legume, etc. But not so readily from *P. bracteata* of the Cape of Good Hope. The upper surface of the leaves become of a dark verdigris-green in drying, like *Petalostemon macrostachya* of Torr., but all parts of the flower are most perfectly separate and distinct from the staminal sheath, as in *Psoralea*.

We are indebted to Miss Anderson for the following Lake County Lupin:

Lupinus sericatus. K.

Stem woody at the base, ascending, low (½ to 1 foot), pubescence white, closely appressed, as if clad in a silvery satiny sheen throughout; leaves 3–5 inches long; leaflets spatulate, extremity broadly rounded obtuse (abrupt mucronation mostly obsolete), base narrowly cuneate, ⅓–½ the length of the petiole (or 1–1¼ inches); racemes twice the length of the leaves (about six inches long); flowers subverticillate or scattered, purple blue; pedicels rather stout, angled, rarely as long—often shorter—than the calyx; bracts deciduous; calyx campanulate, neither gibbous nor spurred, upper lip shortly two-toothed, the scarcely longer lower lip obsoletely three-toothed; bracteoles subulate, a line or more in length; banner somewhat short, slightly pubescent on the back; wings broad, naked; keel acute, a little cilliate; pods 3–5-seeded; mature legume not seen.

The description of *Psoralea macrostachya* in the recent State Botany should be amended so as to include characteristic coast forms. In this vicinity they are weakly scabrous with elevated glands, as in the description of T. and G.; leaflets rhombic-ovate, pubescent above and subglabrous beneath; peduncles ½–1 foot or more in length, or 2–6 times exceeding the leaves; pseudo-bracteoles of their base, sometimes developing into accessory leaves; spikes simple, or branched by twos and threes, the floral portion 2–8 inches long, cylindrical and dense, or scattered; bracts relatively broad (2 lines), or half the length of the calyx, rhombic, the abrupt acumination very short, early deciduous; calyx 4–6 lines long: lower tooth ⅓ to ½ longer, but shorter than the flowers.

Closely allied to *Phacelia cilliata*, Benth., is another form worthy of note, collected by the late Dr. Andrews:

Phacelia glandulosa. K.

Stem annual, a span or more high, with few branches at the top; hispid and stipitate-glandular, mostly throughout; leaves ovate-oblong, somewhat seven-lobed, irregularly sinuate-toothed, three-nerved, canescent-pubescent chiefly above, petioles equal, or of upper leaves shorter; spikes simple, axillary, leafy, terminal one naked, at length elongating into loose racemes, pedicels declined ascending in fruit, genitals much exserted from the blue rotate corolla; calyx lobes linear-spatulate hispid and stipitate-black glandular, and on the inside villous, ½ to ⅔ the length of the capsule; style deeply 2-parted, shorter than the bearded filaments; capsule ovate-oblong, acuminate, hispid and often glandular on the outer third, about 20-seeded; seeds triangular prismatic, minutely alveolar-pitted.

Among other observations, it is deemed important to place on record that the Hon. Vice-President, H. Edwards, presents to the Academy a naturalized