

common species in central and western Ontario, delighting in warm sandy soil.

A common species in rather damp woods and along old woodland roads is *R. abortivus* which might be taken for the above but it is quite smooth, more branching and has inconspicuous flowers. This has a var. *micranthus*, Gray—which may be found in our limits. It may be distinguished from the species by being more or less hairy, having a glabrous receptacle, or having some or most of its radical leaves three-parted.

An annual species—*R. sceleratus*, L. closely related to *R. abortivus* but with dissected leaves and succulent stems is a common species in boggy places or in the mud of ditches in many parts of the province but more especially west of Kingston. It has been found at Borthwick's Springs in the vicinity of Ottawa.

Another woodland species—*R. recurvatus*, Poir.—has no relatives on this side of the continent and being found in all rich woods is a common species. Easily distinguished by its reflexed sepals and petals, and in fruit by its round head and the long recurved beaks of the carpels.

Following this are two introduced species—*R. acris* L. and *R. bulbosus*, L. The former is very common by roadsides and in old damp pastures while the latter is either very rare or seldom distinguished from *acris*. Only two characters are necessary to distinguish these species. The latter has a globose, solid, bulbous base or corm, the former has not this base; in the former the sepals are merely spreading, in the latter they are reflexed.

*R. Pennsylvanicus* L.—is common in boggy places amongst weeds and grass. It is seldom over a foot high but is stout, and branching and has small flowers with reflexed calyx lobes and an oblong or almost cylindrical head.

Now follows a group of five species that require careful examination in the field, and good fruiting specimens for the herbarium. When Part I of my Catalogue was published, we had little information regarding them, but now they are easily separated. *R. repens* L., remains as I had it, and my var. *hispidus* becomes *R. Macounii*, Britton., but is still retained in Gray's Manual as *R. hispidus*, Hook. (page 43.)