

branching, hispid-hirsute and glandular-viscid above: leaves ovate, acuminate or obtuse, entire, 2-6^{cm} long including the petiole, the smaller ones tapering to a sessile base: racemes or spikes 5-10^{cm} long, secund, dense; pedicels 1-2^{mm} long: corolla violet, broadly open campanulate, slightly exceeding the spatulate-obovate unequal calyx lobes; appendages salient, long, united at base of the stamen; stamens sparingly bearded at base, exerted beyond the corolla lobes: style long exerted, cleft to below the middle: capsule hirsute, broadly ovate, pointed, half as long as the calyx lobes: ovules two to four to each placenta; seeds regular, turgid at maturity, not angled, dark brown, deeply favose, a little more than 1^{mm} long.

Sequoia Mills, California, *T. S. Brandegee*; also Middle Tule river, California, *Dr. C. A. Purpus*, no. 5603.

Young plants collected by J. W. Congdon at Sherlock, Mariposa county, California, June 15, 1898, probably belong to this species. It is apparently nearest *P. circinatifomis* Gray.

Allocarya salsa, n. sp.—Annual, rough-hispid throughout, prostrate-spreading 1-2^{dm} in diameter, with rather few stout, often inflated leafy branches simple or branched toward the ends: leaves broadly linear, pustulate-hispid, otherwise glabrous: bracts similar, longer than the calyxes of the dense spikes: flowers sessile: calyx clavate, the elongated lobes widely spreading: corolla 4^{mm} long, with spreading lobes and white inconspicuous processes: nutlets glabrous, 2^{mm} long, lanceolate, unsymmetrical, longitudinally rugose on the unequal inner faces, transversely rugose on the back; scar of attachment nearly basal, small on the three caducous nutlets, the fourth attached by a broad surface and probably separating only by decay,

Alkaline soil, Twin springs, Nevada, *Dr. C. A. Purpus*, no. 6339, August 1898.

In aspect unlike any other species known to me.

Cryptanthe excavata, n. sp.—Annual, 1-2^{dm} high, rather sparingly hirsute-hispid, branching from the base, branches slender, flexuous: fruiting spikes usually in threes and flowers

at length remote: calyx 2-3^{mm} long, yellowish-setose, slightly elongating in fruit, not appressed to the rachis, strongly gibbous from the horizontal development of the solitary nutlet: corolla 4-5^{mm} long and the spreading lobes quite as broad, throat nearly closed by the prominent white processes: nutlets lanceolate, light brown, 2-5^{mm} long, rather sharply angled, recurved at the tip, minutely tessellate and with scattered papillæ; groove triangular, excavated, a little more than one third as long as the nutlet.

Stites, Colusa county, and also in adjacent Lake county, California, *T. S. Brandegee*, April 1892.

Cryptanthe costata, n. sp.—Annual, 0.5-2^{dm} high, erect, rigid, branching from the base, appressed-pubescent and pilose-hispid; the inflorescence hispid and bracteate throughout: leaves narrowly lanceolate, widest at base, 2-3^{mm} long: bracts nearly as long as the rather dense fruiting calyxes: flowers 2^{mm} long, scarcely spreading, constricted below the white processes: fruiting calyxes about 5^{mm} long, the slender costate segments erect persistent and not spreading: nutlets four, minutely and irregularly rugose, sharply thin-margined, the three smaller a little more than 1^{mm} long, the fourth larger and more persistent, the ventral face triangular-lanceolate, the groove of the same shape, open quite to the base.

Borregos springs, Colorado desert, *T. S. Brandegee*, April 18, 1895.

In appearance it is somewhat intermediate between *C. angustifolia* and *C. crassisepala*. At maturity it is of a shining straw color, and quite conspicuous on account of the glistening setæ of the large persistent calyxes.

CRYPTANTHE RAMOSISSIMA Greene. Dr. Rose, working with additional material collected by Dr. Palmer,² has corrected errors of the earlier descriptions, and noting the second nutlet often developed records his opinion that *K. ramosissima* and *K. maritima* are too nearly related. This opinion seems to be fully justified, for the only means of separating them seems to be by their habitat, the mainland forms passing usually as *Krynitzkia* or

² Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 11: 532.