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are unknown ; but the plant must be a *Macreightia*, and the most northern species of the genus.

69. DICLIPTERA RESUPINATA, Juss.; Nees. in DC. Prodr. 11, p. 474; Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. p. 125.

70. SERICOGRAPHIS CALIFORNICA, Gray in Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. Surv. p. 125. *Beloperone Californica*, Benth. Bot. Voy. Sulph. p. 38. This is very variable in the foliage and pubescence ; the leaves on some specimens less than an inch, on others over two inches long ; the inflorescence, calyx, &c. sometimes cinereous-puberulent, sometimes conspicuously glandular-pubescent. The corolla is minutely puberulent or glandular. The pedicels vary from one to three lines in length. Sterile base of the capsule twice the length of the seed-bearing portion. Seeds turgid-lenticular, with a very smooth testa.

71. HYPTIS LANIFLORA, Benth. Bot. Sulph. p. 42, t. 20. The figure does not represent the wool of the calyxes and pedicels half dense enough : it forms a wide white *nimbus*, more than thrice the breadth of the enclosed flower, the hairs of which, moreover, are beautifully and dendritically branched. — *Hyptis Emoryi*, Torr., from the interior Californian desert, on the upper Colorado, is an allied species, but with furfuraceous-canescens and barely serrulate leaves, and the branched wool of the calyxes also short and furfuraceous.

72. HYPTIS TEPHRODES (sp. nov.) : herbacea? erecta, pube brevissima molli undique canescens ; foliis lanceolatis acutis obtuse serrulatis in petiolum brevem attenuatis, floralibus subulatis parvis ; verticillastris plurifloris laxis approximatis in racemos vel spicas crebriores paniculatas confluentibus ; bracteis minutis setaceis ; calycibus cum pedicello subæquilongo lana brevi nivea dense vestitis, tubo æquali oblongo-campanulato dentibus setaceis æqualibus ; corolla vix calyce longiore. — Folia utrinque tomento appressissimo albido mollia, obsolete venosa, caulina 2-pollicaria, 4–6 lin. lata ; ramealia decrescentia linearia. Paniculæ floribundæ, aphyllæ. Calycis fructiferi tubo vix sesquilineam longo. — A well-marked species of this great genus, of the same section with *H. albida*, to which it is considerably related. In both the pubescence of the calyx is dendritic.

73. TOURNEFORTIA VELUTINA, H. B. K. Nov. Gen. & Sp. 3, p. 79, t. 201.

74. HELIOTROPIUM CURASSAVICUM, Linn.

75. ERITRICHIMUM (RUTIDOCARYUM) HELIOTROPIOIDES, Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. Surv. p. 140. *Antiphytum heliotropioides*, A. DC. Prodr. 10, p. 122.

76. ERITRICHIMUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, Torr. in Pacif. R. R. Rep. 5, p. 363. Accords with no. 500 of Coulter's Californian collection, which is referred to this species by Dr. Torrey. No. 85 of a former collection of Xantus, made in the State of California, is a different species, near to or a variety of *E. crassisepalum*, Torr.

77. BUDDLEIA CROTONOIDES (sp. nov.): tomento albido denso; foliis e basi subcordata ovato-oblongis seu ovato-lanceolatis sensim acuminatis vel acutatis creberrime crenulatis, venis subtus prominulis reticulatis; ramis teretibus; panicula densa pyramidata; capitulis floribusque tomentosiss sessilibus; corolla calycem vix superante. — Frutex. Folia 3–4-pollicaria, dense ac molliter tomentosa, tomento albo in costa venisque mox fulvello, venulis subtus conspicuis versus margines læte reticulatis. Corollæ sicut calyces extus dense tomentosæ. — Related to *B. Humboldtiana* and *B. cordata*, but distinct in the woolliness, the terete branches, &c. The tomentum probably falls with age from the upper face of the leaves.

78. EUSTOMA EXALTATUM, Griseb. in DC. Prodr. 9, p. 51.

79. QUAMOCLIT COCCINEA, Mœnch.

80. IPOMÆA (PHARBITIS) NIL, Roth.

81. IPOMÆA SINUATA, Ort. A form with the divisions of the leaves nearly entire.

82. JACQUEMONTIA ABUTILOIDES, Benth. Bot. Voy. Sulph. p. 34.

83. EVOLVULUS ALSINOIDES, Linn.

84. SOLANUM ELÆAGNIFOLIUM, Cav. Ic. t. 243; Dunal in DC. Prodr. 13, p. 290. *S. Hindsianum*, Benth. l. c.

85. PHYSALIS GLABRA, Benth. Bot. Voy. Sulph. p. 39. But the leaves are not thickish.

86. DATURA DISCOLOR, Bernh.; DC. Prodr. 13, p. 541. *D. Thomasii*, Torr. in Pacif. R. R. Rep. 5, p. 362, & Bot. in Mex. Bound. Surv. p. 155. *Stramonium Curassavica*, &c., Herm. Par. Bot. p. 233, cum ic. Cinereo-pubescent. Corolla quam *D. Stramonii* longior. Capsula mox nutans, aculeis gracilibus æqualibus pubescentibus ultrapollicaribus horrida. — I have little doubt that this is the West Indian *D. discolor*, although the name is not appropriate to it. The plant of Professor Thurber from Corralitas, mentioned by Dr. Torrey, is, I suppose, *D. quercifolia*, H. B. K., which has also been collected by C. Wright (no. 527) and others, on the Rio Grande in New Mexico. This bears an erect fruit, the spines of which are unequal (the larger an inch or more in length), compressed, and with dilated bases, glabrous or nearly so.