broadened bases : fruit globose, 8–9 mm. in diameter, the nutlets not united.

In great thickets about Black Butte, eastern Oregon, 30 July 1901, *Cusick, 2688a.*

Phlox lanata sp. nov.

Perennial from a stout woody caudex, densely tufted ; annual shoots about 2 cm. long, one-flowered : leaves subulate, sharply cuspidate, distinctly bisulcate, 6–7 mm. long, densely white woolly except near the tips : calyx woolly, the lobes subequal, cuspidate, 6–7 mm. long : corolla pubescent at base within, the tube 1 cm. long, the orbicular lobes half as long, purple : style one fourth the length of the corolla-tube.

Flat top of Stein's Mt., Oregon, 4,000 feet altitude, 10 June 1901, *Cusick, 2557.*

This is a very distinct species nearest related to *P. canescens* T. & G. It is much more woolly than any other North American species.

Allocarya jucunda sp. nov.

Low annual, branching from the base, prostrate or ascending, the branches, 5–10 cm. long, rather sparsely bristly throughout : leaves linear-oblong, obtuse, 1–2 cm. long, bristly-hirsute, excepting the glabrous upper face : racemes loose, the bracts gradually reduced : flowers white : calyx bristly, the acute lobes slightly broader at base : nutlets narrowly trigonous, 1.25 mm. long, rather light colored, somewhat vitreous-shining ; back very obscurely keeled, with about five low transverse rugae extending to the margin, not at all muriculate ; ventral surface keeled, with obscure oblique rugae extending to the margin ; scar basal, linear, the surrounding margin not sharply edged.

Margin of Christmas Lake, eastern Oregon, 5 August 1901, *Cusick, 2723, 2724.*

The species here proposed is very close to *A. Cusickii* Greene and to *A. hispidula*, but differs in the characters of its nutlets and leaves.

Mertensia Cusickii sp. nov.

Whole plant pale green throughout, with a fine closely appressed pubescence : stems erect, 30–45 cm. high, leafy to the top : radical leaves oblong-ovate or oblong, obtuse, veiny, the blade 4–8 cm. long, the petiole as long or longer : cauline sessile or nearly so, oblong or lance-oblong, mostly acute, 4–8 cm. long : panicle leafy, the peduncles exceeded by the leaves : pedicels and bracts

hardly as long as the corollas: calyx pubescent, the lobes lance-ovate, acute, 4 mm. long: corolla blue, 10 mm. long, the ampliate limb as long as the tube: anthers as long as the filaments.

Dry soil, Stein's Mt., eastern Oregon, 7,000 feet altitude, 18 June 1901, *Cusick, 2532*.

The species here proposed is quite different from any of those recently published. The pubescence of the plant here described is very much more marked than on any similar plant known to the writer.

Lonicera sororia sp. nov.

Shrub 5–1 m. high: bark pale: young shoots sparsely glandular: flowering branches with three or four pairs of leaves: leaves thin, green and nearly glabrous, except the ciliate margins, all short-petioled, 2–4 cm. long, the lower one or two pairs elliptic-oblong, the obtuse apex mucronate; upper two pairs obovate, cuneate at base, acute or acuminate, especially the uppermost pair: bud-scales triangular-ovate, acute, persisting on the stem at least two years: fruiting peduncles about 2 cm. long, sparsely stipitate-glandular: fruit red, as large as a pea, formed of the two completely united ovaries: seeds 3 mm. long, finely reticulated: flowers not seen.

Wet forests, Cycan Mts., eastern Oregon, 14 August 1901, *Cusick, 2759*.

This is closely related to *L. conjugialis* Kellogg, from which its obovate leaves would seem to separate it.

ANTENNARIA PARVIFOLIA Nutt.

The type of this species is in the herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. It is by no means a satisfactory specimen to identify. Two opinions have been expressed in regard to it; the first by Dr. P. A. Rydberg (Flora Montana, 412), who regards it as identical with *A. rosea* Eaton; the other by Professor E. L. Greene (Pittonia, **3**: 280), who identifies it with *A. microphylla* Rydb. Mr. Elias Nelson, in his recent revision, Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, **23**: 708, accepts Professor Greene's view, though he states in the introduction that he had not seen the type.

I am totally unable to agree with either of the above decisions, but would regard the plant as probably *A. aprica* Greene. Mr. M. L. Fernald has also examined the plant at my request and he too thinks it *A. aprica*.

A. microphylla Rydb. seems to me a valid species.