

GALIUM FLACCIDUM. Perennial, herbaceous, hirsute-pubescent, the weak reclining stems a foot long: leaves in fours, a half-inch long, narrowly oblong, obtuse or acutish, very thin, 1-nerved: peduncles slender, 4-bracted below the solitary greenish flower: ovary villous: fruit unknown.

Shady woods on the north side of Santa Cruz Island, not common: resembling *G. Californicum*, but doubtless a dry-fruited species allied to the Mexican *G. uncinulatum*.

GALIUM MIGUELENSE. Suffrutescent, evergreen, the prostrate stems 6—18 inches long, whole plant covered with a sparse retrorse pubescence: leaves oval, acute, $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, dark green, coriaceous, in age deflexed and almost imbricated on the branches: berry large, glabrous, pearl-white: flowers not seen.

Island of San Miguel: a single large matted plant on a grassy slope above the western shore of Cuyler's Harbor. Greatly resembling the South American *G. Relbun*; but that has a different pubescence and red berries.

CALAIS PLURISETA. Glabrous: proper stem 2—4 inches high; scapose peduncles 8—10 inches: leaves very narrowly oblanceolate and apparently quite entire, at most only denticulate: akenes $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long; pappus paleæ persistent, linear-lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, scarcely notched, the very slender awn $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, subtended by a secondary awnlet on either side, one of these frequently one-third or one-half as long as the primary, the other shorter, or both nearly obsolete.

Island of Santa Cruz, 1886. The species apparently abundant; the plants all dead and the foliage rather imperfectly preserved; but the akenes, exhibiting well the characters of a very striking new species, were gathered in abundance from their lurking places, the cracks in the dry, sun-burnt soil.

[**ARCTOSTAPHYLOS, MYRTIFOLIA, Parry.** (§ **MICROCOCCUS**). Shrub 1—3 feet high, widely branched from the base, with shreddy bark, becoming smooth with age; leaves entire,