ART. XLI.—*Enumeration of the Plants of Dr. Parry's Collection in the Rocky Mountains in 1861*; by ASA GRAY. Continued from p. 243.

SINCE the first part of this Enumeration was published, Dr. J. D. Hooker's most interesting memoir, entitled "Outlines of the Distribution of Arctic Plants," has been received. This is of great importance in the study of any alpine or subalpine collection like the present, and has given occasion to a few remarks in the following pages. The memoir itself I expect to give some account of hereafter.

No. 79. Mr. Black, the obliging Curator of the Hookerian Herbarium, calling my attention to this number, enables me to correct an obvious error in my naming, in the first part of this enumeration. The plant is not *Ranunculus glaberrimus*, Hook., but an abbreviated subalpine state of *R. alismæfolius*, Geyer (the same as No. 306 of his collection), to which Bentham refers the *R. Flammula* of American authors.

I am well satisfied to see that Dr. Hooker, in his important paper on the Distribution of Arctic Plants, reduces *R. Eschscholtzii* to *R. nivalis*, L. Some specimens of Parry's No. 80 probably belonged to *R. affinis*.

104. *Cleomella tenuifolia*, Torr., from the district in which Dr. James discovered this species, so long taken for the original *C. Mexicana*.

105. *Cleome integrifolia*, Torr. & Gray. The *C. serrulata* is probably a nonentity, or a mere variety of this.

106. *Viola biflora*, L. This arctic-alpine species of the Old World had been traced all the way round to N. Japan and Kamtschatka, but was not before known as American, unless perhaps recently to Dr. Hooker, who has recorded it in his Tabular View,—perhaps on Dr. Parry's specimens, which may have reached him in time; or perhaps Bourgeau may have met with the plant.

107. *Viola Muhlenbergii*, Torr.; with some pubescent specimens belonging to the next.

108. *Viola Muhlenbergii*, var. *pubescens*, passing into *V. adunca*, Smith (*V. longipes*, Nutt.); which, except in its longer (seldom crooked) spur, as closely answers to the *V. arenaria* and *pumila*, as the ordinary *V. Muhlenbergii* does to the *V. sylvatica*, of the Old World. *V. adunca* should therefore have been added to the synonyms adduced by Dr. Hooker, in bringing all of this group under *V. canina*. Parry's specimens answer well to Bourgeau's from Saskatchewan.

109. *Viola Nuttallii*, Pursh; from the plains.

110. *Viola palustris*, L. From the alpine region, apparently, and the true *palustris*. The plant of our White Mountains is rather *V. epipsila*, Ledeb. Dr. Hooker goes a step too far in referring our *V. blanda* (with its lanceolate sepals and white flowers) to *V. palustris*. Our difficulty is to keep *V. blanda* clear of *V. primulæfolia*, and that clear of *V. lanceolata*.

111. *Geranium Carolinianum*, L.

112. *Geranium Richardsonii*, Fisch. & Mey.: "var. *stylis* profundius divisus nudiusculis." Engelm.

113. *Geranium Fremontii*, Torr.: "var. *Parryi*; caulibus pedunculisque patenter glanduloso-villosis; foliis minus profunde incisis, laciniis ultimis dentibusve ovatis obtusiusculis." Engelm.—The deflorate pedicels are sometimes declined.

114. *Gaura coccinea*, Nutt.

115. *Oenothera lavandulæfolia*, Torr. & Gray.

116. *Oenothera albicaulis*, Nutt., with pinnatifid leaves.

117. The same with undivided leaves.

118. *Stenosiphon virgatus*, Spach.

119. *Epilobium tetragonum*, L. Just like Swedish specimens.

120. *Epilobium alpinum*, L. The same genuine form was gathered by Mr. H. Engelmann at Bridger's Pass.

121. *Epilobium alsinifolium*, Vill. The same as the larger form in the alpine region of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Dr. Parry notes it as probably a form of the last, and so we have regarded it.

122. Nearly the same as No. 119, but nearly smooth.

123. *Epilobium latifolium*, L. Perhaps its most southern station.

125. *Epilobium paniculatum*, Nutt.

124. *Gayophytum ramosissimum*, Torr. & Gray.

126. *Mentzelia albicaulis*, Dougl.

127. *Mentzelia (Bartonia, Nutt.) nuda*, Torr. & Gray.

