

leaflets 5 to 7 pairs, linear, obtuse, narrowed at base, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long: spikes rather slender, pedunculate, 2 inches long or less; bracts very narrow and attenuate, deciduous, equalling the calyx: calyx campanulate, somewhat scarious below, thicker and glandular above, with short triangular acute teeth pubescent on the inner side; petals rose-color fading to nearly white, twice longer than the calyx: pod glabrous. — Collected by J. Reverchon in Bandera County, Texas, at the entrance to Sabinal Cañon, June, 1885 (n. 45).

PETALOSTEMON REVERCHONI. Perennial, with numerous slender ascending stems 6 inches high or less, finely pubescent: leaves glabrous or the petiole slightly pubescent; leaflets 2 to 5 pairs, linear, acutish, subrevolute, 2 to 5 lines long: spikes sessile or nearly so, very short or becoming 2 inches long: calyx covered with fine appressed pubescence, the acuminate teeth nearly equalling the tube; petals deep pink or red, a half longer: pod silky-pubescent. — On the rocky top of Comanche Peak, in western Texas; J. Reverchon, June, 1882 (n. 36).

ASTRAGALUS PRINGLEI. Near *A. Cobrensis*; annual, procumbent, much branched from the base (stems 6 inches long or less), canescent with very fine appressed pubescence: leaves 1 or 2 inches long; leaflets 5 to 7 pairs, linear to oblanceolate, obtuse, 1 to 3 lines long, finely silky-pubescent both sides or glabrous above: racemes numerous, short-pedunculate, about equalling the leaves, loosely few-flowered: calyx tubular, 2 lines long, with short narrow teeth; petals pink, 5 lines long, the narrow keel erect: pod 2-celled, chartaceous, oblong, straight, sessile, deeply and at length broadly sulcate on the back, the ventral suture not prominent, 3 to 5 lines long, ascending, pubescent. — Plains near Chihuahua; C. G. Pringle, April, 1885 (n. 79).

ASTRAGALUS MISELLUS. Of the *Galegiformes* group, perennial, with numerous ascending herbaceous stems (6 inches high), canescent throughout with short appressed pubescence: leaves (an inch or two long) with 8 to 10 pairs of small linear-oblong leaflets: peduncles about equalling the leaves, few-flowered: flowers spreading or reflexed: calyx campanulate, the narrow teeth nearly equalling the tube; petals yellowish, twice longer (3 or 4 lines): pod linear, somewhat curved, attenuate to a stipe a little longer than the calyx, compressed, 2-celled and Y-shaped in section, rather narrowly sulcate on the back, acute on the ventral edge, reflexed, finely pubescent, 8 to 10 lines long. — Near *A. Howelli*, but a much smaller and smaller-flowered species, and with a shorter, more shortly stipitate pod. Collected near Mitchell, Wasco County, Oregon; Thomas Howell, May, 1885.

ASTRAGALUS DIURNUS. Of the *Inflati* section; apparently perennial, many-branched from the base, the ascending stems (6 inches high) slender, somewhat appressed-pubescent: leaves (1 or 2 inches long) of about 5 pairs of obovate, obtuse, or retuse leaflets, glabrous above, pubescent beneath, 1 to 3 lines long: peduncles shorter than the leaves, slender, few-flowered; flowers spreading or reflexed, pale yellow or lined with purple, 3 lines long; calyx turbinate-campanulate, the slender teeth as long as the tube: pod inflated, 1-celled, membranous, sessile, obliquely oblong-ovate, the ventral edge nearly straight, somewhat compressed, finely pubescent, about 8 lines long. — Most nearly related to *A. subcinereus* and *A. Wardii*. Collected at Dayville, on John Day River, Oregon, by Thomas Howell, May, 1885.

ASTRAGALUS (SCYTOCARPI) QUINQUEFLORUS. Annual, prostrate, many-branched at base, the very slender stems (6 inches long or less) canescent with short appressed straight pubescence: leaves elongated; leaflets 3 to 5 pairs, linear to linear-oblong, obtuse, 2 to 6 lines long: peduncles elongated; raceme short, loosely few- (usually 5-) flowered: flowers white or purplish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; calyx turbinate, the subulate teeth as long as the tube: pod chartaceous, 1-celled, sessile, oblong, turgid, somewhat compressed and the sutures nearly flat, pubescent, 5 lines long. — On the hills and plains near Chihuahua; C. G. Pringle, April, 1885 (n. 234).

LATHYRUS NUTTALLII. Stout and tall, more or less pubescent throughout with loose woolly hairs: stipules semi-sagittate, rather narrow; leaflets 3 to 6 pairs, variable, narrowly or broadly elliptical, usually acute or acutish at both ends, apiculate, 1 or 2 inches long; rhachis tendril-bearing: peduncle shorter than the leaves, few-flowered: calyx-teeth triangular, acuminate, the lower somewhat larger; petals reddish purple, 6 to 8 lines long: pod glabrous, oblong, attenuate to a very short thick stipe, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 lines wide: seeds globose, brown. — First collected by Nuttall in "Upper California," and frequently since by various collectors, from British Columbia (Telegraph Trail, lat. 54° , J. Macoun, and Vancouver Island, C. B. Wood) to Oregon and western Idaho (Clear Water, Spalding). It has been usually referred to the eastern *L. venosus*, which is not found west of the Rocky Mountains.

CÆSALPINIA SESSILIFOLIA. Shrubby, 4 to 6 feet high, glabrous throughout, the younger branches green and somewhat glaucous, with a pair of straight or recurved prickles at or below the nodes: leaves of a single pair of pinnae, closely sessile, with a pair of stipular prickles; secondary petioles about an inch long, with stipellar