

*stachya cerea*, *Isochilus linearis*, *Epidendrum vitellinum*, &c.; but there is no *Stanhopea*, no *Cyrtopodium*, no *Acropera*, and no *Oncidium* with fleshy leaves; and pines and arbutuses begin to dominate.

To this subregion may be reckoned the neighbourhood of Oaxaca (declivities of the Cerro San Felipe), a part of the Misteca Alta (Piñoles, &c.); the Cerro de la Virgen, near Juquila, a few leagues distant from the Pacific Vcean; the neighbourhood of Sola, in the district of Gavezia (Socorra, Castrasana); the beautiful woods of Llano Verde, in the State of Oaxaca; the neighbourhood of Vigas, near Jalapa; a portion of the peak of Orizaba, near the Rancho de Torozinapa; the flanks of the Cofre de Perote; the mountains near Orizaba, &c. in the State of Vera Cruz; Jesus del Monte, near Morelia, and the mountains of Irapeo.

*The Intermediate Cold Region.*—This subregion is rich in orchids, and on the trachytic flanks of the peak of Orizaba some members of this order are found above 10,800 feet of absolute elevation, among them *Habenaria prasina*. It is characterized by handsome oaks and lofty pines, beneath which grow *Pyrola* and *Chimaphila*. Ferns abound, as also arboreous Ericaceæ (*Arbutus*, spp.) and Asclepiadeæ. The Cucurbitaceæ are represented by the solitary genus *Sicyos*; grasses increase with the altitude, and here, as on the coast, they are mostly tufted kinds, though such are very rare in the intervening regions. The forests shelter numerous Ranunculaceæ, Labiatae, Gentianaceæ, herbaceous and frutescent Rosaceæ; and the marshy places are inhabited by species of *Eutoca*, various Umbelliferæ, and *Ophioglossum*. Finally, a few succulent plants are found on the elevated peaks near Oaxaca and Zimapatam; among them *Mamillaria nitida* and *M. polychlora*. There is a constant reign of humidity in the forests, and electrical discharges are frequent and violent. The mean temperature varies from 50° to 60°.

The cold regions of the two branches of the cordilleras abound in orchids, several of which are common to both. The richest localities lie between 8200 and 9200 feet of absolute altitude. Noteworthy among those inhabiting the eastern cordillera of Oaxaca are: *Epidendrum erubescens*, which fastens its long pseudobulbs on the trunks of oak trees, and develops flower-stems of the great length of thirty-five to forty feet; *Pleurothallis aurea*, *Cælia macrostachya*, *Arpophyllum spicatum*, *Epidendrum guttatum*, *Malaxis myurus*, *Corallorhiza bulbosa*, *Epidendrum virgatum*, *E. varicosum*, *E. ledifolium*, *Govenia capitata*, *G. superba*, *Spiranthes galeottiana*, *Cattleya citrina*, *Epidendrum ligulatum*, *E. arbusculum*, *E. pruinosum*, *E. sisyrinchiiifolium*, *Odontoglossum cærulescens*, *O. galeottianum*, *Oncidium graminifolium*, and *Alamania punicea*.

The oak-forests and gneissic rocks of the Misteca and of the western branch of the cordillera of Oaxaca present an equally rich orchid flora. Here is a specimen of it: *Odontoglossum membranaceum*, *Lælia albida*, *L. furfuracea*, *Epidendrum erubescens*, *E. guttatum*, *E. costatum*, *E. pulchellum*, *E. subulatifolium*, *Pleurothallis mesophylla*, *Spiranthes pubens*, *Oncidium macropterum*, *O. rariflorum*, *Bletia purpurata*, and *Habenaria acutiflora*.