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A. Merrill, lith. Boston.

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Div. of Botany

RANUNCULUS COOLEYÆ Vasey & Rose.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW PLANTS.

By J. N. ROSE.

Ranunculus cooleyæ Vasey & Rose sp. nov. Glabrous, with a slender caudex bearing many long fibrous roots; scape, 1- or 2-flowered, naked or bearing a small leaf near the middle, in flower about the length of the leaves, in fruit 20 to 25 cm. high; radical leaves numerous, on petioles 3.6 to 10 cm. long, orbicular, 2.5 to 4 cm. in diameter, deeply 3-parted, each division again 3- to 5-parted; the lobes oblong, obtuse, granular-tipped; sepals 5, oblong, obtuse, deciduous, glabrous; petals 10, glabrous, yellow, oblong, obtuse, tapering at the base into a slender claw; stamens numerous; carpels very numerous, in a close head, strongly compressed laterally, 1- to 3-nerved on each side, glabrous, somewhat utricular; style short, reflexed; ovule 1, erect.

Collected in fruit by Miss Grace E. Cooley, near the top of a snow-covered ridge, among loose rock, near Juneau, Alaska, August 6, 1891, and collected in flower by Frederick Funston, near the top of a bare mountain (1,000 meters high) of the St. Elias Alps, above Disenchantment Bay, Alaska, August 10, 1892. Mr. Funston says the plant is very rare, and he was able to obtain only five specimens. There is some doubt as to what section of the genus it belongs to, but probably it should be referred to the *Crymodes* near *R. glacialis*. It resembles very much *R. hystriculus* of central California, especially in the outline of its leaves and carpels, but differs particularly in the lobing of the leaves and the smoothness of the carpels. This new species is named in honor of Miss Grace E. Cooley, instructor in botany at Wellesley College, who collected the plant on an excursion to Alaska.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXII.—1, fruiting specimen collected by Miss Cooley; 2, flowering specimen collected by Mr. Funston, both natural size; *a*, carpel; *b*, section of the same, showing the seed and its attachment; *c*, sepal; *d*, petal; *e*, lobe of a leaf from 2. Figures *a* and *b* are enlarged 7 diameters, *c* and *d* 3 diameters, and *e* 2 diameters.

Sphæralcea orcuttii Rose sp. nov. Perennial(?), 60 to 90 cm. high, with dense, stellate pubescence throughout; leaves thickish, ovate, entire or somewhat 3-lobed, with slightly cordate or truncate base, obtuse; flowers small, in close, glomerate clusters, on short or long racemes; calyx 4 mm. long, with ovate lobes; petals 8 mm. long, brick-red; styles clavate, thickened; carpels 12, reniform, strongly reticulated except the minute terminal portion, 2 mm. in diameter, 1-seeded.

