

was its probable reduction to nine. The species recorded from North Mexico are—*Meiracyllium gemma*, *Microstylis ophioglossoides*, *M. sp.*, *Hexalectris aphylla*, *Govenia andrieuxii*, *Odontoglossum madrense*, *Oncidium sphacelatum*, *Spiranthes madrense*, *S. polyantha*, *Pogonia sp.*, *Habenaria leucostachys*, and an unnamed species of *Habenaria*. The *Oncidium* was included through a misprint in the Enumeration, and the *Odontoglossum* and *Meiracyllium* were put under North Mexico, because they were recorded from the Sierra Madre; but in all probability they are natives of South Mexico. This being so, there would remain only terrestrial species belonging to genera extending into the United States, except *Govenia*. Indeed America, north of Mexico, is extremely poor in Orchids; the whole country supporting only about two thirds of the number found in Europe. Twenty-two are recorded from California, and, as a further illustration of the range of the northern terrestrial genera, it may be added that, with the exception of *Calypso borealis*, a North-European orchid, they all belong to British genera. Fifty-six species inhabit the Northern United States, and sixty-two (including upwards of a dozen tropical species in the extreme south of Florida) the Southern States; many of the species being common to both. The following northern species enter Mexico*:*—Epipactis americana*, *Habenaria repens*, *H. leucostachys*, *Hexalectris aphylla*, *Microstylis ophioglossoides*, *Ponthieva glandulosa*, and *Spiranthes romanzoviana*. The monotypic *Hexalectris* is the only genus of these restricted to North America and Mexico. Of the non-endemic species of Mexican and Central-American orchids 108 are known to extend into some part of South America, and 75 into the West Indies. In an order containing so large a proportion of endemic and local species among those with which we have to deal, it may be interesting to give a list of the few species having a wide area in America. To these may be added the northern *Spiranthes romanzoviana*, which ranges northward through California to Kamtschatka, and eastward through Canada to New York; and also, as mentioned above, inhabits, or did inhabit, South-western Ireland.

In South Africa Orchideæ appear to occupy the fourth place in number of species, and in Australia the seventh place; in both regions terrestrial species largely predominate. Available data for comparison with the floras of Colombia, Brazil, and other parts of South America are wanting; but Grisebach gives the order the second place in the West-Indian flora, and as constituting 6–7 per cent. Of the flowering-plants of Trinidad known to him, 11 per cent. were orchids; but the orchid element had been specially investigated.

* After the completion of our distribution-tables we discovered that the additional Orchids in the Supplement to Chapman's 'Flora of the Southern United States' had been omitted from our calculations. The additional species are:—*Epidendrum cochleatum*, *E. nocturnum*, *Polystachya luteola*, *Vanilla planifolia*, and *Cryptopodium punctatum*; all of them from the extreme south of Florida. This is a nominal addition of five species and three genera to the numbers of Mexican species and genera extending into eastern North America; but, as explained elsewhere, the tropical forms found in South Florida have no special significance in relation to the distribution of Mexican plants, being in reality a part of the West-Indian region.