

colored, the whole plant fleshy and exceedingly succulent (specimens curing slowly and saved with difficulty): leaves from broadly lanceolate to oblanceolate or even linear in outline, entire or irregularly toothed (often hastately toothed and resembling those of *Monolepis chenopodioides*), 2–5^{cm} long, on petioles about half as long, green on both sides and not noticeably mealy: floriferous throughout: flower clusters axillary, spicate, very numerous: calyx membranous; the sepals usually 3, suborbicular: pericarp thin, rather loosely covering the small dark brown seed.

It is at once distinguished from *C. glaucum* by its erect habit, size, succulence, greenness, crowded inflorescence, and small seeds. Type no. 8182a, Albany co., Wyoming, Sept. 5, 1900.

Chenopodium Watsoni, n. n.—*C. olidum* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9:95, not *C. olidum* Curt. Fl. Lond. fasc. V. t. 20.

Chenopodium subglabrum (Wats.), n. sp.—*C. leptophyllum subglabrum* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9:95.—The following characters seem to indicate that this rather rare plant is not very closely allied to *C. leptophyllum* Nutt. It is glabrous, usually bright green; loosely and slenderly branched, the branches very widely divaricate; the few-flowered clusters scattered on the branches. In this last respect especially it is as strongly marked as in its habit. The flowers are often borne singly and never more than two or three in a cluster. The fruit is large and depressed, and the calyx loose and open at maturity. Of several specimens examined in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden, no. 274, by Mr. Waugh, Stillwater, Oklahoma, shows the fully developed characters especially well. The range of the species seems to be from the Upper Platte in eastern Wyoming to Indian Territory.

In contrast with the preceding the var. *oblongifolium* of *C. leptophyllum* seems much less well marked. It is often difficult to say whether a given plant should bear the varietal or specific designation. Under this varietal name, however, a form has been found that by reason of its habit and other characters seems to deserve specific rank.

Chenopodium desiccatum, n. sp.—Annual, densely white mealy