

ERITRICHIMUM INTERMEDIUM. *E. Krynitzkia*, *E. muriculato* affine, admodum varians; nuculis ovato-lanceolatis (ex ovata sursum sensim

ovate-deltoid dorsal disk more or less carinately one-nerved, margined by a series of long flat subulate prickles. — The syn. "*E. subdecurvens*, Parry, &c," to be excluded, as it belongs, along with many of the specimens referred here, to the next species. Corolla commonly 3 lines in diameter.

\*\* Perennials, larger-flowered (corolla usually 5 lines in diameter): dorsal disk of the nutlets sparsely armed with much shorter and smaller glochidiate prickles than the flattened and basally dilated marginal ones.

*E. DIFFUSUM*, Lehm. Pubescent and often canescent with soft hairs or with leaves hispidulous, branched from the base: pedicels usually slender: nutlets with broadly ovate dorsal disk; the ventral face roughish and dull; the marginal prickles as in *E. floribundum*: but mature fruit not seen. — Lehm. Pug. ii. 23; Hook, Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 83, not Gray, Syn. Fl., in which this species is mixed with *E. floribundum*. *Rochelia patens*, Nutt. Jour. Acad. Philad. vii. 41. *Echinosperrnum subdecumbens*, Parry in Proc. Davenport Acad. i. 48. Douglas's plant, on which the species was founded by Lehmann, is a low and leafy form, quite cinereous, with altogether immature fruit. When well known it may give characters specifically to distinguish the following:

Var. *HISPIDUM*. Stem and leaves truly hispid: nutlets broadly ovate (3 lines long), with marginal prickles completely confluent for more than half their length into a wing, the ventral face very smooth and lucid. — Eastern Oregon, on rocky hills and gravelly banks, *Cusick*, 1880 and 1881; and near Boise City, Idaho, *Dr. T. E. Wilcox*, 1881.

\*\*\* Perennial, with simple stems from a multicapital caudex, comparatively large-flowered (limb of the nearly rotate corolla half an inch in diameter), linear-leaved, sericeous: fruit wholly unknown; probably of this genus.

*E. CILIATUM*. *Cynoglossum ciliatum*, Dougl. in herb. Hook.; Lehm. Pug. & Hook. Fl. l. c. 85. — Douglas's station noted in herb. Hook. is "On the gravelly banks of mountain streams near the head-springs of the Columbia; in herb. Benth. Kettle Falls and Spokane River, 1826." The fruit is a great desideratum. *Cynoglossum Howardi*, with which it was rightly associated in the Syn. Flora, p. 188, is evidently only a dwarf and probably alpine variety of the same species, in which the sericeous hirsute pubescence is all still appressed. In the plant of Douglas spreading and more bristly hairs fringe the margins of the leaves with a kind of ciliation, and there are similar spreading or reflexed bristles on the lower part of the stem. This is a foot or so in height.

3. Comparatively large-flowered, perennial, with tube of the corolla surpassing the calyx and about the length of the lobes: nutlets of the globose fruit equably armed over the whole surface and margins with long and slender but flattish minutely glochidiate prickles.

*E. CALIFORNICUM*. *E. diffusum*, Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c. (excluding small-flowered specimens which belong to the true *E. diffusum*, and excl. syn. Kellogg?) not of Lehm. — Sierra Nevada, California, from Mount Shasta southward. This was

ad apicem attenuatis nunc valde papilloso-muricatis; ab *E. barbiger* differt calyce sæpius dimidio minore haud villosa; nuculis sæpius 4 fertilibus. — Southern part of California (from Los Angeles, *Nevin*, &c.) to adjacent Arizona. Not uncommon in collections, has been confounded at times with both of the two species mentioned: if it should pass into *E. muriculatum*, the character of that species would require much extension. It has been collected by *Parry*, *Lemmon*, *Parish*, *Cleveland*, &c.

ERITRICHUM RACEMOSUM, Watson in herb. *Krynitzkia*, *Pseudo-Myosotis*, e basi lignescente perenne, ramosissimum, setis rigidis subsparis hispidum; foliis linearibus parvulis; floribus racemoso-paniculatis sparsis, nonnullis folioso-bracteatis; pedicellis flori subæquilongis; calyce setis rectis patentissimis rigidis instructo, segmentis lanceolatis acutis tubo corollæ albæ breviter hypocateriformis brevioribus; nucula fertili sæpius unica (fere lineam longa) e basi lata sursum angustata dorso parce muriculata intus sulco sursum angustato tota longitudine gynobasi subulata in stylum sat gracilem producta adnato. — Mesquite Cañon, San Bernardino Co., California, March, 1881, *S. B. & W. F. Parish*. The calyx and pedicel appear to be persistent.\*

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taken for Lehmann's *E. diffusum*, because of his description of the corolla ("Corolla alba? magna, tubus calyce paullo longior sensim ampliatus"); and Californian specimens of the real *E. diffusum* were mixed with it. The original specimens of the latter do not have the exerted tube of the corolla which marks the present species when in blossom, as does the fruit at maturity. It is the *E. nervosum* of Kellogg; but neither the leaves nor the sepals are perceptibly nervose (the former not "3-5-nerved" nor the latter "3-nerved"), so that the name would be a false one.

\*.\* *E. Mexicanum*, Hemsl. (*Cynoglossum Mexicanum*, Schlecht, in Linnæa, & DC. Prodr. x. 156), is an apparently biennial species with slender prickles covering the whole surface of the fruit, but with corolla-tube not exceeding the calyx.

\* ERITRICHUM, § PLAGIOBOTHRYIS.

Good specimens and careful notes, kindly communicated by the Rev. J. C. Nevin of Los Angeles, and a consequent re-examination, enable me to distinguish the species of the first subdivision in the Syn. Fl. N. Amer. (p. 192) more clearly than is done in that work. It will be seen that one of them requires a change of name.

*E. FULVUM*, A. DC., the *Myosotis fulva*, Hook. & Arn. Bot. Beechey, p. 38, and I suppose *Plagiobothrys rufescens*, Fischer & Meyer, as appears from the habitat, were all founded on the Chilian plant. My specimens of this, from Bertero's