

rays, it is hardly distinguishable. Indeed, this and *G. nana*. Nutt. (wrongly joined to *G. humilis*, Hook. & Arn.) are probably to be referred to *G. squarrosa*.'—GRAY.

CHRYSOPSIS VILLOSA, Nutt. Yakima valley, August 15.

XANTHIUM STRUMARIUM, var. *Canadense*, Torr. & Gray. Yakima valley, August 20; common, 2 feet high.

HELIANTHUS LENTICULARIS, Dougl. Banks of Columbia, near latitude 48°; September 20. Common; growing 6 feet high.

GAILLARDIA ARISTATA, Pursh. Abundant on prairies from Vancouver eastward; June to October.

HELENIUM AUTUMNALE, Linn. Collected in flower on southern banks of the Columbia; November, common.

ARTEMISIA CANADENSIS, Michx. Common on the Upper Columbia and its branches; collected in flower about September 1.

A. DRACUNCULOIDES, Pursh. Noticed only on sandy hills near mouth of the Okanagan river; October 3, in flower.

A. TRIDENTATA, Nutt. A shrub 3 to 7 feet in height, with stems six inches in diameter at the base. Commonly called "Wild Sage," but with more of the flavor of turpentine, combined with intense bitterness, which it imparts to the flesh of the "Sagefowl" feeding on its leaves, as well as to meat laid on it for a short time. Common on the sandy plains of the interior, commencing to flower in October.

A. TRIFIDA, Nutt. In general appearance and leaves much resembles the last, but is only 2 to 3 feet high, and not strongly scented. The top appears to be herbaceous. Seen only on the Okanagan river, in flower, October 3.

A. DOUGLASIANA, Nutt. Common in the valley of the Yakima river. Herbaceous, 2-3 feet high, flowering August 20.

A. LUDOVICIANA, Nutt. In valleys near the Columbia. September 18.

A. FRIGIDA, Willd. Met with only on the upper part of the Okanagan river, near latitude 49°; in flowers October 9.

ARNICA CHAMISSONIS, Less. In flower on southern bank of the Columbia, near the Dalles, November 10.

MALACOTHRIX CREPOIDES, (n. sp. ;) "glabrous, subcaulescent; stems numerous from an apparently perennial root, slender, diffuse, (a span or more in length,) sparingly dichotomously paniculate, the slender naked branches or peduncles bearing single heads; leaves mostly radical, lanceolate, runcinate pinnatifid, tapering into a petiole, the few cauline sessile by a hastate or auriculate base, mostly small and bract-like; involucre somewhat pubescent, of lanceolate, subulate scales, with a few setaceous calyculate bracts; achenia somewhat contracted at both ends, strongly ribbed, the coroniform border obsolete; bristles of the pappus consimilar and equally deciduous. Radical leaves thin, 3 or 4 inches long, including the short and margined petiole. Stems or scapes weak, sometimes sparsely hairy at the base, not much surpassing the leaves. Heads not larger than those of *M. obtusa*, Benth. Involucre three lines long. Flowers yellow. Achenia a line long, fusiform-oblong, being somewhat contracted at the base and apex, the terminal areola therefore smaller than the greatest diameter of the achenium. Pappus of very soft and fine bristles, which are barbellulate at the base and early deciduous, with no stronger and more persistent ones intermixed."—GRAY.

Collected near the Columbia river, about latitude 48°, in September.