plant clothed with long soft hairs. Flowers large, bright purple. long peduncled. Calyx lobes very long, surpassing the flower, much like the upper leaves, falling off in fruit, and leaving the large seed-vessel exposed. Petals large, entire, crownless; limb obcordate, Seeds very abundant, black, detrimental to the quality of wheat-flower. A very common weed in wheat-fields, but much less abundant than in former years. It extends throughout the wheat-bearing region of Canada. Is abundant at Fort Francis, Fort Garry, Fort Edmonton and Vancouver Island, so that it has actually crossed the Continent. July.

2. L. vespertina, Smith.—(Lychnis dioica, Linn.) Biennial or perennial. Stem 1°—2° high, panicled above, pubescent, slightly viscid about the joints of the stem. Flowers dioecious, the fertile ones much the larger. Leaves ovate, or ovato-lanceolate, acuminate. Neither leaves nor flowers as large as those of *Silene noctiflora* which it very closely resembles. Our foreign specimens are more slender and not so pubescent as the one from which the present description is taken. Calyx sub-cylindrical or ovate, petals whitish. Cultivated on waste grounds. Very scarce in the U. States. Introduced from Europe. Prof. J. Gibson is the first who has reported the presence of this plant within the Dominion. It was found on grassy mounds in the Township of Stanley, Huron Co., about 12 miles S. of the embouchure of the Maitland.

3. **L. apetala**, Linn.—Perennial. Stem simple, pubescent. Calyx rather cylindrical, 10-striate, finally inflated and including the petals. Seeds arilled. (Hooker Fl. Bor. Am.) We have described this plant on the authority of Hooker, not having had an opportunity to examine specimens for ourselves. It can scarcely be said to be within our limits, but as Hooker reports it from the coast of Labrador we deem it advisable to give it a place in the present memoir. It is common in Arctic America, and has been detected on the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Utah. Hooker gives Greenland and Labrador as stations. Bourgeau seems to have observed it on the Saskatchewan.