

* * Southern Evergreen Roses, from China. Flowers white.

R. LÆVIGATA, Michx. *Cherokee Rose*. Climbing, with very stout recurved scattered spines: stipules very short and narrow; leaflets 3, smooth and shining, very sharply serrulate: flowers large, solitary, the pedicels naked or prickly above; sepals entire, somewhat prickly, spreading and persistent: fruit very prickly, oblong-ovate with a long-attenuate base, an inch long or more. — Fl. Bor.-Am., 1. 295. *R. Cherokeeensis*, Donn. *R. Sinica*, Lindl. Ros. Monogr. 126, t. 16 (not Murray, Aiton, etc.); Hook. Bot. Mag. t. 2847.

HAB. Very common in the Southern States, and often used for hedges.

R. BRACTEATA, Wendl. *Macartney Rose*. Stem armed with very stout curved spines and glandular-prickly, the branches, calyx, and fruit covered with persistent dense tomentum: stipules and bracts lacinate; leaflets 3 to 9, small, oblong-obovate or elliptical, very obtuse, crenulate-serrulate: flowers solitary, nearly sessile between the bracts: fruit globose.

HAB. South Carolina to Louisiana, but not common.

2. Descriptions of some New Species of Plants, chiefly from our Western Territories.

~ CIMICIFUGA LACINIATA. Tall: leaves thin, 3-ternate with the divisions 3-parted or deeply lobed, the acuminate segments coarsely lacinate-toothed, nearly glabrous: panicle thinly tomentose-pubescent; pedicels 1 to 6 lines long: petals usually present, and filaments unequal: ovaries 2 to 5, shortly stipitate, pubescent. — At Lost Lake on Mount Hood, Oregon, at 3,000 feet altitude. Collected by Mrs. P. G. Barrett, of Hood River, in September, 1882, and again in 1884, as also by Mr. L. F. Henderson, of Portland. Resembling *C. elata*, but the leaves more decompose, and the segments more acuminate and coarsely toothed. *C. elata* has also shorter pedicels (scarcely a line long), the flowers apetalous and filaments equal, and the one or two ovaries glabrous.

CIMICIFUGA ARIZONICA. Foliage similar to that of the last species, but the leaflets more attenuate at the apex: raceme simple, pubescent or glabrate, the pedicels mostly 1 or 2 lines long, or longer in fruit: petals none: stamens equal: follicles sessile, usually 2 or 3, pubescent, 6 lines long, compressed, many- (about 15-) seeded: seeds densely covered with conspicuous white scales. — In a ravine on the northwest side of Bill Williams' Mountain, Arizona, near the base; collected by

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lemmon, in August, 1884. These two western species, as well as *C. elata*, are distinguished from the eastern and Asiatic species of *Eucimicifuga* by the sessile or nearly sessile carpels. In *C. elata* the carpels are 4 lines long and about 10-seeded, the seeds brown and minutely tuberculate.

ARABIS SUBPINNATIFIDA. Biennial or apparently sometimes perennial, with a branching base, canescent with a very fine and dense stellate pubescence; stem 6 to 18 inches high; basal leaves crowded and persistent, very narrowly linear-oblongate, entire or sparingly toothed, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; cauline approximate, lanceolate, sessile and more or less sagittate, coarsely and subpinnatifidly toothed: flowers pale pink, 3 to 6 lines long: pods strongly reflexed on pedicels 2 to 5 lines long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines wide, glabrous or pubescent, attenuate more or less narrowly to the short style. — West Humboldt Mountains, Nevada (76 Watson, in part, referred to *A. retrofracta*); Scott Valley, Siskiyou County, California, E. L. Greene, 1876; Waldo, Southwestern Oregon, Thomas Howell, 1884.

STREPTANTHUS HOWELLII. Apparently perennial, glabrous, the stout leafy simple stems a foot high or more: leaves from obovate-spatulate below to narrowly oblong-spatulate above, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long: raceme elongated; pedicels 3 to 5 lines long: sepals broad, 3 lines long; petals with an oblong dark purple limb: stigma broad, very short and sessile: fruit unknown. — In the Coast Mountains, near the California line, in Curry County, Oregon; Thomas Howell, June, 1884. Evidently a *Streptanthus*, and of peculiar habit.

VESICARIA KINGII. Biennial and perhaps perennial, canescent with a close appressed-scurfy very obscurely stellate silvery pubescence, procumbent: leaves ovate, 2 to 6 lines long, upon an elongated slender petiole, becoming small and spatulate upon the short flowering stems (4 inches long or less): flowers pale yellow, 2 or 3 lines long: pods pubescent, ovate, obtuse, somewhat obcompressed (replum oblong), about 2 lines long, sessile upon the short pedicel (2 to 3 lines long): style $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long or less. — West Humboldt Mountains, Nevada (82 Watson, referred to *V. montana*); Lassen's Peak, California, J. G. Lemmon, and Mrs. Austin; Aquarius Plateau, Utah, L. F. Ward (n. 589).

VESICARIA OCCIDENTALIS. Resembling the last in habit and pubescence: leaves oblanceolate, attenuate at base, 3 or 4 inches long including the petiole, mostly coarsely sinuate-toothed, the cauline spatulate-oblongate and mostly entire: stems decumbent, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot