Phacelia argentea, n. sp.—Differs from *P. magellanica* (Lam.) Coville, in the broad suborbicular or broadly oval densely sericeous leaves (2–4 cm. long, 2–3.5 cm. broad). Although evidently nearest related to *P. magellanica* as understood by BRAND in his discriminating monograph, *P. argentea* is of unique aspect, entirely different from any of the plants referable to this group. The stems and petioles are hispid or hirsute, but the leaf blades are clothed with an appressed (less so beneath) satiny pubescence.

The specimen is imperfect, but the plant is probably robust and tall. Even though only vegetative characters are available for discrimination, there is no evidence that these intergrade, so the plant is proposed as a new species.

Sandy seashore, Chetco, Oregon, June 1884, *Howell* no. 209 (type in Gray Herb.).

GILIA and COLLOMIA.—Although BRAND in his recent monograph of the Polemoniaceae maintains *Collomia* as a genus distinct from *Gilia*, it is surely no better marked than some other sections raised to generic rank by many American botanists. "Calyx not ruptured by the maturing capsule" is a good enough (and the only constant) sectional character, but scarcely to be considered generically in a family in which the more natural genera run hopelessly together technically. And when all the *Collomia* species are taken into account, they present no common aspect that might tempt one to treat them as a genus, a characteristic which some of the other sections possess. In accord with this view we are making two necessary transfers.

Gilia mazama (Coville), n. comb.—*Collomia mazama* Coville, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 11:35. 1897.

Gilia tenella (Gray), n. comb.—*Collomia tenella* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 8:259. 1870.—The range given in the COULTER and NELSON *Manual* would be more nearly correct, if it read "Mountains of southern Idaho to Oregon and Utah."

GILIA ACHILLEIFOLIA Benth. var. **Chamissonis** (Greene), n. comb.—*G. Chamissonis* Greene, Erythea 3:105. 1895; subsp. *Chamissonis* (Greene) Brand, Pflanzenreich 4, fam. 250. 111. 1907.—Mostly, if not entirely, replaces in the Northwest the typical form with permanently arachnoid-villous calyx. Both grow in California.