

baceous and depressed; the expanded corolla quite flat, that of *S. umbelliferum* being wavy by the elevation of the middle of each lobe and the depression of the corresponding parts opposite the sinuses.

Mimulus marmoratus. Annual, slender, decumbent, 4 to 8 inches high, sparsely and very delicately glandular-villous, not slimy; internodes numerous, 1 inch long or more, acutely angled; leaves red beneath, subreniform-ovate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, saliently toothed, short-petiolate, the floral subsessile: peduncles exceeding the leaves and as long as the internodes, slender: calyx only slightly bilabiate when young, in maturity round-ovoid in outline and with only the upper segment obvious, the tube 4 or 5 lines long, dark with a very abundant mottling or marbling of dark red, the sinuses strongly woolly ciliate: corolla nearly 1 inch long, with very slender tube and ample bilabiate limb, this with smallish lateral lobes, the middle one ample, hairy, with a large dark red spot, and many dots behind this.

On moist rocks at Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus Co., Calif., 9 April, 1895, Mr. Frank W. Bancroft.

Crepis Bakeri. Stoutish and low, seldom a foot high, neither woolly nor even cinereous, the pubescence rather scanty and mostly hirsutulous: leaves half as long as the stem, deeply pinnatifid into oblong and spatulate spreading lobes, or merely coarsely toothed, or in small plants quite entire: stem parted from the middle or below it, into 3 to 6 pedunculiform monocephalous branches: involucre $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, with both long and short slenderly acuminate bracts: achenes acutely costate, tapering from the middle.

In pine woods, near Egg Lake, Modoc Co., Calif., 8 June, 1894, Milo S. Baker. A member of the group to which *C. occidentalis* belongs, but exhibiting none of the tomentose pubescence usual to this group; the involucre peculiar.