

quite sufficient characters. It is a question whether this second species, so strictly conformed to the original *Euploca* in habit, does not call for the reinstatement of another Nuttallian genus.

KRYNITZKIA, Fischer & Meyer.

‡ *Eukrynitzkia*, Gray.

K. rostellata.

Near *K. oxycarya*, but smaller and more slender, the lower leaves and branches opposite: calyx a line and a half long, rather equally hispid with spreading bristles which are straight at tip: nutlet solitary, smooth and shining, ovate-lanceolate, sharply acuminate, subterete, truncate at base, ventral groove bifurcate, and with a small, triangular, open scar.

Lake and Colusa Counties, 1884. Mrs. M. K. Curran.

K. sparsiflora.

Near the last species, but only a span high, with few slender branches inclined to be opposite; spikes few flowered, almost filiform: calyx less than a line long, clothed with short, ascending, hooked bristles: nutlet solitary, equaling the calyx, ovate, acute, smooth and shining, compressed, the ventral groove forked at the base but entirely closed.

Collected in 1884, by Mrs. Curran, the locality uncertain, but very likely the same as that of the preceding.

K. ramosissima, Gray, partly.

Annual, stoutish, rigid and densely paniculate-branching, a few inches to a foot high: leaves linear-oblong, mostly a half inch long, apparently fleshy, and the smallest subterete, beset with a few coarse, hispid hairs: spikes leafy-bracted: calyx setose-hispid and more or less white-villous; nutlet solitary, ovate-acuminate, brown, smooth and shining, ventral face flat, the groove closed and without any bifurcation, or opening at base.—Proc. Am. Acad. xx. 277, in small part

only; the *Eritrichium racemosum*, Watson, (which is of $\frac{2}{3}$ *Pseudokrynitzkia*) and the plants of Guadalupe and Cedros Islands being all excluded.

Mohave Desert, Mrs. Curran, 1884. We have also received the same from Mr. Orcutt. That this and the two following were confounded as one species is not unaccountable but that the shrubby *Pseudokrynitzkia* which Mr. Watson well named under *Eritrichium*, should have become associated with these, is rather inexplicable.

K. Cedrosensis.

Near the last but stouter and only sparingly branching, the branches decumbent or ascending; leaves larger and less setose: spikes leafy-bracted, short and somewhat glomerate at the ends of short branchlets: calyx villous-hispid but not setose: nutlet solitary, smooth and shining, mottled with darker brown, ovate-acuminate, the ventral face very flat or even a little concave by an introflexion of the sharp lateral angles, the groove open near the base, and with a distinct but short bifurcation.—*K. ramosissima*, Gray, l. c. in part.

Cedros Island, April, 1885. Dr. Gray's cited specimens from the same locality are probably identical, although none are to be found in our collection from Dr. Veatch. The nutlets are very unlike those of the last, and the habit of the species is quite characteristic.

K. maritima.

Erect, a span to a foot high, intricately and compactly branching: leaves linear, an inch long, setose with short bristles: spikes elongated, with only here and there a leafy bract: calyx a line long, short-bristly, not villous: nutlet solitary, hardly a half line long, dark brown and shining, ovate-lanceolate in outline, ventral face flat, the closed groove terminating in a triangular or roundish scar. *K. ramosissima*, Gray, l. c. as to the plant of Guadalupe Island.

First collected by Dr. Palmer, in 1875, and again by the present writer, April 26, 1885. This and the preceding all fall into line with *K. oxycarya* and *K. microstachys*, with which they agree in the character of a solitary, smooth and shining nutlet.

K. foliosa.

A span or more high, erect, simple, and very leafy below, parting above into numerous ascending branches: spikes in threes, an inch or more long, bractless, crowded: calyx rigid, and armed with short but very stiff subulate bristles: nutlets four, dull brown, muriculate, ventral groove open at base, the short bifurcation not divaricate.

Guadalupe Island; apparently collected by Dr. Palmer, as well as by the writer, and referred to *K. muriculata*, to which it bears little resemblance, except as to the nutlets; and even these differ from those of that species in the character of the basal part of the groove.

K. denticulata.

A foot or two high, stout and erect, often with some decumbent branches, very strongly hispid-hirsute throughout: foliage sparse: spikes loose and elongated, mostly in threes: calyx small, its lobes short-lanceolate, hispid, with rufous bristles: nutlets four, dark brown, sharply muriculate, triangular-ovate, with rather obvious, minutely denticulate lateral angles, and an indistinct dorsal ridge, the ventral groove closed, and forked at base.

Western Nevada, 1884, Mrs. Curran. The species may not be rare, and could have been referred, possibly, to *K. muriculata*, but it is very distinct, and the nutlets are, for a *Krynitzkia*, quite peculiar, the back of them suggestive of affinity with *Plagiobothrys Kingii*, which inhabits the same region.