

Two new mountain Plants.

BY MERRITT LYNDON FERNALD.

ASTER HENDERSONI n. sp.

Stem slender, 3 or 4 feet high, cinereous-pubescent, almost lanate, except toward the glabrate base, branching above the middle, the densely cinereous branches bearing single terminal heads, or themselves divided into naked or scarcely leafy branchlets; leaves thin, cinereous on both surfaces, especially on the mid-rib, or becoming glabrate above, the entire margins often ciliate; the upper cauline oblong or oblong-lanceolate, 2 or 3 inches long, with auricled clasping bases, the lower oblanceolate, conspicuously narrowed above the clasping bases, 4-6 inches long; leaves on the branchlets few, scarcely an inch long, often so few as to give the appearance of almost naked peduncles; heads large, an inch or two across, 4-6 lines high; involucre of two or three loose rows of cinereous linear-attenuate bracts, mostly herbaceous, but the inner sometimes scarious below, rarely with one two narrow foliaceous bracts; the fifty or more blue rays $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, a line wide.

Collected by Prof. L. F. Henderson (No. 2798) in rich moist meadows along the St. Maries River, Kootenai county, Idaho, August 5, 1894.

Closely related to *punicus* and *Cusickii*. The involucre is like the former, but the plant is more slender, with no trace of the stiff pubescence and harsh serrate leaves of that species, while the lower cauline leaves are contracted above the clasping bases as in *Cusickii*. *Hendersoni* has the same pubescence as *Cusickii* var. *Lyalli* Gray, but this latter plant has much broader leaves, and the outer bracts of the involucre are very broad and foliaceous, and, according to Prof. Henderson, it grows in more open and drier bottoms than the plant here described.

CAREX SCABRATA × CRINITA n. hyb.

Either stout or slender, the leaves and culm harsh as in *scabrata*; spikes 5-7, mostly androgynous, varying from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the upper nearly sessile, the lower on peduncles an inch or more long, slightly spreading; scales lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, with brown scarious margins, and strong green mid-veins sometimes continued into rough awns 2-3 times as long as the perigynia, sometimes not equalling the perigynia; perigynia broadly ovate, with the few nerves either obscure or well