

Collected near the base of Mt. Tamalpais, in Marin County, California, by Mr. Victor K. Chesnut, a pupil of mine to whom I gladly dedicate the species; also by Dr. C. C. Parry, in Rutherford Cañon, Napa Valley, in May, 1887; nearly related to *R. Menziesii*, but with very different petals and anthers. It is perhaps no great rarity in that botanically almost unexplored range of mountains which separates the Santa Rosa and Napa Valleys.

For *SEDUM FORRERI* (Pitt. i. 162. Feb. 1888), to which I at first inadvertently gave the homonym *S. divergens*, there is already a synonym; it having been republished by Dr. Watson as *S. Pringlei* (Proc. Am. Acad. xxiii. 273, May, 1888).

*CALOCHORTUS VENUSTULUS* (Greene, Pitt. i. 158, Jan. 1888), is also as promptly furnished with a synonym, it being *C. Madrensis* of Watson, in the article just cited.

Mr. Pringle's specimens are better than those of Mr. Forrer (which latter were all I had at first), in that they show the real color of the well dried flower to be orange-yellow, rather than cream color; but there is one badly faded perianth upon one in my set of Pringle's collection, and this exhibits the very shade I had described.

*EPILOBIUM OREGANUM*. Perennial (?), erect, stout, apparently 3 feet high, the stems terete, glabrous leafy, and glaucescent up to the slightly puberulent inflorescence: leaves opposite (except the floral), sessile, lanceolate, closely denticulate, 2 or 3 inches long: the floral smaller and alternate: corolla deep purple, nearly an inch broad; the deeply obcordate petals much exceeding the sepals: fruit unknown.

Springy places, at Grant's Pass, Oregon, July, 1887; collected by Mr. Howell, and distributed under the name of *E. glaucum*, but it is not the South American species of that name.