128. *Sedum Rhodiola*, L. The female plant. "Along the borders of alpine brooks."

129. *Sedum rhodanthum* (sp. nov.): floribus hermaphroditis plerisque tetrameris pedicello plus duplo longioribus; sepalis linearibus; petalis læte roseis lanceolatis sensim acuminatis stamina (oppositopetala eis infra medium adnata) paullo superantibus; ovariis rectis; stylis filiformibus: cæt. ut in *S. algido* videtur. "High alpine region in moist places, at greater elevation than the preceding: fl. July." Petals nearly half an inch long, of a clear and deep rose-color, while those of *S. algidum*, of the Altaic Alps are described and figured as yellow, or dull rose-color with age, and blunt. As the stamens are adnate to the petals nearly as high as in *S. algidum*, it cannot be the doubtful *S. euphrobioides* of the elder Schlechtendal, from Arctic Siberia, which Ledebour, who took it up, regards as a possible variety of *S. algidum*.

130. *Sedum stenopetalum*, Pursh. All our species should be elaborated anew.

131. *Silene Drummondii*, Hook. The species of this group are much confused in the Flora of North America.

134. *Silene Scouleri*, Hook.

137. *Silene Menziesii*, Hook.

132, 133. *Lychnis apetala*, L. (*L. brachypetala*, Hornem.) Uniflorous and pauciflorous forms.

135. See *Gentiana*, among the Monopetalæ.

136. *Stellaria longifolia*, Muhl.

138. *Cerastium vulgatum*, the var. *Behringianum*, and *C. arvense*, L. mixed.

139. *Sagina Linnæi*, Presl.

140. *Arenaria Fendleri*, Gray, Pl. Fendl.

141. *Arenaria arctica*, Stev., var. γ , Torr. & Gray.

142. *Claytonia arctica* (Adams), var. *megarrhiza*: foliis caulinis lanceolato-spathulatis seu lineari-spathulatis basi attenuatis quasi petiolatis; racemo intra folia subsessili (an semper?). *C. megarrhiza*, Parry in litt., a name very probably to be adopted. "High alpine stations, extending to the crest of the snowy range; flowers from June to August. Grows in crevices of rocks, its large tap root penetrating to a great depth. Flowers, profuse, white with greenish-purple veins."—The large perpendicular root (about an inch in diameter), with the radical leaves and flowers, are just as in large specimens of *C. Joanneana*, Roem. & Schult. (*C. acutifolia*, Ledeb. Fl. Alt. and Ic. Pl. Ross., t. 372, non Pall., Willd.) of which, confirmed by Trautvetter in Fl. Taimyrensis, I conclude that *C. arctica*, Adams (published two years earlier) is only a more arctic form. But the leaves of the cauline pair in our plant are much longer and narrower, tapering into a petiole, and they closely subtend the short raceme; wherefore this fine plant would most naturally, and perhaps more correctly, be taken as specifically distinct from the arctic-alpine Siberian one; in which view Dr. Parry's name is appropriate for it. I have seen no intermediate form. But after the experience we have had of the variability of the foliage of Claytonias, I prefer to risk the view here taken.

Aided by Dr. Parry's excellent specimens, I have now reviewed my MS. notes upon Pursh's *C. lanceolata* (which has been such a puzzle), and upon the related perennial species. It will be seen that Pursh's name, descriptive phrase, and figure do not accord; also that he adds, "*Pall. MSS.*," and states that he found in herb. Lamb. "a specimen collected by Pallas in the eastern part of Siberia, perfectly agreeing with the present species,"—doubtless the *C. Joanneana*, Roem. & Sch., of which I have seen Pallasian specimens. I have reason to think that Pursh's plate was made up from this Pallasian specimen and from the materials he had from Lewis, which last also perhaps comprised portions of two species. The radical leaves figured, which certainly are not "lanceolate," are probably from the Siberian plant; the cauline of the plate are not "ovate," and are narrower than I have observed them in any Siberian specimens,—in which, however, they are said to vary from ovate to elliptical: the naked corm, resembling that of *C. Virginica*, must belong to that *Claytonia* of the Rocky Mountains, &c., which is so nearly related to *C. Caroliniana*, but with sessile, oblong, linear-oblong, or even linear-lanceolate leaves, when dry 3-nerved from the base, i. e., the *C. lanceolata* of Hooker's Flora, and the *C. Caroliniana*, var. *sessilifolia*, Torr. in Pacif. R. R. Rep., 4, p. 70. Now, my notes, made in the year 1839, upon Pursh's materials in the Lambertian herbarium, state that the specimen there ticketed *C. lanceolata* by Pursh is the tuberiferous or corm-bearing plant, above-mentioned, and which may therefore, if permanently distinct from its eastern relatives, retain that name. With it is a specimen, ticketed by Pursh "*C. lancifolia*," having lanceolate-ovate cauline leaves. This may have furnished the model for the flowering stem of Pursh's figure, but it is not accompanied by any root or any radical leaves; while, as to the corm-bearing

