

Hab. Mussooree and Kedarkanta.

12. *Mulgedium sagittatum*.—Tab. 61. fig. 2. a. anther; b. stigmas; c. achenium.

Hab. Kedarkanta and banks of the Rawee and Buspa Rivers.

97. LOBELIACEÆ.

This order, allied to *Cichoracæ* by its irregular split corollas, cohering anthers, and milky juice, is only considered a tribe of *Campanulacæ* by Mr. Brown, but, unlike that order, delights more in southern than in northern latitudes, though the Indian species are chiefly found in mountainous situations. They are numerous in South America and the West Indies, as well as at the Cape of Good Hope, in New Holland, and in the Island of Java. A few species extend into China, Japan, Europe, and North America. In India we find them on the mountains of the Peninsula, as *L. excelsa*, attaining an elevation of ten and twelve feet on the Neelgherries. A species extends to the Western Ghauts explored by Col. Sykes; *L. zeylanica* is found in Silhet and on the mountains of the central range; *L. stipularis* is common to the Indian and Malayan Peninsulas, extending along the foot of the mountains to Nepal and Kemaon, and existing at Mussooree in a diminutive state; *L. rosea* and *begonifolia* are found in the former as well as on the mountains of Pundooa; and *L. pyramidalis*, which Dr. Wallich describes as being found in Silhet, as well as in both low and lofty situations in Nepal, extends north as far as Shalma.

The *Lobeliacæ* are remarkable for the acridity of their milky juice, on which account some are of a deleterious nature, as *L. Tupa* in Chili, and *L. longiflora* in the West Indies. Others are employed as medicinal agents, as *L. syphilitica* and *cardinalis*; and *L. inflata* in North America as an emetic and sudorific; *L. Caoutchouc* is so named by the inhabitants of Popayan from the tenacity of its juice. It would be desirable to ascertain if the Indian species are possessed of any useful properties. *L. pyramidalis*, *excelsa*, and others are highly ornamental, and well worthy of introduction into the gardens of England.

98. CAMPANULACEÆ.

M. Alphonse De Candolle, in his Monograph on the *Campanulacæ*, which, for comprehensiveness of views combined with minuteness of detail, is quite a model for such kinds of work, treats of this order as a tribe of a more general one, which embraces the foregoing and two following orders. *Campanulacæ* are well known from the different species of Bell-flower being so common in European fields and gardens. Indeed, they prevail chiefly in the temperate regions of both hemispheres, as in the Oriental and Mediterranean regions, the mountains of Europe, Caucasus, and the Altai, the frontiers of China and Siberia, N. America, the Cape of Good Hope, and New Holland; a few species in South America, St. Helena, and Senegambia, in the Burmese territories, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Of the three hundred and eleven species belonging to this order, only thirteen are found in intratropical countries, or as M. A. de Candolle expresses their distribution in a general way, one-half of the whole

are



1. *Malgedium Macrorhizum.*

M. sagittatum.

M. Gussone del.

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