

This tree-composite is abundant in some parts of the Cape Region, especially so about Todos Santos. I have collected it often in unsatisfactory condition, and now Dr. Purpus has sent fine specimens.

Stephanomeria Guadalupensis. Perennial, growing in clumps 3-4 dm. high; leaves densely covered with white wool, especially below, becoming glabrous with age, 15 cm. long, 5 cm. wide, pinnately parted into rounded lobes; flowering stems 3-4 dm. high, striate; bracts woolly; branches of the panicle short; involucre calyculate at base, the scales 7-8 mm. long; heads about 10-flowered; pappus of 10 or more bristles, plumose nearly to the base.

Collected on Guadalupe Island in Sparmann's Cañon, March 26, 1897. The clumps of white leaves growing on the nearly perpendicular dark-colored cliffs are very conspicuous. The only fruiting heads collected were remnants from the preceding season.

DIOSPYROS TEXANA Scheele, var. **Californica.** A small tree 4-6 m. high; leaves 6-7 cm. long, glabrous or pubescent, rounded or cuneate at base, sometimes retuse at apex; fruit 2-3 cm. in diameter.

The native persimmon of the Cape Region of Lower California agrees with *D. Texana* in nearly all respects, differing only in the larger size of the leaves and fruit, and from descriptions of the Texas species, seems to be more arborescent. The leaves are very variable in shape and pubescence.

ROTHROCKIA CORDIFOLIA Gray. This is a common plant of the Cape Region. The lobes of the corona, as well as the appearance of the produced stigma, are very variable. The corona lobes sometimes appear as if joined about their center to the stamen tube or corolla. Below the junction and on the sides the lobes are thick and fleshy with the free edges indistinctly crenate, above they are thinner and the upper edge is sharply 2-toothed near the middle, there are also two lateral teeth more or less developed. In one flower examined some of the corona lobes lacked the thickened, free margin of the base. At the side and base of the lobe, the fleshy free margin often stands out as an auricle. The two new species here described, though evidently nearly re-