

- HOFFMANSEGGIA JAMESII, Torr. & Gray. At Saltillo (269).
 CALLIANDRA ERIOPHYLLA, Benth. In the mountains north of
 Monclova (319).
 COTONEASTER DENTICULATA, HBK. In the Sierra Madre (785).
 CUPHÆA CYANEA, DC. In the mountains east of Saltillo (775).
 TURNERA DIFFUSA, Willd., var. APHRODISIACA, Urban, Jahrb. Bot.
 Gard. Berl. 2. 127. *T. aphrodisiaca*, Ward, is thus referred by
 Urban, with very good reason.

2. Descriptions of some New Western Species.

GREGGIA LINEARIFOLIA. With the habit of *G. camporum*, but the leaves linear, attenuate to the base, entire, 1 or 2 inches long; pod narrower, 6 lines long or less, and less than a line broad; style shorter (not a line long), and stigmas smaller. — At Presidio on the Rio Grande (Wright, in 1848); bluffs of Delaware Creek, Western Texas (Dr. V. Havard, 1882); and at Parras, Coahuila (46 Palmer, 1880), referred to *G. camporum* as a variety.

SAGINA CRASSICAULIS. Stout, much branched, glabrous, apparently perennial with slender rootstocks, decumbent: leaves broadly linear, pungent, fleshy, 2 to 6 lines long, united at base into a broad scarious sheath: pedicels often 4 to 8 lines long: flowers mostly erect, large, the sepals exceeding the petals, over a line long: styles very short: capsule ovate, scarcely exerted. — On Dillon's Beach, Marin County, California (J. W. Congdon, June, 1880). Resembling *S. maxima*, Gray, of Japan.

— MONTIA HOWELLII. A very slender diffuse annual, the stems $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, procumbent and rooting: leaves very narrowly linear-spatulate, 2 to 4 lines long, with a dilated scarious clasping base, very rarely opposite, usually opposite to a triangular scarious clasping bract which subtends a few- (usually 3-) flowered cluster; pedicels shorter than the leaves, reflexed in fruit: flowers very small; petals 3 or 4, unequal, slightly united at base, the longer ones slightly exerted: stamens 3, hypogynous: stigmas 3, short: capsule ovate, about equaling the calyx, 3-valved, 3-seeded: seeds black, smooth and shining. — Collected on Sauvies Island, in the Willamette River, Oregon, by Joseph and Thomas Howell, who recognized most of its peculiarities. It agrees in most of its characters with *Montia* as distinguished from *Claytonia*, though some species of the latter genus (as *C. dichotoma* and *C. linearis*) have often but 3 stamens and the petals unequal.

The leaves are occasionally opposite, as in *M. fontana*, which in turn sometimes has one of a pair reduced to a scarious bract. The valves of the capsule in this species are shown by the microscope to be beautifully cancellated.

ASTRAGALUS MATTHEWSII. Very shortly caulescent and cespitose, villous-pubescent with rather short subappressed hairs: leaflets about 12 pairs, obovate to oblong-obovate, 2 to 5 lines long: peduncles equalling the leaves, bearing loose racemes with green lanceolate bracts: calyx campanulate, the lanceolate acuminate teeth half the length of the tube; corolla purple, about 9 lines long, twice longer than the calyx: pod inflated, membranous, 2-celled, sessile, broadly ovate, acuminate, densely white-villous, 9 lines long. — At Fort Wingate, New Mexico; collected by Dr. W. Matthews, U. S. A. Allied to *A. Bigelovii*.

ASTRAGALUS (HOMALOBUS) WINGATANUS. Near *A. multiflorus*, scarcely 6 inches high, somewhat canescent with appressed pubescence: leaflets 4 to 6 pairs, narrow, glabrate: calyx short and shortly toothed; corolla purplish, 3 lines long: pod as in *A. multiflorus* but sessile, obtuse or somewhat narrowed at base, rather more acute at the apex. — At Fort Wingate, New Mexico (Dr. W. Matthews, 1882); collected in New Mexico also by Dr. E. Palmer in 1870 (14 and 61).

