

rowly elliptical very acute segments of unequal length, the shortest hardly equalling the tube of the corolla, the longest almost equalling the full length of the corolla; corolla broadly funnelform, the segments shorter than the tube, rather obtuse, almost equalled by the longer setæ of the crown.

Nez Perces Co., Idaho, Heller, July, 1896 (n. 3440).

PENTSTEMON PULCHELLUS. Cæspitose undershrub, with very short crowded sterile leafy branches, and upright flowering stems, the latter only 2 or 3 inches high including the short thyrsoïd inflorescence: herbage light green and glabrous throughout: leaves coriaceous, entire, the lowest from ovate to oblanceolate, only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long including the slender petiole, those of the stem in about two pairs, oblong or lanceolate-oblong, sessile: flowers numerous, deep blue, compacted in an interrupted thyrusus of about two verticillasters: sepals, obovate, abruptly acute, with thin purple-scarious margins: corolla about 4 lines long, with narrow tube and abruptly spreading limb, the throat sparsely hairy.

On alpine summits of the Blue Mountains, Oregon, W. C. Cusick, n. 1720; distributed for a variety of *P. confertus*, from which it cannot fail to be distinguished by its coriaceous leaves and suffrutescent habit.

PENTSTEMON GENICULATUS. More manifestly suffrutescent than the last, the short prostrate ligneous branches only sparingly leafy, the branchlets divaricate: leaves an inch long including the slender petiole, ovate-lanceolate, acute, entire; the whole plant glabrous, except the pubescent calyx and outside of the corolla: flowering stems mostly 3 to 6 inches high, erect, rigid, with about 2 or 3 pairs of sessile or sessile obovate or ovate-lanceolate leaves: flowers in a single dense subcapitate terminal cluster which is twice as broad as high: sepals elliptic-lanceolate, very acute, viscid-pubescent: