

Lake region in southwestern Oregon by Mr. J. B. Leiberg in 1894, and distributed under no. 651. The best specimen seen is on sheet 287488, U. S. Herbarium.

20. *Aconitum platysepalum* Greene, nov. spec.

Caulis 5 dm altus, firmiter erectus, teres, inferne sparsim et minutim puberulus, superne villosulus; folia inferiora longe petiolata, superiora multo minora subsessilia, omnia pallida, glabriuscula, 5-partita, segmentis profunde 5-lobis; racemus laxis, circa 5-florus, pedicellis rigidiusculis adscendentibus; flores mediocres, saturate caerulei; sepala anteriora breviter, late et oblique cuneiformia, apice valde dilatata et oblique truncata; sepala posterioris sacco perbrevis obtuso, rostro subulato magno horizontali.

South side of Mt. Shasta, northern California, H. E. Brown, July, 1897. A plant of peculiar aspect, and unusual floral structure, especially as to the broadly dilated and truncate lower sepals. The axils of the upper leaves are bulbiferous, yet the plant is by no means next of kin to *A. bulbiferum* Howell, that being a weak slender partly reclining if not trailing species, with very different flowers.

21. *Aconitum viviparum* Greene, nov. spec.

Caulis tenuis erectus simplex, 4—7 cm altus, teres, infra inflorescentiam glaberrimus; folia inferiora longe petiolata, superiora sessilia, omnia tenuia laete virentia et superne puberula, segmentis subrhomboideis profunde incisim; racemus vel pauciflorus vel floribus carens et omnino bulbiferus; flores dum adsint magni atropurpurei, sepalis anterioribus oblongo-linearibus obtusiusculis, sepalo posteriore elato sacco lato rotundato et rostro subulato horizontali valde prominente praedito.

This interesting species is known only from marshes about crater Lake, at the summit of Mt. Pitt, southern Oregon, and it may be local there. Specimens of it were distributed by Mr. Cusick, under no. 2972, and the name *A. bulbiferum* Howell, which this plant can not be. These specimens show plants with a good raceme of handsome flowers, and no bulblets except in the axils of lower leaves. Others obtained at the same station by Coville and Leiberg in 1896 (no. 395) display no flowers at all, but a spike of bulblets instead, the bulblets often partly under cover of reduced sepals, thus indicating that the ovaries of the flowers were transformed into bulblets without obliterating the other floral organs.

22. *Aconitum geranioides* Greene, nov. spec.

Planta metralis et verisimiliter ultra, caule gracili, tortuoso, superne sparsim ramoso, laxiuscule paucifloro; folia ampla, longe petiolata, petiolis gracilibus plus minus tortuosis, lamina 10—15 cm lata, fere usque ad basim 5-divisa, segmentis late cuneato-obovatis, profunde incisim, lobis oblongo-lanceolatis, acutis, interdum subfalcatis, integris vel breviter incisim; flores vix mediocres, saturate caerulei; sepala anteriora breviter, ovalia, obtusa; galea sepala posterioris elata, angusta, rostro magno obtusiusculo modice prominente; folliculi erecti, glabri, nitentes.

Collected at Sisson, northern California, 13. August, 1903, by E. B. Copeland; the specimens well past flowering. Foliage more than usually dissected, recalling that of certain North American species of *Geranium* yet of very thin texture and quite glabrous. By its tortuous stem and petioles the species would seem disposed to trail over larger plants.

23. **Aconitum tricorne** Greene, nov. spec.

Planta procera, caule tereti gracilentata apicem versus ramosa, ramis patentibus plus minus tortuosis et sparsim floriferis; folia infima ignota, superiora brevissime petiolata, limbo profunde 5-partito, segmentis subcuneatis supra medium incise lobatis, lobis elongatis acuminatis; flores vix mediocres caerulei, sepala anteriora angusta, valde elongata et liguliformia, galea elata subcalcariformi, rostro brevi latiusculo vix prominente; folliculi sparsim pubescentes, fere ab imo basi recurvo-patentes.

This fine species, so well marked by its strongly recurved-spreading follicles is known to a certainty by only a single sheet in the U. S. National Museum (sheet no. 286023), the specimen consisting of the whole branching summit of a large plant in flower and fruit. It is from Warner Valley, Lassen's Peak, northern California, by Mrs. R. M. Austin, Aug., 1896. Other specimens of aconite from the same district, but in flower only, seem to differ from this both as to habit, foliage and flowers.

24. **Aconitum Hanseni** Greene, nov. spec.

Caulis erectus firmus simplex, verisimiliter metralis, teres, inferne glaber, supra medium villosulus; folia caulinea 5-partita, segmentis simpliciter incisus, laciniis subfalcato-acuminatis, omnia tenuia, supra obscure pubescentia, vel manifestim breve petiolata vel subsessilia, omnia, etiam inferiora, bulbillos satis magnos ex axillis petiolorum prominentia; racemus simplex circa 12-florus; flores mediocres (25 cm alti) saturate caerulei, sepala anteriora ovata acuta, galea subconica obtusa, in rostrum sat magnum deorsum spectantem desinens; ovaria puberula.

Known only from Hope Valley in the Californian Sierra Nevada, as collected by George Hansen, 1892. Notable as bearing a conspicuous and rather large bulblet in the axil of each cauline leaf, but none at all in the inflorescence, this being a rather long and not lax raceme. The locality is in Amador County, California. The type specimen is in my private herbarium.

25. **Aconitum Helleri** Greene, nov. spec.

Planta praealta caule robusto fistuloso leviter striato inferne simplici glabro, superne patentim ramoso, ramis singulis racemoso-multifloris; folia supra saturate viridia, subtus paullo pallidiora, utrinque glabra, profunde 5-partita, segmentis rhomboideis, apicem versus incisus, lobis brevibus acutis; flores pro planta parvi, violacei, in racemos angustos subspicatos dispositi; sepala anteriora ovalia obtusa, galea brevis, subconica, rostro latiusculo vix prominente; folliculi pubescentes, superne planissime divergentes.