ASTRAGALUS HYPOXYLUS. Perennial, with a prostrate branching woody base and short slender herbaceous branches: leaves glaucous, canescent with a fine appressed pubescence; leaflets 4 to 6 pairs, obovate to oblong-obovate, obtuse, 1 to 3 lines long; stipules distinct, triangular-ovate: peduncles slender, exceeding the leaves (3 inches long); racemes short and close: calyx-teeth narrow, equalling the short-campanulate tube; corolla 3 lines long: pod sessile, chartaceous, oblong and turgid, sulcate on the back and 2-celled by the intrusion of the dorsal septum, 3 or 4 lines long. — Collected at Maloney's Ranch, in the Huachuca Mountains, Southern Arizona, by J. G. Lemmon, in July, 1882. Allied to *A. Cobrensis* and *A. Arizonicus*.

— **SPIRÆA (FILIPENDULA) OCCIDENTALIS.** An herbaceous perennial, 2 to 6 feet high, the simple stem glabrous or nearly so: leaves appressed-silky on the veins beneath, 5-7-lobed, the lobes acute or acuminate, doubly lacerate-toothed, the petiole with 1 to 5 pairs of reduced ovate to narrowly lanceolate toothed leaflets; stipules broad: inflorescence a compound cymose panicle, pubescent with short somewhat appressed hairs: petals white, elliptical, sessile, 2 or 3 lines long: carpels about 9, erect, narrowly lanceolate, long-stipitate, beaked by the elongated style and villous (especially on the margin) from the

summit of the style to the base. — Rocky banks of the Trask River, Tillamook County, Oregon; discovered by T. Howell and L. F. Henderson, in July, 1882. Near *S. Kamtschatica*, Pall., from which it differs in its pubescence, more developed petiolar leaflets, sessile petals, longer styles, and more villous carpels.

RIBES AMBIGUUM. Intermediate between *R. Menziesii* and *R. Lobtii*, having the spinose fruit of the one and the obtuse anthers of the other. Glandular-pubescent and villous, especially on the petioles and peduncles: leaves larger, 1 to 2 inches in diameter; stipular spines rather short: flowers smaller, the calyx 3 or 4 lines long above the ovary, greenish, more or less villous: stamens equalling or scarcely exceeding the white petals, the light-colored anthers very small, obtuse, smooth: fruit densely covered with long spines. — On Scott Mountains, Northern California, at 8,000 feet altitude, trailing over rocks, with the flowers very villous (Rev. E. L. Greene, August, 1876); on Mount Adams, Washington Territory, at 5,000 feet altitude (W. N. Suksdorf, 1882).

SEDUM RADIATUM. Stems from a branching rooting caudex, decumbent at base, 3 to 6 inches high: leaves oblong to oblong-ovate, obtuse or only acutish, somewhat clasping by the narrower base, 3 to 6 lines long, delicately nerved when dry: flowers sessile; sepals short and triangular; petals yellow, narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, 3 lines long: carpels broad and with the beaks abruptly divergent and horizontal in fruit. — In the Coast Ranges of California; on Gavillan Peak, Monterey County (742 Brewer); Sonoma County (J. W. Congdon); Trinity County (V. Rattan); Mendocino County (6566 Bolander). Resembling *S. Douglasii* (for which it has been mistaken, and which has not yet been found in California), but with very different foliage. This is the fourth species of the group with divaricately beaked carpels.

GAYOPHYTUM PUMILUM. Closely resembling low forms of *G. racemosum*, 6 inches high or less, glabrous or very nearly so, and somewhat strict: flowers less than a line broad: capsule erect, very shortly pedicellate, 6 lines long by half a line broad or more, the numerous seeds oblique in the cells. — From San Bernardino County, California, to Washington Territory; collected by Dr. Torrey, Kellogg, Lemmon, Parry, Rattan, and Suksdorf. In *G. racemosum* the capsules are more narrowly linear, usually fewer-seeded, and the seeds erect or nearly so.

ERYNGIUM DISCOLOR. Stem erect, very slender (2 feet high), simple and monocephalous, or rarely sparingly branched: radical leaves