera of Oaxaca as low as 4000 feet, and two others at 5000 feet; and Liebmann states that pines begin to mingle with oaks on the eastern cordilleras of Vera Cruz at 6000 to 7000 feet. Against this, in the much lower latitude of Nicaragua, and, so far as is at present known, the southern limit of pines in America\*, Ærsted† fixes the pine-region on the Volcan el Viejo in about 12° 30' N. lat. at 3000 to 4200 feet. What species this is we have not ascertained; but Seemann‡ mentions passing through a forest of *Pinus tenuifolia* at Ocote, north-east of El Viejo, and probably at a lower altitude. In Cuba and the Isla de Piños, where pines are abundant, as observed by Humboldt§, and also in British Honduras, they grow down to the sea-level, and this, be it remembered, within the tropics. Yet pines are absent from Jamaica, notwithstanding the considerable elevation of the Blue Mountains. Humboldt was of opinion that the Cuban pine was the same species so common in Mexico (here referred to *P. montezumæ*), where it ranges between 3000 and 12,000 feet; but this does not appear to be so. Nevertheless, as already mentioned, much remains to be done in the definition of the Mexican species. At all events the common pine of British Honduras, collected by Mr. D. Morris, is undistinguishable from *P. cubensis*, Griseb., which may or may not be the same as *P. occidentalis* of Swartz. It is estimated that about one-third of the area of British Honduras is composed of "Pine ridge" country, where *Pinus cubensis* is the principal tree, and which, according to Morris||, is probably the most abundant tree in the colony. With regard to the upper limit of pines in Mexico that seems to vary as much in different localities as the lower. As already mentioned, Humboldt gives the vertical range of "*Pinus occidentalis*" at 3500 to 12,000 feet, the whole range of the genus. Linden and Galeotti, on the labels accompanying their specimens, record *P. montezumæ* and *P. patula* from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, on the Peak of Orizaba, and the latter from 4000 to 5000 feet on the cordilleras of Oaxaca. Liebmann collected *P. oocarpa* at Chinantla, Puebla, at an elevation of 7000 to 8000 feet; and Roezl *P. hartwegii* on Popocatepetl at an elevation of 13,000 to 14,000 feet¶. Liebmann, as cited elsewhere (p. 150), states that *P. montezumæ* reaches 13,600 feet on the eastern side of Orizaba, and even 14,000 feet on the western side, where it is dwarfed, but never either shrubby or prostrate. This considerably exceeds the altitude attained by the alder.

\* Grisebach, 'Gesammelte Abhandlungen,' p. 260, records *Pinus occidentalis* from Costa Rica; but this was perhaps a slip of the pen; and Polakowsky (Peterm. Mittheil. 1877, p. 221) states, erroneously as we believe, that Ærsted found *Pinus occidentalis* and *Abies religiosa* at the southern end of the Lake of Nicaragua.

† Botanische Zeitung, 1848, p. 881.

‡ Bedford Pim and Berthold Seemann, 'Dottings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua, and Mosquito,' p. 55.

§ Relation Historique, iii. p. 377.

|| The Colony of British Honduras, p. 57.

¶ Parlatore in DeCandolle's 'Prodomus,' xvi. 2, p. 400.