Arnica Louiseana, sp. nov.

Plant 7-20 cm. high, slender, pubescent. Leaves in about three pairs, the two lowest at base of stem, the lowest pair 2-4 cm. long, elliptical to obovate, on short winged petioles, mostly entire, the second pair 4-6 cm. long, elliptical, sessile, sparingly and saliently denticulate, the uppermost pair usually much smaller, narrowly ovate to lanceolate, entire or denticulate, all slightly glandular on both surfaces, the margins sparingly glandular and bearing a few long white hairs, fragrant.

Heads of flowers 1-3, usually 3, fragrant, 4 cm. broad, borne on long, slender, nodding, pubescent peduncles, the hairs interspersed with glands; ray and disc flowers light yellow, rays 8-10, 12-14 mm. long. Involucre 1 cm. high, campanulate, densely glandular villous at base, brownish-purple, the bracts lanceolate, acute, bearing scattered white hairs especially towards the apex, uniseriate, equal.

Receptacle slightly convex; achenes linear, strongly striate, brownish-black with a few short, scattered, white hairs; pappus white.

This species is perhaps more closely related to A. Lessingii, Greene, than to any other, but is a much smaller plant. The margins of the leaves are slightly glandular-ciliate while in A. Lessingii they are strongly pubescent.

It has usually three heads instead of one only as in that species; the bracts of the involucre uniseriate instead of biseriate, glandular and villous at base instead of pubescent. The rays are about half the length of those in A. Lessingii. The pale yellow color of the flowers and their drooping tendency distinguish it from other Arnicas of the region. It was found growing among the loose rocks on the slopes of Mt. Fairview, at Lake Louise in the Canadian Rocky Mts.

Hieracium Albertinum, sp. nov.

25-50 cm. high, the stem villous throughout with long, rigid, white hairs arising from black papillæ.

Leaves 5-12 cm. long, narrowly elliptical, tapering at both ends, the upper sessile, the lower narrowed into margined petioles.