

40 mm., or long slender peduncles; seeds,  $4 \times 1.5$  mm.; coma white.

In bogs, Beaver Creek, Selkirk Mts., B.C., Aug. 14th, 1885. (*John Macoun*.) In one of these specimens "the beak of the seed is very narrow and 3 mm. long."

(12.) *E. FRANCISCANUM*, Barbey.

Of many of our specimens examined by Dr. Trelease, but one collected at Qualicum, Vancouver Island, has been definitely referred to this species. Of other specimens examined by him he says: "Specimens collected on Vancouver Island and in British Columbia are doubtfully referred here, though they may belong to *adenocaulon*. The smaller, more closely crisp-hairy form approaches the next species. [*E. Watsoni*.] A curious simple plant with large glossy thin leaves, scarcely to be referred elsewhere occurs from Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. (*Dawson*, July 10th, 1878.)"

Specimens collected by Prof. Macoun on Vancouver Island in 1893 are placed here, though "too near *E. adenocaulon* var. *occidentale*." The specimens now referred to this species were formerly included under *E. coloratum*.

(13.) *E. COLORATUM*, Muhl.

Represented in our herbarium by but one specimen from Casselman, Ont. All the eastern specimens placed under *E. coloratum*, and most of the western placed under *E. coloratum* and *E. tetragonum* in Prof. Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Plants, (pp. 169-170) have been referred to *E. adenocaulon* by Dr. Trelease.

Specimens from Salt Lake, Anticosti; Little Flat, Rock Portage, Nipigon River, Ont., and Little Slave Lake, N.W.T., are probably *coloratum*  $\times$  *adenocaulon*.

(14.) *E. ADENOCAULON*, Hausskn.

Common from the Atlantic to British Columbia. Dr. Trelease considers that a very small crisp-pubescent form ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches in height), collected by Prof. Macoun at Brackley Pt., P.E.I., may be *E. ciliatum*, Raf.