species, these bear only single or very few radical leaves, and mostly none at all when the corm produces its flowering stem. The *C. lanceolata* of Hooker's Flora, as to the specimens, so accurately characterized in his remarks, is the same cormiferous species as Pursh's. But his specific phrase and the closing remark are evidently more or less influenced by Pursh's figure. The present discovery of a great tap-rooted *Claytonia* in the Rocky Mountains renders it not unlikely that Lewis and Clarke may have gathered the two species,—this without the root,—and that Pursh may have confounded them. However that may be, the names of the species concerned should stand as follows:—

C. LANCEOLATA, Pursh, fide herb., &c., for the corm-rooted plant of the Rocky Mountains and California, with sessile narrow leaves. Yet this is quite likely to prove a variety of *C. Caroliniana* (which also inhabits the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, both in New Mexico and in the British possessions), and that again runs insensibly into *C. Virginica*. It would appear that *C. lanceolata* extends to Kotzebue's Sound (Hook. & Arn., Bot. Beech. Voy., p. 123), and to the opposite Asiatic coast (Cham. in Linnæa, 6, p. 563). But Hooker and Arnott's *C. Virginica* from the latter region is probably

C. TUBEROSA, Pall. in Willd. Rel., ex Schult. Syst. 5, p. 436. *C. Virginica*, Willd. Herb. If I may rely on my notes taken in the herbarium of Willdenow in the year 1839, this plant of Pallas, with leaves as narrow as those of our *C. Virginica*, has the cauline ones closely sessile, and a *fusiform caudex* (so that the *C. Virginica* of Fenzl in the Flora Rossica is factitious); and I suppose that *C. Eschscholtzii*, Cham. l. c., is the same plant. Also that *C. acutifolia*, Pall. in Willd. Rel. l. c., is a broader leaved form of it, verging towards

C. ARTICA, Adams. This species (to which I dubiously append Parry's No. 142) was founded upon the most reduced and arctic state of the species to which belong *C. Sibirica*, Pallas in herb. Willd., but not of Linnæus,* *C. Joanniana* of Schultes, *C. acutifolia* of Ledebour, and *C. arctica*, var. *maxima*, of Chamisso.

143. *Talinum pygncæum* (sp. nov.), Gray in coll. H. Engelmann, Exped. Bryan. I know not if this is yet published. Parry's specimens closely resemble those gathered by H. Engelmann at Bridger's Pass, in the year 1856, except that they are larger and finer. It is an acaulescent species, with a fusiform perennial root, the crown bearing a cluster of linear or spatulate-linear leaves, with one-flowered and mostly bi-bracteolate peduncles in their axils.

144. *Ceanothus Fendleri*, Gray, Pl. Fendl.

145. *Ceanothus velutinus*, Dougl., near the var. *lævigatus*, Torr. & Gray.

146. *Berberis Aquifolium*, Pursh, var. *repens*.

147. *Papaver alpinum*, L. (*P. nudicaule*). High alpine.

148. *Callirrhoe involucrata*, Gray, Pl. Fendl., &c.

149. *Ribes lacustre*, Poir. An alpine form: "the common alpine

* The statement respecting the *C. Sibirica* of the Linnæan herbarium, made in the Flora of North America, 1, p. 476, and for which I am responsible, is not borne out by my MS. notes, which, on the contrary show that *C. Sibirica*, L., is entirely *C. alsinoides*, Sims.

Gooseberry, fruit reddish, hispid: flowers brownish," fewer in the raceme than in the common plant. This is probably *R. setosum*, Dougl.; at least it is the plant cultivated under that name, many years ago, by Loddiges.

