ARACALLUS CAMPESTRIS (DC.) var. JOHANNENSIS, Fernald, Rhodora, vol. 1, p. 88.

The Canadian stations given for this plant by Mr. Fernald are Isle d'Orleans below Quebec. (Mrs. Shepard, Prof. Brunet.) Mouth of Madawaska River, N.B. (G. U. Hay, G. F. Matthew.) Crevices of ledges, Aroostook Falls, N.B. (M. L. Fernald.) Rocky banks, Hero's Rapids, Restigouche River, N.B. (G. U. Hay.) Our only herbarium specimens were collected at Aroostook Falls, N.B., by Mr. G. U. Hay, in 1883 and at Woodstock N.B. by Prof. Macoun in 1890.

ARAGALLUS CAUDATUS, Greene, Pittonia, vol, iv, p. 69.

Moose Jaw, Assa., June 26th, 1896, Herb. No. 13,957.* (John Macoun.) A very beautiful and distinct species, not at all resembling the common A. Richardsonii of the prairies.

Aragallus foliolosus, Hook. Fl. Bor. Am., vol. 1., p. 146.

O. foliosa, T. & G. Fl., p. 339.

In describing O. foliolosa, Hooker says: "Capitula late ovata seu subglobosa, ratione plantæ parva, floribus compactis, patentibus, inferioribus reflexis." How an acaulescent plant with compact heads—heads "far more compact" than O. cærulea—should ever have been referred to O. deflexa will probably never be fully explained; that it has no very close affinity with that species is evident. The error doubtless originated in confusing O. foliolosa with an apparently acaulescent form of O. deflexa, (Proc. Am. Ac. Arts & Sc., vol. xx, p. 4) the "forma subacaulis" to which Gray referred O. foliolosa. It is indeed probable that in describing O. foliolosa, Hooker had before him the flowers of that species and fruiting specimens of the sub-acaulescent form of O. deflexa which is not uncommon in the region traversed by Richardson and Our specimens agree in every particular with his description of O. foliolosa until the fruit is reached, the "rather remote, deflexed" legumes, "an inch long" are those of O. deflexa, while "compact broadly ovate heads" could not refer to

^{*} These numbers refer to the herbarium of the Geological Survey of Canada.