
113. *Geranium Fremontii*, Torr.: "var. Parryi; caulibus pedunculisque patenter glandulosae-villosis; foliis minus profunde incisis, lacinis ultimis dentibusve ovatis obtusiispiculis." Engelm.—The desflorated pedicels are sometimes declined.


117. The same with undivided leaves.

118. *Stenosiphon virgatus*, Spach.


120. *Epilobium alpinum*, L. The same genuine form was gathered by Mr. H. Engelmann at Bridger's Pass.

121. *Epilobium alpinifolium*, Vill. The same as the larger form in the alpine region of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Dr. Parry notes it as probably a form of the last, and so we have regarded it.

122. Nearly the same as No. 119, but nearly smooth.

123. *Epilobium latifolium*, L. Perhaps its most southern station.


129. *Sedum rhodanthum* (sp. nov.): floribus hermaphroditis plerisque tetrameris pedicello plus duplo longioribus; sepalis linearibus; petalis late roseis lanceolatis sensim acuminatis stamina (oppositopetala cia infra medium adnata) paullo superantibus; ovarii rectis; stylis filiformibus: cat. ut in *S. algidum* videtur. "High alpine region in moist places, at greater elevation than the preceding: fl. July." Petals nearly half an inch long, of a clear and deep rose-color, while those of *S. algidum*, of the Alteic Alps are described and figured as yellow, or dull rose-color with age, and blunt. As the stamens are adnate to the petals nearly as high as in *S. algidum*, it cannot be the doubtful *S. euphorbioides* of the elder Schlechtendal, from Arctic Siberia, which Ledebour, who took it up, regards as a possible variety of *S. algidum*.

130. *Sedum stenopetalum*, Pursh. All our species should be elaborated anew.


135. See *Geniana*, among the Monopetala.