150. *Ribes cereum*, Dougl. "Fruit reddish or amber-colored, inspid."

151. *Ribes hirtellum*, Michx. "Fruit dark purple, very acid."

152. *Ribes prostratum*, L'Her.

153. *Rhus trilobata*, Nutt., a variety of *R. aromatica*.

154. *Archangelica Gmelini*, DC. Dr. Hooker, in his paper on arctic plants, has referred not only the *A. littoralis* or *Norvegica* of N. Europe, but also *A. Gmelini* and *A. atropurpurea* to *A. officinalis*. I have already in more than one place insisted that *A. Gmelini* (the *Physolophium* of Turczaninow, *Cælopleurum* of Ledebour, &c.) is a good *Archangelica*; but for want of good fruit of *A. officinalis* and *A. littoralis* I am unable to judge whether the latter connects *A. Gmelini* with the former. But I have no question (theories of derivation apart) that our *A. Gmelini* and *A. atropurpurea* are abundantly distinct, as well in their fruit as in their whole appearance. "Growing in truly alpine situations."

155. *Berula angustifolia*, Koch; a strict form.

156. *Conioselinum Fischeri*, Wimm. Just like the plant of the Northwest coast, and the *C. Tartaricum* of North Europe. But also not different, as far as I can see, from *C. Canadense*, so that we may extend the synonymy and range as given by Dr. Hooker. It ranges south to the mountains of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina.

Leptotenia dissecta, Nutt., was gathered, a single specimen, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

157. *Cymopterus terebinthinus*, Torr. & Gray, var. *C. fœniculaceus*, Nutt.

158. *Cymopterus alpinus* (sp. nov.): caudice cæspitoso; foliis pinatisectis, pinnis 3-5 approximatis 3-7-partitis, segmentis lineari-lanceolatis acutiusculis vel mucronatis integerrimis seu inferioribus 2-3-fidis; scapo 2-4-pollicari umbellam subcapitatam gerente; involucellis subunilateralibus 5-7-partitis, segmentis linearibus seu lanceolatis viridibus flores aureos adæquantibus; calycis dentibus lanceolato-subulatis persistentibus; alis fructus æqualibus suberoso-incrassatis vix undulatis; valleculis 1-2-vittatis, commissura 4-vittata; carpophoro nullo. "On high alpine ridges, along with *Primula angustifolia*, one of the earliest plants to flower." Leaves rather shorter than the scapes, glabrous, not glaucous, the margins minutely ciliolate-scabrous; segments $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 lines long, in the smaller specimens only three in number. Fruit (of which very little was gathered) only 2 or 3 lines long. This is most probably the Umbelliferous plant collected by Dr. James in this same district, without fruit, and described in Dr. Torrey's account of James's collection, p. 207, but not named.

160. *Cymopterus montanus*, Nutt.

159. *Thaspium montanum*, var. *tenuifolium*, Gray, Pl. Wright.

161. Probably *Thaspium montanum*, Gray, Pl. Fendl. In flower only.

162. *Pachystima Myrsinites*, Raf. (*Myginda myrtifolia*, Nutt.)