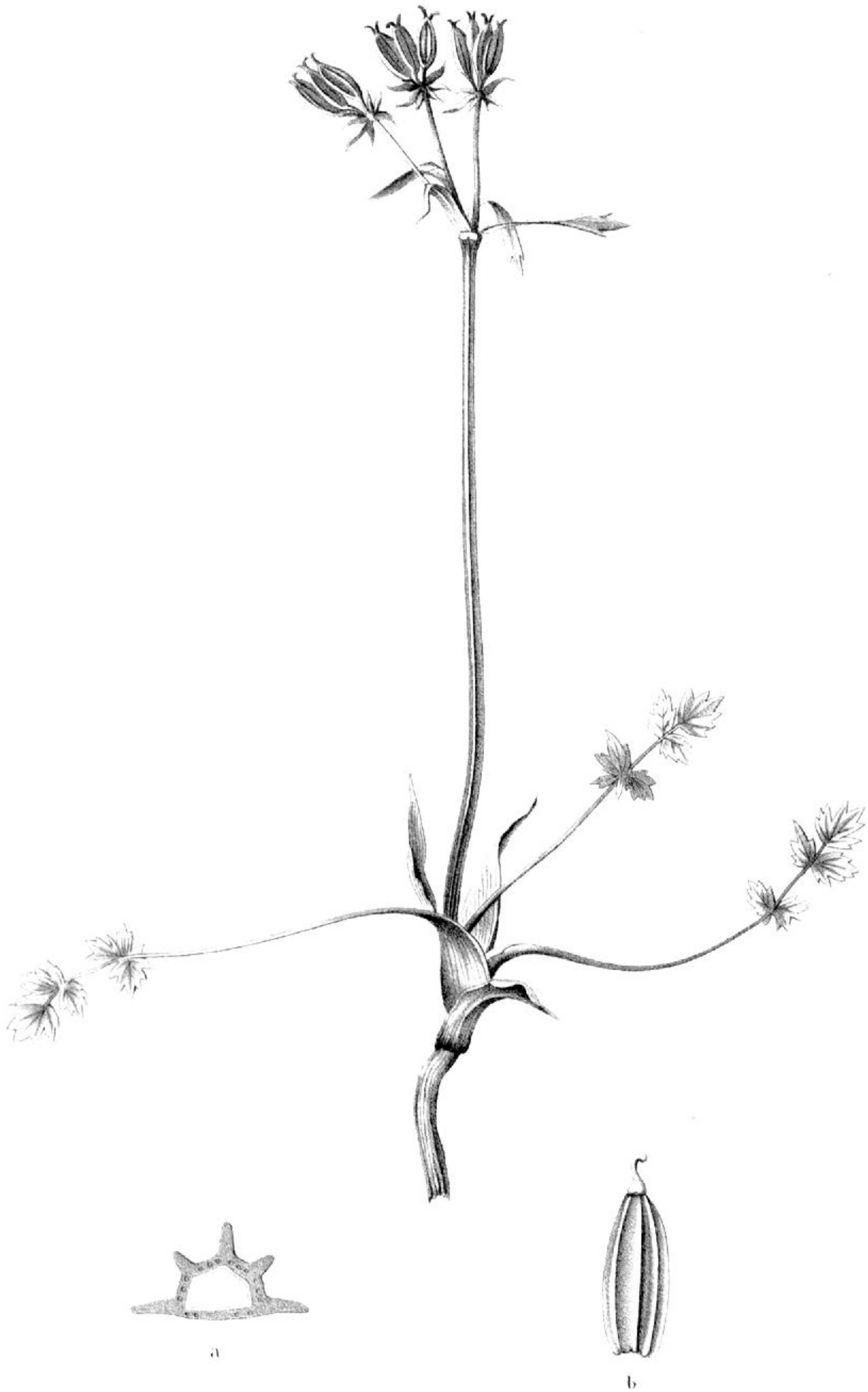
Collected near Canso Creek, in the Colorado Desert, California, November 1, 1890, by C. R. Orcutt (No. 2210). This species, although referred to *Sphæralcea*, can hardly be kept out of *Malveopsis*. The carpel is more like that of the latter genus than of any other known species, and yet very similar to those of *S. coulteri* and *S. californica*.

Ligusticum macounii Coult. & Rose sp. nov. Plant low, acaulescent, 10 to 12.5 cm. high, glabrous; leaves pinnate, small, 12 to 20 mm. long, on petioles 12 to 30 mm. long; pinnæ 5, oblong or oval, 3- to 5-lobed or cleft; involucre few-

leaved; involucels small, entire; rays about 4, nearly equal, 12 to 18 mm. long; pedicels of fruit about 2 mm. long; carpels a little compressed dorsally; ribs prominent, nearly equal; oil tubes 2 or 3 in the intervals, 2 to 4 on the commissural side; fruit broadly ovate, 4 mm. long, purplish; seed face plane.

Common at Cape Vancouver, Alaska, but not seen elsewhere. Collected by J. M. Macoun, September 8, 1890, for whom it is named. In its low habit it is very different from all other North American species.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXIII.—Plant natural size; *a*, cross section of carpel, enlarged 6 diameters; *b*, carpel as seen from dorsal side, enlarged 3 diameters.



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LIGUSTICUM MACOUNII Coulter & Rose.