

foliage of *Carolinianum*. I have seen only a few plants, of a single collection, and have looked in vain for other characters by which this form can be separated, although the seeds indicate more than a varietal difference.—Pl. 12, fig. 8.

VAR. *LONGIPES*, Watson, King's Rep., v, 50, of the mountains of Colorado and Utah, differs from the type in being of looser growth, with longer spreading peduncles and pedicels.

Bentham, in some instructive remarks on this species in *Flora Australiensis*, i, 296, regards it as only a form of the next, with which it certainly has much in common. While our plant is separated from the European *dissectum* without much difficulty, it must be admitted that Australian specimens are identical with those from the United States, with the exception that their clusters of fruit are mostly less dense and their roots perennial. Baron von Mueller, who for a time agreed with Bentham in referring the Australian form to *dissectum*, and once¹ called it *Carolinianum*, writes me that he has now adopted the name *G. pilosum* for it.

G. DISSECTUM, L. Moench, iv, 282. *G. Carolinianum*, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., viii, 378. Very similar to the preceding, but the leaves rather more remote below, and, like the small pale flowers, clustered at the ends of the branches, their lobes longer and narrower; seed closely and rather deeply pitted.—Introduced into various places from Europe. I have seen specimens only from Oregon (*Hall*, 72) and Washington Territory (*Suksdorf*), but it is reported from various localities. Most of what has passed in America for this species is *G. Carolinianum*. Small specimens, like those of *Hall*, have much the habit of *G. pusillum*, but are distinguished by the seed.—Pl. 9, fig. 15.

G. ROTUNDIFOLIUM, L. Spec., 683, from Europe, resembling *G. Carolinianum* in its fruit and seed, and of nearly the habit of *G. pusillum*, but with the leaves short-lobed and the stem, etc., villous with long white hairs tipped with purple glands, has been collected in Michigan (*Farwell*) and on ballast about New York city (*Brown*).—Pl. 9, fig. 16; 10, fig. 9; 12, fig. 4.

9. *G. PUSILLUM*, L. Spec., 2 ed., 957. Slender-stemmed, spreading, soft-pubescent, or the calyx, etc., villous and usually glandular; branches leafy; leaves small, round-renaliform or the cauline truncate at base, equally cleft into nine oblong or linear lobes each more or less regularly 3-toothed at apex; peduncles frequently opposite the leaves, short, like the pedicels; sepals ovate, acute or acuminate, not awned; petals pale purple, about equalling the calyx; fruit very small; beak about 10 mm. long, short-pointed, puberulent; styles free for about 1 mm.; divisions of ovary 1×2 mm., finely canescent, keeled, not wrinkled; seeds 5×1.4 mm., smooth.—Open places, New York and Pennsylvania to Ohio; also reported from Canada (*Macoun*, Cat. iii, 502); introduced from Europe. Five of the filaments are said to be constantly without anthers, as in *Erodium*.—Pl. 9, fig. 14; 10, fig. 3; 12, fig. 10.

G. MOLLE, L. Spec., 682, a very similar European plant, but readily distinguished by its dark flowers with ten antheriferous stamens, glabrous transversely wrinkled carpels, slightly striate seed, and longer soft pubescence, has been introduced in New York (*Sartwell*, *Knieskeru*), Ohio (*Werner*), Washington Territory (*Suksdorf*) and Vancouver Island (*Macoun*); it is also reported in Ontario (*Macoun*, Cat., iii, 502), and has

¹ Key to the System of Victorian Plants, ii, 10.