

or from the equator to the 10th degree of north latitude between the meridians of 54 and 71 degrees, the cinchona absolutely does not exist. How can we be expected to know completely the flora of so vast an extent of country? But, when we recollect, that even in Mexico no species of the genera cinchona and exostema has been discovered, either in the central table-land or in the plains, we are led to believe, that the mountainous islands of the West Indies and the Cordillera of the Andes have peculiar floras; and that they possess particular species of vegetation, which have neither passed from the islands to the continent, nor from South America to the coasts of New Spain.

It may be observed farther, that, when we reflect on the numerous analogies which exist between the properties of plants and their external forms, we are surprised to find qualities eminently febrifuge in the bark of trees belonging to different genera, and even different families.\* Some of

\* It may be somewhat interesting to chemistry, physiology, and descriptive botany, to consider under the same point of view the plants which have been employed in intermittent fevers with different degrees of success. We find among rubiaceous plants, besides the cinchonas and exostemas, the *Coutarea speciosa* or Cayenne bark, the *Portlandia grandiflora* of the West Indies, another portlandia discovered by M. Sesse at Mexico, the *Pinkneia pubescens* of the United States, the berry of the coffee-tree, and perhaps the *Macrocnemum corymbosum*, and the *Guetarda coccinea*; among magnoliaceous plants, the tulip-tree and the *Magnolia glauca*; among zanthoxylaceous plants, the Cuspare of Angostura, known in America under the name of Orinoco bark, and the *Zanthoxylon caribæum*; among leguminous plants, the *geoffræas*, the *Swietenia febrifuga*, the *Æschynomene grandiflora*, the *Cæsalpinea bonducella*; among caprifoliaceous plants, the *Cornus florida* and the *Cuspa* of Cumana; among rosaceous plants, the *Cerasus virginiana* and the *Geum urbanum*; among amentaceous plants, the willows, oaks, and birch-trees, of which the alcoholic tincture is used in Russia by the common people; the *Populus tremuloides*, &c.; among anonaceous plants, the *Uvaria febrifuga*, the fruit of which we saw administered with success in the Missions of Spanish Guiana; among simarubaceous plants, the *Quassia amara*, celebrated in the feverish plains of Surinam; among terebinthaceous plants, the *Rhus glabrum*; among euphorbiaceous plants, the *Croton cascarilla*; among composite plants, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, the febrifuge qualities of which are known to the savages of North America. Of the tulip-tree and the quassia, it is the bark of the roots that is used. Eminent febrifuge virtue have also been found in the cortical part of the roots of the *Cinchona condensaminea* at Loxa; but it is fortunate, for the preservation of the species,