

obtuse, somewhat unequal, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch long : corolla pale purple, rotate-campanulate, 2—4 lines broad : stamens exserted : seeds oval, lightly favose-pitted.

Island of San Miguel ; abundant on grassy slopes of the northeast side.

DIPLACUS PARVIFLORUS. Rigidly shrubby, but flowering at from 3 inches to 2 feet high ; glabrous and glutinous : leaves narrowly ovate or rhombic-ovate, coarsely serrate-toothed : corolla an inch long, brick-red, nearly tubular, the small, entire, quadrate lobes very little spreading : stamens exserted.

North side of the island of Santa Cruz, abundant on open rocky slopes, flowering profusely at a height of only three or four inches, yet not at all herbaceous. Even when, in shady places and better soil, it attains the height of two feet or more, the leaves and flowers retain all their characters, thus forbidding its being dealt with as a variety of *D. puniceus*.

EUNANUS AUSTINE. Near *E. mephiticus*, but scentless and scarcely viscid, appearing glabrous (glandular-puberulent under a strong lens), 1—3 inches high, much branched from the base : leaves spatulate, a half-inch long or more, entire, with 3—5 parallel veins : calyx-teeth subequal, triangular, acute : corolla yellow, the throat purple-dotted, tube elongated and slender, limb broad and irregular : capsule attenuate at apex, greatly surpassing the calyx.

Modoc County, 1885, Mrs. R. M. Austin.

EUNANUS CUSICKII. A span to a foot high, simple or branched from the base ; leaves broadly ovate, very acute, entire, sessile, an inch or more long and nearly as broad : calyx-teeth very unequal, triangular-subulate, the very acute tips somewhat recurved : corolla bright red-purple, tube slender, limb rotate and quite regularly lobed, 6—10 lines in diameter : capsule not seen.—*Mimulus Bigelowii*, var. *ovatus*, Gray, Syn. Fl. Suppl. 445, in part at least.

Oregon and Washington Territory : collected by Cusick

and by Howell. The species a most beautiful one, lacking the villous pubescence of *E. Bigelovii* and otherwise different.

EUNANUS SUBSECUNDUS.—*Mimulus subsecundus*, Gray, l. c.

Apparently common near Antioch, where it was again collected in 1886 by Mrs. Curran.

MIMULUS ARVENSIS. Annual, erect, slender and simple, 1—2½ feet high, stem more or less quadrangular, sparingly leafy, loosely racemose from the middle: lower leaves on long petioles, roundish, coarsely toothed and hastate, or the petioles bearing many accessory leaflets, the leaf thus becoming lyrate; floral leaves soft-white-villous beneath, all other parts of the plant glabrous: pedicels an inch or two long, slender and ascending: calyx campanulate, 3—4 lines long, purple-dotted, the orifice scarcely lobed, in fruit twice as large, short-cylindrical, almost truncate at base as well as orifice: capsule nearly orbicular, compressed, 2—3 lines long: seeds brownish, nearly smooth.

This plant was first known to me in a specimen or two brought from Lake County in 1884, by Mrs. Curran. I have mentioned it on page 112 of the first volume of California Academy Bulletins, under *M. microphyllus*. In the spring of 1886 I was surprised to find it common in wheat fields among the growing grain, in both San Mateo and Marin counties, not far from San Francisco. It is strictly annual and very unlike the common *M. guttatus* to which, under the name of *M. luteus*, a large number of our species and subspecies were until recently referred. In the districts named the large perennial will be met with in the same field with the annual, if a streamlet or springy place exist; and this not rarely 5 feet high, bearing a truly magnificent panicle of racemes, sometimes the whole cluster nearly 2 feet long, and half as broad; and the annual here defined will be in seed and dying while its neighbor of the streamlets is not yet in full flower toward the end of April. I should have been happily instructed if