163. *Saxifraga punctata*, L. (*S. æstivalis*, Fisch.)
165. *Saxifraga flagellaris*, Willd.; with scanty runners.
164. *Saxifraga Hirculus*, L. A very condensed, cæspitose, high-alpine form, the flowering stems barely two inches high, perhaps the same as *S. propinqua*, Brown, from the arctic shores. *S. serpyllifolia* of Pursh seems very near this, with smaller flowers, &c.
166. *Saxifraga Hirculus*, L. A small form, only 2 or 3 inches high, but quite like the common Arctic American specimens.
167. *Saxifraga cernua*, L.
168. *Saxifraga bronchialis*, L.
169. *Saxifraga nivalis*, L. Dr. Hooker might properly have cited *S. Virginensis* as the temperate form of this species, and *S. vernalis* as a connecting form. *S. Virginensis* stands independently in Hooker's list, resting on *S. reflexa*, Hook., from the shores of the arctic sea. I have never seen *S. reflexa*; but, from the character (especially the upwardly dilated filaments) and the fine figures in the Flora Boreali-Americana, I suppose that it is rather a form of *S. Dahurica*, to which *S. flabellifolia*, R. Br., also belongs.
A solitary specimen, from alpine brooks, may be *S. heircifolia*, but it is too young for determination.
170. *Saxifraga cæspitosa*, L., var.; a very condensed alpine form: *S. uniflora*, R. Br.
171. *Mitella (Mitellaria) pentandra*, Hook.
172. *Heuchera bracteata*, Seringe. An interesting rediscovery of one of plants before known only from a single specimen in Dr. James's collection. According to Dr. Torrey, it accords with the original plant, but is larger-leaved. "Common in crevices of rocks, from the base of the mountains to alpine situations."
173. *Heuchera parvifolia*, Nutt.; a small state. "Strictly alpine, always exhibiting its close spikes, which are never elongated as in No. 174.
174. *Heuchera parvifolia*, Nutt., the taller form, exactly Fendler's No. 264, and Wright's 1098. "Valley of Clear Creek, common." Dr. Parry remarks: "I did not suspect this to be a variety of the former: its loose habit and long inflorescence seem to distinguish it; and no intermediate forms were noticed."
175. *Jamesia Americana*, Torr. & Gray; from the original habitat. The genus was founded, in the Flora of North America, upon a specimen so imperfect that it was omitted in the original account of Dr. James's collection. It is now well known, having been collected by Fendler, &c.; and, as it proves, the discoverer (now recently deceased) is commemorated by a most distinct and interesting genus.
176. *Trifolium dasyphyllum*, Torr. & Gray. Less downy than Dr. James's plant is described, the flowers considerably smaller than those of *T. alpinum*.
177. *Trifolium nanum*, Torr. "On the crest of high alpine ridges, in dense patches." This and the preceding are interesting re-discoveries.
178. *Trifolium Parryi* (sp. nov.): Involucrum: glabrum, surculosum, subcaulescens; scapo 3-4-pollicari basi foliato; stipulis ovatis scariosis; foliolis oblongis argute dentatis; involucrio scarioso 5-7-par-

tito capitulo plurifloro multum brevior, segmentis ovatis obtusis; calycis corolla rubro-purpurea subtriplo brevior, dentibus lato-subulatis tubo campanulato subæquantibus; legumine sessili 3-4-spermo. "On high, grassy, alpine slopes. Flowers bright-red and purple, conspicuous." A well-marked species, very different from any of our involucrate species except *T. fucatum*, which has similar, but larger, stipules and corollas. Leaflets 6 to 12 lines long. Flowers 20 or more in the head, about 9 lines long, the corolla persistent and somewhat ampliate after flowering.

179. *Oxytropis splendens*, Dougl.

180. *Astragalus oroboides*, Hornem. *Phaca oroboides*, DC. *P. elegans*, Hook. I possess a mere fragment, without fruit, of the original *Phaca elegans* of Hooker's Flora; but I have a fine specimen, so named, from Bourgeau's Saskatchewan collection; and "*Phaca* No. 5" of the same collection is just like my original specimen of *P. elegans*, and like *P. oroboides* from Labrador communicated by Dr. Steetz. The latter and European specimens have rather less slender calyx-teeth; but no other difference is manifest. The elliptical and sessile legume has the dorsal suture more or less intruse. "*Phaca* No. 2" of Bourgeau's collection in the Rocky Mountains is probably a variety of *A. alpinus*, but has a shorter stipe to the legume and longer, very slender calyx-teeth.

181. *Astragalus* (*Phaca*, Hook.) *nigrescens*, Gray. *Homalobus dispar*, *multiflorus*, and *nigrescens*, Nutt.

182. *Astragalus alpinus*, L. *Phaca astragalina*, DC.

183. *Oxytropis Lamberti*, Pursh., if the flowers are purple as they seemingly are. Also *O. sericea*, Nutt., I presume.

184. *Astragalus*, near *glareosus*, Dougl., but the raceme many-flowered. Fruit not seen.

185. *Astragalus* (*Phaca*, Hook.) *Pectinatus*, Gray.

186 and 189. *Oxytropis Lamberti*, Pursh.

187. *Lathyrus ornatus*, Nutt. On the lower Platte.

188. *Lathyrus linearis*, Nutt.

189. *Astragalus gracilis*, Nutt.

190. *Astragalus* (*Orophaca*) *sericoleucus*. *Phaca sericea*, Nutt. Sand hills of the Upper Platte, May: in flower.

