

portion united by a membrane, the lobes about 1 mm. wide at the base, gradually attenuate to the mucronate apex, erect in anthesis, spreading, and more or less recurved at maturity; corolla pale violet, the slender tube barely the length of the calyx, the lobes very small: seeds straw-color.

Our no. 3098, collected near the mouth of the Potlatch river, Nez Perces county, Idaho, May 20, 1896, altitude about 1200 feet. The plants grew in rich, stony basalt formation in a thinly wooded tract on the right bank of a small stream which empties into the Potlatch just above the junction of that stream with the Clearwater.

Our specimens were distributed either as "*Phlox gracilis*" or *Collomia gracilis*, and are near to that species in most particulars. The corolla lobes, however, are much smaller, the sepals broader at the base, and the seeds straw-color, instead of light brown, and it is of totally different habit, being more like *Microsteris humilis* in that respect. The type is in my private herbarium.

CASTILLEJA LUTEA Heller, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 25:268. 1898

In describing this species, I referred to its possible relationship with *C. desertorum* Geyer, and through oversight in reading Hooker's reference to this name, made the following inexcusable statement: "As he gives no description whatever, and does not even mention the color, which is said to be the sole difference, the name is *nomen nudum*, and we have no other clue than that of locality." The color is mentioned, however, for the bracts are described as yellow and scarlet variegated. I have now no doubt as to the distinctness of my species. In the herbarium of Columbia University there is now a single specimen besides my own *C. lutea* collected by Professor C. V. Piper of Pullman, Wash.

Crepis atrabarba sp. nov.

Perennial from an ascending rootstock; stems 4-5 dm. high, rather stout, covered with more or less deciduous wool, especially below, branched above: basal leaves lanceolate, about 20 cm. long, including the margined petiole, which is 5-6 cm. long, lower part of blade 5-6 cm. wide, deeply pinnately lobed or runcinately toothed, the divisions lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, some of them bearing slender teeth, the upper part of the blade forming a slender, linear-lanceolate, acuminate tip, 5-6 cm. long; cauline leaves usu-

ally of the same shape as the basal, but short-petioled, or the uppermost reduced to linear bracts: anthodia about ten, fastigiately corymbose: involucre 10-14 mm. long, woolly, the divisions linear, green whitish margins, costa not prominent, clothed with spreading, minutely glandular, black bristles; corollas evenly notched with five very short, blunt teeth; immature achenes light brown, apparently of almost even width; pappus longer than the achenes.

Our no. 3302, collected on the slope below Lake Waha, Nez Perces County, Idaho, June 22, 1896, altitude about 1800 feet. The plants were growing in rich, stony, basalt formation. In shape and cut of leaf, this species resembles *C. barbiger* Leiberg, but in no other respect. The type is in my private herbarium.

Grindelia Brownii sp. nov.

Perennial; stems clustered from a stout, ligneous root, 35-60 cm. high, slightly chaffy, red or purplish, branching above, leafy throughout: leaves sessile, spatulate-lanceolate, acute, the lower about 5 cm. long, and little more than 1 cm. wide at the widest part, serrate with spreading teeth; upper shorter and narrower in proportion, and often entire: heads 1 cm. high, and little broader; bracts of the involucre lanceolate or linear, the outer shorter and narrower, recurved; achenes short, obovate, truncate, several ribbed, two of these wing-like; pappus of two awns.

Our no. 3418, collected on the "breaks" of the Salmon River, near the mouth of Maloney Creek (about Forest on labels), Nez Perces County, Idaho, July 14, 1896, altitude about 2000 feet. The plants were growing on a precipitous grassy slope, in granite formation. Specimens were, perhaps, distributed without specific name, or as *Grindelia squarrosa*, under which species it can hardly be placed.

Named in honor of Mr. H. E. Brown, who acted as guide during the day on which the species was collected, and greatly assisted my wife and myself in our work. The type is in my private herbarium.