

It looks as if the stem is subterraneous which is perhaps due to overflowing by sand or dust. From that follows that the flowers and the leaves are just on the surface of the soil. Some of the specimens examined have 3 full-developed flowers and besides 1—3 young buds which are going to open at a later time.

*Oxygraphis glacialis* (Fisch.) Bunge, Verzeich. Altai Geb. Pflanz., Sep. (1836) 46; Fedtschenko, in Acta Hort. Petrop. XXI (1903) 254; XXVIII (1909) 460.

Eastern *Pamir*, Little Kara-kul, 3720 m., medio July 1894 (flowering).

*Geogr. area*: Alpine regions of Dahuria, Altai, Pamir and Himalaya.

*Ranunculus subsimilis* H. Printz, Veget. of Siber. Mongolian Frontiers, Trondhjem (1921) 236, fig. 88 et tab. VI fig. 1; *R. cymbalaria* Hemsley, in Journ. Linn. Soc. 35 (1902) 162; Stewart, in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club (1916) 632; Fedtschenko, in Acta Hort. Petrop. XXI (1903) 251; non Pursh, Fl. bor. am. I (1814) 392.

Eastern *Pamir*, Little Kara-kul, 3720 m., medio July 1894; Little Kara-kul, on the western shore amongst mosses in a wet place with springs, 3720 m., 20th July 1894 (flowering).

Eastern or Inner *Tibet*, near Camp XLIV, at a freshwater spring, 5127 m., first days of Aug. 1901 (sterile).

H. PRINTZ (l. c.) has quite recently shown that the Asiatic *R. cymbalaria* is different from the American type; he has described the former as a separate species which differs mainly in the shape of the leaves and the petals.

*Geogr. area*: Siberia, China, Tibet, Himalaya, Alpine Persia, Mongolia, Pamir.

*Ranunculus involucratus* Maxim., Fl. Tangutica I (1889) 15, pl. 22, figs. 7—13; Hemsley, in Hook. Icon. pl., plate 2586 A (1899); *R. similis* Hemsley, ibid., plate 2586 B; Hemsley, in Journ. Linn. Soc. 35 (1902) 165.

N. E. *Tibet*, Camp XXV, south of Arka-tagh, 4980 m., 29th June 1901 (flowering).

I cannot find that the differences pointed out by HEMSLEY (l. c.) to separate his *R. similis* from *R. involucratus* Maxim. are sufficient to keep two species; to me *R. similis* is only a form of *R. involucratus*. One of the main differences is said to be the hairiness of the calyx, but MAXIMOWICZ (l. c.) says that *R. involucratus* has »sepals extus parce tenere pilosis«, while HEMSLEY (l. c.) about *R. similis* has »sepals hirsutis«; nor are the differences in the colours of the petals and in the shape of the achenes to rely upon.

*Geogr. area*: Mongolia, Tibet (only the north-eastern part?).

*Ranunculus pulchellus* C. A. Mey., in Ledeb., Fl. Altaic. II (1830) 333; Fedtschenko, in Acta Hort. Petrop. XXI (1903) 249 (cum varr.); XXVIII (1907) 101; XXVIII (1909) 459; Hemsley, in Journ. Linn. Soc. 35 (1902) 163; Stewart, in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club (1916) 633; *R. longicaulis* C. A. Mey., ibid. 308; *R. pseudohirculus* Schrenk, in Fisch. et Meyer, Enum. pl. Schrenk. II (1841) 65.