

of the kindness and hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Potts of Yzabal.

BRAVOA SINGULIFLORA. Stem with a large bulb-like base ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter), from a short rootstock and a cluster of slender tuberous roots, 3 feet high: leaves numerous, linear, a foot long or less by 2 to 4 lines broad, with undulate margins, dilated at base; cauline leaves short and very narrow; floral bracts subulate to deltoid: flowers solitary (rarely geminate?), very shortly pedicellate, greenish white, the tube somewhat purplish, 15 lines long including the ovary; lobes oblong, 3 or 4 lines long: stamens exerted from the tube, the anthers about equalling the lobes: style included: capsule oblong, 10 lines long: seeds thin. — On shaded slopes of mountains near Chihuahua (*C. G. Pringle*, September, 1886).

AGAVE (MANFREDA) PLANIFOLIA. Perennial rootstock a very thick roundish corm, persistent for three or four years, covered with the fibrous remains of the sheaths of dead leaves; flowering stem 4 or 5 feet high: leaves rather succulent and pliant, flat or nearly so, not spotted, minutely denticulate, the basal (4 or 5) narrowly oblong, acuminate, narrowed to the sheathing base, 8 to 12 inches long by 1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ broad, the cauline (6 or 8) similar, reduced above to bracts: perianth about 9 lines long above the ovary, the segments three or four times longer than the tube: stamens long-exserted: capsule ovoid, 8 lines long. — Abundant on warm sandy or gravelly banks near streams in cañons of the Mapula Mountains, Chihuahua (*C. G. Pringle*, 1886).

~ **CAMASSIA CUSICKII.** Bulbs clustered (1 to 12), large (1 or 2 inches thick or more), and bearing numerous (8 to 20) large glaucous leaves (1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 6 to 18 lines broad): stems 2 or 3 feet high; pedicels 6 to 12 lines long or more: flowers large, pale blue, the narrow segments 3- (rarely 5-) nerved, persistently spreading: capsules oblong, abruptly acute, transversely veined, 6 or 8 lines long: seeds obovate, shining. — On slopes of the Eagle Creek Mountains, eastern Oregon, at 4,000 to 6,000 feet altitude (*W. C. Cusick*, May and October, 1886). Very near *C. esculenta* in its more essential characters, differing from it in its larger bulb, more numerous leaves, and stouter and more clustered habit, growing on hillsides instead of in wet meadows, and the bulb nauseous, pungent, and inedible. The bulb of *C. esculenta* is always cooked by the Indians before being eaten, but it is said to be tasteless in its raw state.

~ **ERYTHRONIUM HENDERSONI.** Leaves mottled: peduncle 1-2-flowered: petals recurved-spreading, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pale purple with a very dark purple base, this purple centre of the flower

surrounded by a tinge of pale yellow; inner petals auriculate above the very short claw, the auricles fleshy and subsaccate and the two scales subglobose-inflated: filaments purple, very slender and attenuate, about twice longer than the rather short brownish anthers (2 lines long): style narrowly clavate, shorter than or about equalling the stamens, the triangular-cupulate stigma very shortly 3-lobed. — Near Ashland, Jackson County, Oregon (*L. F. Henderson*, April, 1887), and at Grant's Pass, Josephine County (*T. Howell*, the same month).

— *ERYTHRONIUM CITRINUM*. Resembling the last: flowers rather smaller, the petals lemon-color, with a broad orange-colored spot near the base and the tips becoming tinged with pink, the inner auriculate; auricles scale-bearing or calliferous on the inner side and the broad median pair of scales rather thin: filaments, especially the inner ones, somewhat stouter, yellowish or white, as also the anthers. — In the Deer Creek Mountains, Josephine County, Oregon (*T. Howell*, April, 1887). The specimens are 3-flowered.

— *ERYTHRONIUM HOWELLII*. Resembling the preceding: leaves mottled (?): petals pale pink or becoming so, with a deep orange-colored spot toward the base, the inner narrowed downward, without auricles or scales: stamens white, the filaments very slender. — At Waldo, Josephine County, Oregon (*T. Howell*, April, 1887). These species of southern Oregon form a closely related group, characterized by the short style and very shortly lobed cupulate stigma, and distinguished from each other by the color of the flowers and by the character or absence of the appendages of the inner petals. It is upon such characters that we must depend to distinguish the members of the confused *E. grandiflorum* group, which have a longer style and linear (at length recurved) stigmas. Unfortunately it is difficult to recognize the differences in any but fresh or recently dried specimens. It is probable that investigation will prove *E. grandiflorum* to be distinguishable from the species prevalent in the Rocky Mountains, as well as from the *E. giganteum* of the lower Columbia, and the *E. revolutum* of the coast. The original of Pursh's *E. grandiflorum* (1814) was collected on the Clearwater, and the only specimens from that region in herb. Gray (from Spalding) are too poor for examination. *E. revolutum* (1810) was founded upon plants collected by Menzies near the coast, possibly in California. When the characters of these species can be determined with satisfactory probability others may follow.

JUNCUS CONGDONI. *Graminifolius*: annual, with several low and mostly simple stems (2 to 4 inches high), leafy at base: leaves nearly