

obtusish thin glabrous 3-lobed foliage, and equally peculiar pedicels and calyx.

FRAGARIA LATIUSCULA. Low and not slender, the parts rather firm, peduncles 3 to 6 inches high, the leaves nearly as long, both peduncles and petioles villous with spreading hairs: leaflets pale, glaucescent and almost glabrous above, glaucous and pilose-pubescent beneath: leaflets in the largest leaves not very dissimilar, all on uncommonly long petiolules, very broadly cuneate-obovate, 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and nearly as broad, those of smaller earlier leaves even broader than long, all coarsely, deeply and evenly crenate: calyx-segments quadrate-oblong, very acute, the elliptic bracteoles quite as long: corolla $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, the petals mostly broader than long and overlapping: achenes large, superficial.

Chilliwack Valley, also by Mr. Macoun, 1891; 34,337, 34,338 and 34,339 of the Geological Survey collection.

FRAGARIA RETRORSA. Slender, soft and delicate woodland plant 6 or 8 inches high; petioles, peduncles and pedicels retrorsely long-villous: leaflets light-green above and with few scattered hairs, underneath pale and glaucescent as well as more hairy, especially along the fine whitish veins, the middle one rather acutely obovate-rhomboidal, 1 or 2 inches long, the laterals similar but oblique, the teeth of all minutely cuspidate-apiculate: calyx-segments almost caudately acuminate: corolla small for plant, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide; petals round-obovate, not overlapping, dull white, turning red in drying: fruits large, subglobose: achenes superficial.

Collected in the Chilliwack Valley 1901 by Mr. J. M. Macoun and distributed under Geol. Surv. No. 34,336. No. 34,335 may be specifically the same, but in this the pubescence is scanty and scarcely retrorse; but if habit, foliage and flowers offer here the essential marks of a species, the two numbers must bear the same specific name.