

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.

Cryptanthe ramosissima, while the island plants are named *K.* or *C. maritima*. They vary much in habit, apparently being able to adapt themselves to very diverse conditions. All the forms that I possess have one peculiarity that separates them sharply from all other species of *Cryptanthe*, even from *C. Cedrosensis*, namely, they have only two ovules! The numerous specimens examined range in habitat from Inyo county, the Mohave and Colorado deserts, to northern Lower California and Lagoon head, and the many islands off the coast of Upper and Lower California from Santa Catalina to Santa Margarita.

Penstemon floridus, n. sp.—Glabrous and glandless, 3–4^{dm} high: leaves thin-coriaceous, 5–7^{mm} long, ovate-lanceolate, sessile, acutely spinulose dentate or the smaller oblong and short-petioled, none connate-perfoliate: thyrsus virgate, 3^{dm} long; peduncles and pedicels 1–2^{cm} long or shorter: corolla rose-purple, 2–2.5^{cm} long: sepals ovate-acuminate, 4^{mm} long; the tube of the corolla two to three times as long, then dilated into a ventricose throat and slightly contracted at the mouth, lobes somewhat spreading: sterile filament glabrous; anthers explanate: capsule three times as long as the sepals, broadly ovate: seeds black, irregular in form, obtusely angled, rugose and granular.

Mt. Magruder, Nevada, *Dr. C. A. Purpus*, no. 5928.

This plant is nearly related to *P. spectabilis*, a species given that name by Dr. Thurber, who collected it in southern California. Dr. Gray included with it plants from the Interior Basin, but the above described species seems to be quite distinct. Some of the differences between it and *P. spectabilis* are the absence of connate-perfoliate leaves, the more virgate thyrsus, the corollas with somewhat constricted mouth and short lobes not widely spreading. *P. spectabilis* is a common species of western San Diego county, California.

Penstemon incertus, n. sp.—Suffrutescent, 3–4^{dm} high, much branched from the base, glabrous excepting the slightly glandular peduncles and pedicels: leaves narrowly linear-lanceolate, 2–4^{mm} long, 2^{mm} wide, the lowest shorter: sepals ovate, acuminate, 5^{mm} long: corolla distinctly bilabiate, violet (?) fading to lavender, 2.5^{cm} long, with a broad tube twice the length of the sepals, then