

primum lineari-oblongis longiore lobis suis 2-3-plo longiore; nuculis mox horizontalibus tumido-convexis. — Sierra Nevada, in the north-eastern part of California, Rev. Mr. Burgess, and Sierra County, J. G. Lemmon.

PECTOCARYA DC. The radicle is certainly not centrifugal, as stated by Alph. De Candolle, in Prodr. 10, p. 1 and p. 120, foot-notes, but centripetal, as declared by Torrey, in Pac. R. R. Expl. 4, p. 124. Also *Cynoglossum pilosum*? Nutt. Gen. 1, p. 114, cannot be *Pectocarya penicillata*, which is unknown east of California. It is doubt-

+ + Syncarpium ovoideo-pyramidatum: corollæ annulus obscurus: thyrsus densior e spicis brevibus.

E. GLOMERATUM DC. Bienne, hispidum, corollæ tubo calycem hispidissimum haud superante lobis parum longiore: nuculis dorso tuberculato-rugosis. — Var. HUMILE; inferne canescens pube molliore. Saskatchewan and along the higher Rocky Mountains and Sierras. Nuttall collected and gave MSS. names to some very dwarf and silky-canescient forms, which appear to belong here. — Var. HISPIDISSIMUM Torr.: subpedale; spicis magis evolutis vel paniculatis; floribus minoribus. Plains of Upper Missouri to New Mexico. A more distinct variety is

Var. VIRGATUM Porter, Syn. Fl. Colorad. p. 102. (*E. virgatum* Porter in Hayd. Report, 1870, p. 479.) Undique hispidum; caule stricto 1-3-pedali; glomerulis sæpius sessilibus brevissimis foliis fulcrantibus angusto-linearibus plerumque multo brevioribus in spicam longissimam virgatam foliosam congestis. — Colorado Territory, along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and up to 8000 feet; Parry, E. Hall, Porter, &c.

E. FULVOCANESCENS. Perenne, humile, cæspitosum, inferne strigoso-vel subtomentoso-sericeum; corollæ tubo calyce aureo-seu fulvo-hirsutissimo longiore lobis suis 2-3-plo longiore; nuculis granulato-scabris. — *E. glomeratum* var.? *fulvocanescens* Watson, Bot. King, p. 243. — Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevada, at 5-11,000 feet, and south to New Mexico. Intermediate and ambiguous between the var. *humile* of the preceding and the following.

E. LEUCOPHÆUM A. DC. Perenne e basi ut videtur lignescente, argenteo-sericeum, superne fulvo-hirsutum; corollæ tubo calycem superante lobis 2-3-plo longioribus; antheris infra-faucialibus; stylo longissimo; nuculis (lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 longis) ovato-triquetris lævissimis eburneis. — *Myosotis leucophæa* Dougl.; Hook. l. c. t. 163. Interior dry region, from the borders of British Columbia to Oregon, E. California, and S. Utah. The flowers, said in Hooker's Flora to be white, are certainly sometimes yellow.

* * * *Pterygium*. Fere *Eukrynitzkice*, sed nuculis aut tribus aut omnibus ala crenata vel pectinatilobata circumdatis: annua, calyce fructifero modo generis erecto, lobis ovatis.

E. PTEROCARYUM Torr. Bot. Wilkes, p. 415, t. 13 B; Wats. Bot. King, p. 245. — Var. *pectinatum*, forma alis fructus pectinato-multifidis. — Dry interior region, Washington Territory to Arizona and the borders of Texas. The var. S. Utah, Parry.