

HAB. Yazo, in the Valley of Canta.

In this plant, the leaves, and the flowers, too, are almost wholly concealed by the long, white, and silky tufts of hairs arising from their axillæ. The *P. lanata* of Richard, from Cayenne, approaches this in the length of its hairs, but the leaves appear different.

XVI. RUBIACEÆ. *Juss.*

1. *Rubia hirta*; caule tetragono hirto, foliis quaternis brevipetiolatis ovali-oblongis uninerviis acutis hirtis, pedunculis axillaribus oppositis 1-floris vix folio brevioribus, flore in involucre tetraphyllo sessili, baccis scabris glabris. *Humb. et Kunth, Nov. Gen. v. 3. p. 338. De Cand. Prodr. v. 4. p. 592.*

HAB. Huaylluay, near Pasco.

XVII. LOBELIACEÆ. *Juss.*

1. *Lobelia biserrata*; suffruticosa, foliis numerosis ovato-lanceolatis subsessilibus inæqualiter serratis subtus canescenti-tomentosis, floribus axillaribus solitariis pedunculatis, "filamentis basi corollæ adnatis." *Cav. Ic. v. 6. p. 10. t. 514. Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veget. v. 5. p. 43.*—*β. spicata*; foliis superioribus confertioribus, floribus racemum spiciformem compactum efformantibus.

HAB. Obrajillo, in the Valley of Canta. *β.* Yazo, in the same valley.

In the var. *β.* of this noble plant, the leaves, which are often five or more inches long, become gradually smaller upwards, so that the erect flowers, though axillary in these smaller leaves, yet in reality form a large compact spiked raceme. The flowers are more ventricose in the upper part of the tube, than the figure in Cavanilles represents them to be; and the segments of the limb are much longer: two of them are recurved in front of the oblique mouth of the corolla, and three behind. ◀

XVIII. COMPOSITÆ. *Juss.*

I. CICHORACEÆ.

1. *Prænantes? subdentata*; caule subramoso parce folioso,

foliis lanceolatis inferioribus inferne longe attenuatis rarius sinuato-dentatis supremis integerrimis basi amplexicaulis, involucri cylindraceo, radice repente.

HAB. Lurin, near Lima.

Of this, there is only one specimen with a single flower, and that not very perfect, so that I refer it, doubtfully, to the genus *Prænanthes*. The root is long and creeping. Lower leaves 6-7 inches long; those of the stem 3-4, becoming smaller upwards, and amplexicaul.

II. CARDUACEÆ.

(* ONOSERIDEÆ *Kimé.*)

2. *Homanthis pinnatifidus*; acaulis, foliis pinnatifidis, scapis unifloris, foliolis involucri exterioribus dentato-spinosis. *Humb. et Kunth, Nov. Gen. v. 4. p. 308.*—*Chætanthera pinnatifida. Humb. et Bonpl. Pl. Æq. v. 2. p. 170. t. 136.*

HAB. Mountains, about Pasco.

3. *Mutisia viciæfolia. Cav. Ic. v. 5. p. 62. t. 490. Pers. Syn. Pl. v. 2. p. 453.*

HAB. Obrajillo, in the Valley of Canta.

Flowers more than 4 inches long.

BRIDGESIA. (*Nov. Gen.*)

GEN. CHAR. *Involucra* biserialia, basi unibracteata, plurima in globum congesta, triflora; squamis biserialibus, 1 exterior, 4 interiores. *Corollæ* bilabiatae, labio exteriori oblongo 3-dentato: interiori bipartito, laciniis linearibus reflexis. *Pappus* subplumosus.—Herbæ lanuginosæ. Flores in capitulis globosis collecti.

4. *Bridgesia echinopsoides. (TAB. XCII.)*

Caulis ramosus, herbaceus, teres, ubique lanuginosus. *Folia* 4-5 uncias longa, pinnatifida, basi amplexicaulis, aurita, laciniis lato-ovatis, sinuato-dentatis, marginibus subrecurvis, supra nudiuscula, subtus niveo-tomentosa, nervosa. *Flores* axillares terminalesque. *Involucra* pentaphylla, basi squama seu bractea suffulta, in globum unciam