

SPECIES.					
Endemic.	Extending to				
	North America.	South America.	Andes only.	N. and S. America.	Beyond America.
504	17	19	39	8	17

America 83 = 13·8 per cent.

Endemic 504 = 83·4 „

Of wider range .. 17 = 2·8 „

Total 604 100·0

The description at p. 145 conveys a very good idea of the vegetation of the peak of Orizaba, and the preceding analysis gives a clue to the relationships of the mountain flora of South Mexico and Central America generally. North Mexico is excluded because it clearly belongs to a distinct subregion extending northward into the central territories of the United States. For the purpose under consideration we have drawn up the foregoing list of all the plants in our Enumeration, recorded as occurring at altitudes of 8000 feet and upwards, from data on the labels of the various collectors. It will be understood that this list is merely a sample of the flora, and it might easily be extended by including the species which we know from other sources * grow above the limit named, to say nothing of those which are evidently mountain plants, though we have no actual authority for it; but under any circumstances we could not make the list approximately complete, therefore it seems better to restrict it in the manner stated. On the other hand, it is probable that some of the plants included do not ascend quite so high as 8000 feet, notwithstanding that the range given is up to that altitude.

The figures in this analysis are perhaps the most interesting we have obtained, for they show, more distinctly than those of the general table even, the strong southern affinity of the flora of South Mexico. We also see what a large proportion of the generic types of the highest zone of vegetation are of wide range. Very few indeed of the peculiarly American or peculiarly Mexican forms reach the altitudinal limits of vegetation. Such genera as *Clusia*, *Amicia*, *Calliandra*, *Pleroma*, *Miconia*, *Begonia*, *Ravnia*, *Psychotria*, *Myrsine*, *Ardisia*, *Achimenes*, and many others occur only in the lower part of the range indicated.

* Thus, on referring to the Sketch of the Vegetation of the Peak of Orizaba (p. 145) we learn that the additional genera *Tilia*, *Cratægus*, *Cotyledon*, *Chamædorea*, *Agave*, *Smilax*, *Tillandsia*, *Tigridia*, *Arundinaria*, and others ascend to above 8000 feet; and the number of orchids would have been very much higher had we included all those recorded above 8000 feet by Richard and Galeotti (see p. 303).