

4. *G. RICHARDSONII*, Fisch. & Mey. Index Sem. Petr., iv, 37. *G. albiflorum*, Hook. *G. Hookerianum*, Walp. Similar to the last but slenderer, inconspicuously retrorse-pubescent below, the peduncles and pedicels villous with spreading white hairs tipped with purple glands; uppermost reduced leaves lanceolate, serrate but not lobed; pedicels more or less reflexed or spreading and bent in fruit; sepals canescent and somewhat glandular; petals purple (?) or mostly white, villous on the inner side like the filaments; beak 25-30 mm. long, sparingly fine-pubescent and villous-glandular; styles free for about 4 mm.; divisions of ovary 2×4 mm., pubescent and somewhat glandular-villous; seed $1.5 \times 2.5-3$ mm.—Open places and ravines in the mountains, Saskatchewan to New Mexico and Arizona; also found in California.—Pl. 9, figs. 6-8; 10, fig. 1.

5. *G. FREMONTII*, Torrey, Gray's Plant. Fendler., 26. More or less caespitose from a very stout caudex, a span to a foot or two high, the smaller plants sometimes subcaulescent, the larger with slender spreading leafy branches, somewhat canescent, the pedicels and often branches and petioles yellow-glandular; leaves typically closely appressed-pubescent and stout-veined, round-reniform, 3-parted with broadly cuneate divisions, the lower once or, especially on the radical leaves, twice cleft on the lower side; radical leaves usually with closed sinuses, the cauline similar or mostly truncate at base, with divergent lobes, all of which are incisely once or twice 3-toothed at apex with crenate-acuminate coarse teeth; pedicels at length an inch or two long, refracted in fruit; flowers rose-purple; petals 12-15 mm. long, emarginate, somewhat villous within; filaments pilose, equalling or exceeding the pistil; beak 25-30 mm. long, dirty glandular; styles free for 4-5 or even 6-8 mm.; divisions of ovary 2×4 mm.; sparingly hairy and glandular; seed 2×3 mm.—Mountains of Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico. Perhaps not distinct from the next and very closely related to the preceding. The larger form with conspicuously refracted pedicels is var. *Parryi*, Engelm., Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts, third series, XXXIII, 405.—Pl. 9, fig. 9.

6. *G. CAESPITOSUM*, James, Long's Exped., II, 3 (?); Gray, Pl. Fendler., 25 (!). Similar to the last, but mostly longer stemmed and more decumbent and spreading from a shorter or slenderer caudex, canescent but not glandular, except on some pedicels of a few specimens; leaves less frequently truncate at base, with a more or less open sinus, their lobes narrower; peduncles long; pedicels mostly refracted in fruit; sepals long-pointed; petals smaller, 8-12 mm. long, scarcely emarginate, villous within; filaments bearded, conspicuously longer than the pistil; beak 25-35 mm. long, gray-pubescent, stout-pointed; styles free for 4-5 mm.; division of ovary more or less villous, sometimes with a few very short glandular hairs; seed $1.5 \times 2.5-3$ mm., reticulate.—Mountains, San Bernardino Co., California (?) (*S. B. Parish*, 1806), Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, to Mexico.—Pl. 9, fig. 10; 10, fig. 6; 12, fig. 3.

There is reason to doubt whether James' plant was not really the preceding, for he did not collect south of Pike's Peak, while this species, as I understand it, is distinctively southern.

G. PRATENSE, L., of Europe, is reported by Fowler (Prelim. List of New Brunswick Plants, 20), as escaped from gardens near St. John, N. B. But it need not be described here.