

that the old and troublesome aggregate has been broken up, there is no way left except to constitute this a species. Its range seems to be in the region of the tributaries of the Columbia. Three collections are represented before me: no. 1703, C. V. Piper, Alamota, Wash.; A. A. & E. Gertrude Heller, Nez Percés co., Idaho; L. F. Henderson, Lewiston, Idaho.

Lappula cucullata, n. sp. — Sparingly cinereous-pubescent throughout: tap-root slender: several to many-stemmed from the crown, the stems simple or sparingly branched, only 1-2 dm high: leaves numerous, small, narrowly oblong, 1-3 cm long, passing into the small foliar bracts: nutlets similar, and all deeply cupulate or hooded, the border of the hood thin and strongly involute, the rounded margin bearing a few short glochidiate prickles, the tip of the nutlet with nearly an equal number of slender prickles not involved in the border of the hood (these characters not fully developed till maturity); the body of the nutlet with a dorsal slightly muriculate ridge, ventrally orbicular with an abrupt acumination, strongly keeled, the sides closely muriculate.

This has possibly its nearest ally in *L. heterosperma* Greene, but is somewhat differently branched, is less cinereous, and has the nutlets all alike.

The type number is 7250, Fort Steele, Carbon co., Wyo. Dry, sandy slopes.

LAPPULA HETEROSPERMA homosperma, n. var. — Larger than the species, paniculately branched from the base upward: nutlets all similar and with the characters of the cupulate ones of the species.

Specimens of the variety by Mr. G. E. Osterhout, New Windsor, Colo., June 23, 1899.

Cryptanthe depressa, n. sp. — A small depressed annual, freely and divaricately branched, 3-6 cm high and more widely spreading, the dense pubescence soft-hispid, white with a slight fulvousness in the inflorescence: leaves small, linear, 10-15 mm long: flowers minute: sepals linear, shorter than the corolla: corolla 2 mm long, its lobes less than half the length of the slender tube: anthers below the middle of the tube: nutlets ovate, acute, smooth, the linear scar nearly closed and forked at the base, more than 1 mm long.

It has the aspect of some of the species of the deserts of the southwestern United States, but I am unable to find a close ally.

Collected by Messrs. E. D. Merrill and E. N. Wilcox, dry soil, seven miles west of St. Anthony, Idaho, July 8, 1891; no. 873.

Cryptanthe Howellii, n. n.—*C. multicaulis* Howell, Fl. N. W. Am. 487; not *C. multicaulis* Aven Nelson, Bot. Gaz. 30: 194.—This species may appropriately be named for its discoverer and describer, the indefatigable student of our northwestern plants, Mr. Thomas Howell.

Oreocarya cana, n. sp.—The multicapital caudex tufted, its branches clothed at their summits with the densely pubescent leaf bases: stems single from the crowns, 1–2^{dm} high, simple, softly and closely pubescent: leaves silvery white with a short, close, soft pubescence; the numerous crown leaves linear-ob lanceolate, 3–7^{cm} long, scarcely petioled; stem leaves shorter, sessile above: inflorescence a short dense thyrsoid spike, its pubescence moderately dense and slightly fulvous (scarcely hispid): sepals linear, 5–7^{mm} long: corolla white, its tube as long as the calyx: nutlets narrowly ovate, angled at the sides, densely muriculate on the back and sides, ridged on the back by a double row of minute tubercles, scar open lanceolate, about 3^{mm} long, rarely all maturing.

This plant was first collected in 1894, and now again from near the same locality in excellent flower and fruit. In habit it is intermediate between *O. suffruticosa* Greene and *O. caespitosa* Aven Nelson, but perhaps more nearly allied to the latter, from which it is at once separated by its silvery white foliage, its larger size, and muricate nutlets. No. 8309, collected on gravelly, open hilltops, Fort Laramie, Wyoming, is the type.

Mimulus membranaceus, n. sp.—A weak diffusely spreading annual, nearly glabrous throughout, but slightly clammy in the fresh state: stems slender, nearly prostrate, geniculate at the nodes, from a few centimeters to 1 or 2^{dm} long: leaves very thin, elliptic to broadly ovate, entire or crenate-dentate, on pedicels about equaling the blade: flowers in the axils, on filiform pedicels which are several times longer than the calyx: calyx tubular, obscurely glandular-pubescent, 2–3^{mm} long, the teeth small, much elongated, somewhat inflated and distinctly angled