

to be contrasted with *P. nivalis*, its only real allies being our own Rocky Mountain and western species, *P. Parryi* and its allies, as I said in the earlier paragraph.

*MERTENSIA LONGIFLORA*. Less than a foot high, glabrous except the setulose-scabrous upper face of the foliage: lowest leaves elliptic-lanceolate, on long and slender petioles, the cauline obovate, oval or ovate, only the lower ones with a short spatulately tapering petiolar base, the others rounded or even cordate at base and closely sessile, the floral bracts acutish, all the proper foliage very obtuse, the largest leaves 2 inches long and about 1 inch in breadth: flowers in a rather dense strictly terminal and subcorymbose panicle: calyx rather large, cleft to near the base, the segments lanceolate: corolla about an inch long, with long slender tube and short erect narrow-campanulate limb: the almost capillary style nearly as long as the corolla.

Collected in eastern Washington in May, 1893, by Messrs. Sandberg and Leiberger, and distributed for *M. oblongifolia*, a species with narrow leaves, and flowers not half as long, the calyx-lobes linear.

*MERTENSIA PAPILLOSA*. Six to ten inches high, sparingly leafy, the leaves oblong, revolute, densely papillose above, the low papillæ bearing a minute short setose hair at summit: lower face of leaf smooth and glabrous, margin scabrous: flowers panicle: fruiting calyx short and campanulate, cleft to the middle, the lobes triangular, their margins pubescent, each lobe traversed by a strong carinate mid-nerve: corolla small and almost tubular, the narrow limb with its shallow lobes apparently erect.

Species apparently peculiar to the parks among the mountains of Colorado; collected by Geo. Vasey, on Powell's Expedition in 1868, and by Canby, in South Park, 1871.

*PLAGIOBOTHRYUS PARVULUS*. Habit of *P. tenellus* and with the same pubescence, but plant much smaller, only 3 to 5