191. *Oxytropis nana*, Nutt. (*O. arctica*, var.?). "High valleys, rooting in granitic sand, in shade of *Pinus Banksiana*: rare."

192. *Dalea alopecuroides*, Willd. Doubtless from the plains.

193. *Astragalus Parryi*, (sp. nov.): cæspitoso-multicaulis e radice crassa, humifus, laxè villosus; stipulis fere discretis liberis ovatis, superioribus ex ovato lanceolato-subulatis; foliolis 15-21 ovalibus supra glabrescentibus glabrisve; pedunculis folium subæquantibus; racemo brevi 6-10 floro; floribus (6-8 lin. longis) subpatentibus; calycis dentibus attenuato-subulatis tubo oblongo-campanulato æquilongis; corolla ochroleuca ("viridulo-lutea") carina apice purpurascens; legumine pollicari hirsuto coriaceo subinflato ovato-lanceolato acuminato incurvo uniloculari, suturis utrisque leviter intrusis. *A. succumbens*, Torr. & Gray, in Pacif. R. Road Rep. 2, (coll. Pope) p. 163, non Dougl. "Common in dry gravelly banks along Clear Creek: prostrate, with decumbent branches, matting the ground." Capt. (now General) Pope collected it in flower on the Llano Estacado, and Mr. Gordon in the same condition in the

Raton Mountains. It is with great unwillingness that one adds another species to this great genus, while several in the books are still imperfectly known. I had before referred this to *A. succumbens*, but the forming fruit of Parry's specimens shows that it is very different, and more allied to *A. glareosus*, Dougl. (*A. argophyllus*, Nutt.) yet it can hardly have been confounded with that species.

194. *Hosackia Purshiana*, Benth. Valley of the Platte.
195. *Dalea laxiflora*, Pursh. From the plains.
196. *Sophora sericea*, Pursh. Probably from the plains.
197. *Thermopsis rhombifolia*, Nutt.
198. *Psoralea lanceolata*, Pursh.
200. *Lupinus*. The same as Fendler's No. 168, which was doubtfully referred to *L. laxiflorus*. It cannot be named correctly until the related species are revised.
201. *Prunus (Cerasus) Virginiana*, L.
202. *Sibbaldia procumbens*, L.
203. *Dryas octopetala*, L.
204. *Geum rivale*, L. A specimen of this in fruit (in herb. Durand) collected at Eureka by Mr. Howard, has the head of carpels sessile; but still it appears to be only *G. rivale*, not *G. geniculatum*.
205. *Geum (Sieversia) Rossii*, Seringe. Large forms, a span high.
206. *Spiræa discolor*, Pursh. (*S. ariaefolia*, var. *discolor*, Torr. & Gray.)
207. *Spiræa opulifolia*, L., a small-leaved form, near the var. *pauciflora*, Torr. & Gray.
208. *Rosa blanda*, Ait.
209. *Cercocarpus parvifolius*, Nutt. The plant so long ago collected by Dr. James, but mistaken for the Mexican *C. fothergilloides*.
210. *Rubus deliciosus*, Torr. "A profusely-flowering shrub, abundant from the base of the mountains to the upper valleys, associated with *Jamesia*. Flowers white, never purplish. Fruit small, coarse-grained and insipid, ripening few largish grains." With Dr. Parry, I cannot doubt that this is James's *R. deliciosus*, notwithstanding the discrepancies. Those relating to the berries are principally a matter of taste, under different circumstances. The color of the petals was probably mistaken by the describer. To this species accordingly belongs my *R. Neo-Mexicanus*, Pl. Wright.
211. *Rubus Nutkanus*, Moçino.
212. *Rubus Idæus*, L. "Alpine."
213. *Potentilla fissa*, Nutt. In the mountains.
- 214, 215. *Potentilla nivea*, L. Slender forms.
216. *Potentilla Pennsylvanica*, L., var. *strigosa*.
217. *Potentilla concinna*, Richards. ? a large form. At least a solitary specimen of undoubted *P. concinna*, from a higher station, is ticketed by Dr. Parry as a dwarf form of No. 217.
- 218, 219, 220, are forms of *Potentilla diversifolia*, Lehm., including *P. glaucophylla* and *P. Drummondii*, Lehm., and probably some others. The whole group requires complete revision and much reduction.
221. *Adoxa Moschatellina*, L.

(To be continued.)