hairs: corolla light salmon-color, campanulate, the petals joined at base into a short tube: anthers opening only by a pair of large round terminal pores.

High mountains of Washington and British Columbia; hitherto confused with the typical species, but so distinct as to be worthy of subgeneric rank; the corolla being sympetalous, and the dehiscence of the anthers very different from that shown in *C. pyrolæflorus;* for in this last these open laterally for about half their length, the terminal opening being narrow and elongated. The corollas also in this are choripetalous and expand to the rotate; and the flowers are borne terminally, on branches of the season. Good specimens of the original species, sent me from Alaska by Mr. M. W. Gorman, enable me to compare and define the new one.

Phacelia thermalis. Near *P. ciliata*, but low, branched from the base, the decumbent branches only a span long: the slightly clammy herbage roughish with a rather dense strigose pubescence and some short bristly hairs: leaves somewhat lyrately pinnatifid, the lobes rather few, crenate: spikes 2 or 3 inches long, rather dense: corolla small, open-campanulate, scarcely exceeding the calyx, pale blue or white: stamens not exserted: fruiting calyx much enlarged, the sepals 4 or 5 lines long, oblong-lanceolate, subcoriaceous, venulose, hispid-ciliate: seeds favose.

Little Hot Spring Valley, Modoc Co., Calif., 4 June, 1894, Baker & Nutting. Related to the middle Californian *P. ciliata* as *P. cærulea* to *P. crenulata.*

Cryptanthe crinita. Annual, rather slender, 8 to 12 inches high, somewhat fastigiately branched from the base: branches and linear leaves rather stiffly hirsute: spikes both elongated and very dense, the rachis slender: calyx about 4 lines long, densely white-hirsute, the indument almost concealing the narrowly linear sepals: nutlet solitary, ovoid, abruptly acuminate, 1¼ lines long, the surface dull-brown, quite smooth, but not polished.

Cow Creek, Shasta Co., Calif., 25 May, 1894, M. S. Baker. A species as peculiar in aspect as in character, and not intimately related to any other at present known. That the nutlets should be smooth but without vitreous polished surface is quite unusual.

Mimulus subreniformis. Annual, erect, very slender, 2 to 6 inches high, with few leaves and flowers and long internodes; stem distinctly quadrangular, glabrous: leaves 2 to 5 lines broad and mostly broader than long, from reniform to reniform-deltoid, with remote teeth and intervening denticulations, glabrous and purplish beneath, above roughish with short white setulose hairs, the lowest pair on rather long setulose-hairy petioles, the uppermost subsessile: pedicels exceeding the leaves: corolla very small, little exceeding the calyx-teeth, apparently yellow without red dots: fruiting calyx roundish, with very prominent upper lip, the pedicel beneath abruptly incurved.

Burney Falls, Shasta Co., Calif., 30 May, 1894, Baker & Nutting. Diminutive species, allied to *M. glareosus*.

Fritillaria agrestis. Stoutish, 12 to 20 inches high, from a close ovoid cluster of thick and subcylindraceous bulb-scales: leaves 6 to 12, the lowest in a whorl of 3, the others scattered: perianths 3 to 6, nodding, exactly campanulate, the segments somewhat rhombic-lanceolate, 1 inch long or more, greenish-white, but with prominent green midvein, and many green lines almost parallel with it: stamens much shorter than the pistil; anthers oblong, nearly basifixed: styles united toward the base only.

Common in grain fields among the valleys of the Mt. Diablo Range, California; flowering in March. Plant very attractive on account of its fine raceme of large nodding light-green flowers; but the odor of these is indescribably bad. The species is most related to *F. pluriflora*, and like that, has sepals and petals quite destitute of tessellation. *F. liliacea*, another ally, has oblanceolate petals and sepals