

and south of 40°, thirty-six belong to the genera *Cheilanthes*, *Pellaea*, and *Notholaena*. Further observations on this subject will be found at p. 224. Incidentally, but not as having any particular bearing on the distribution of the North-Mexican species, it may be stated that the fern-flora of America north of Mexico comprises about 150 species, or less than a fourth more than the small area of New Zealand.

Coming to the rest of the Vascular Cryptogams, Mr. J. G. Baker, who has recently published a synopsis, divides them into four orders, eleven genera, and about 550 species. All the orders, seven of the genera, and sixty-two of the species are represented in Mexico and Central America conjointly. The absent genera are *Pilularia* and *Isoetes*, subaquatics which may be expected to occur; and the remarkably distinct Australasian *Phylloglossum* and *Tmesipteris* from Australasia and Polynesia, also recorded (erroneously?) from California. The distribution of these Cryptogams within our limits calls for no special remarks, except that they are comparatively rare in North Mexico, numerous in South Mexico, and imperfectly investigated in the southern countries. Their general distribution is given in some detail in vol. iii. under the several orders. Some of the species (*Lycopodium clavatum*, for example, as pointed out by Baker in his little book on Geographical Botany) belong to "meiotherms" which are practically universal in temperate regions, including the mountains of the tropics.

A SPECIMEN OF THE MOUNTAIN FLORA OF SOUTH MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA*.

			feet.
<i>Thalictrum</i> (W.) <i>densiflorum</i> (E.)	Moran,	Mexico.	8,000
— <i>hernandezii</i> (E.)	Toluca,	"	8,200
<i>Ranunculus</i> (W.) <i>geoides</i> (E.)	Orizaba,	"	9,000 to 12,000
— <i>ornithorrhynchus</i> (N.)	Toluca,	"	8,200 to 9,000
— <i>petiolaris</i> (E.)	Santa Rosa,	"	8,400
— <i>peruvianus</i> (A.)	Orizaba,	"	12,000 to 12,500
— <i>sibbaldioides</i> (A.)	Toluca,	"	12,000
<i>Aquilegia</i> (W.), sp. (E.)	Oaxaca,	"	8,000
<i>Delphinium</i> (W.) <i>latisepalum</i> (E.)	Oaxaca,	"	8,000 to 8,500
<i>Berberis</i> (W.) <i>paniculata</i> (E.)	Irazu,	Costa Rica.	8,000 to 9,000
<i>Nasturtium</i> (W.) <i>arabiforme</i> (E.)	Oaxaca,	Mexico.	8,000 to 9,000
— <i>impatiens</i> (E.)	Orizaba,	"	11,000 to 12,000
— <i>orizabæ</i> (E.)	Orizaba,	"	10,000 to 12,000
<i>Draba</i> (W.) <i>myosotidioides</i> (E.)	Orizaba,	"	12,000 to 13,000

* The letters placed after the genera and species have reference to their distribution:—E. signifies endemic in South Mexico and Central America; N. extending in America north of Mexico; S. extending into South America or the West Indies, or both; A. peculiarly Andine; N. & S. extending into both North and South America; W. of wider range than America.