

CARDUUS MACOUNII. Perennial, slender, simple or branched above, 1 to 3 feet high, the stem and also the leaves beneath arachnoid-hoary; leaves of oblong outline; deeply pinnatifid and with open sinuses, the lobes toothed and spinescent, upper face green and sparsely scabrous, or some of the scabrous points developing a hair: peduncles slender, mostly monocephalous; heads about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, campanulate, the many bracts long-subulate, slenderly spinous from near the base and blackish, but, almost to the tips embedded in loose arachnoid wool: corollas rose-purple to dark-violet: anther-tips very acute, white: pappus-bristles very finely and loosely plumose except at the tip.

Chilliwack Valley, B.C., 13 June, 1901, collected by Mr. James Macoun (numbers 26,451 and 26,452). The species is well marked by the characters of its involucre, and more so by its perennial duration; the roots of almost all American species of this genus being strictly biennial.

ERIGERON ACUTATUS. Stems solitary, 4 to 6 inches high from an ascending rootstock, without distinctively basal clustered leaves, but leafy up to near the solitary short-peduncled large and showy head; stem canescently pubescent with short villous appressed hairs, the foliage green but pubescent on and along the margin; lowest leaves oblong linear, 2 inches long, abruptly acutish, short-petiolate, the others lanceolate, acute, usually apiculate, sessile, an inch long more or less: involucre hemispherical, its numerous equal somewhat biserial bracts linear, tapering to a slender recurved purple tip, not at all pubescent, but glandular-viscid: rays many, broad as those of an Aster, pinkish or purple.

Chilliwack Valley, B.C., at about 5,000 feet, 29 July, 1901, J. M. Macoun, number 26,469. A small-sized relative of *E. saluginosus*, though of different underground growth, and inhabiting damp mossy places partly in shade.

ERIGERON OBTUSATUS. Smaller than the last, as to stature, only 3 or 4 inches high, much less leafy and with more showy heads; lowest leaves from round-obovate and retuse to oblanceolate and obtuse, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long, short-petiolate, glabrous on