for instance North Africa, are less distinct, passing gradually over into *S. media*. Dr. Murbeck feels, therefore, more inclined to consider *S. neglecta* as a subspecies of *S. media*, rather than an independent species. While the plants from Washington and Canada show the characteristic habit of Swedish and German specimens, we must state, however, that the seeds of our specimens did not show the tubercles quite as prominent as we observed in the European plant, of which the seed (fig. D) has been illustrated.

These characters seem sufficient for distinguishing these plants, but it would be interesting to know whether *S. apetala* occurs in this country, and whether the characters are constant. It may be that *S. neglecta* is more typically developed in the northern countries than in the south. In regard to the flowering-time, *S. media* is known to bloom and produce seeds nearly throughout the year thus several generations may appear in the same year under favourable conditions. *S. apetala* and *S. neglecta* are, on the other hand, known only to bloom in the spring, and their seeds do not germinate until the following autumn, as has been observed in Europe. Our specimens from Washington of the latter were, however, collected in the last week of September with ripe seeds and a very few flowers, which might indicate a second generation.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate 1, fig. 1.—Flowering specimen of *Stellaria apetala*, Bernard. Natural size.

Fig. A.—Pistil of same.

Fig. B.—Pistil of *S. media*.

Plate 2, fig. 2.—Inflorescence of *Stellaria neglecta*, Whe. Natural size.

Fig. C.—Stem-leaves of same, natural size.

Fig. D.—Seed of same, magnified.

Fig. E.—Seed of *S. media*, magnified.