

20. *C. ECHINELLA*. A span high, with a few ascending and stoutish branches from the base: moderately pilose-hispid: spikes terminating the branches and branchlets, rather short, biserial: calyx 2 lines long, the segments attenuate above, erect: nutlets a line long, broadly ovate, acute, light gray, their whole surface densely covered with minute but well elevated and very sharp-pointed muriculations; groove apparently either open or closed, the basal forks of which, not divaricate but only moderately divergent, are always closed.

Mt. Stanford, above Donner Lake, 1886, Mr. Sonne. Extremely well marked in the murication of the nutlets. In habit like some Oregon plants which I refer to *C. ambigua*, but which are likely to prove the type of another unnamed species.

21. *C. PUBILLA* — *Eritrichium pusillum*, Torr. & Gray, Pac. R. Rep. ii. 171; *Krynitzkia*, Gray, l. c.

22. *C. RAMOSA* — *Eritrichium ramosum*, A. DC. l. c.; *Krynitzkia*, Gray, l. c.

23. *C. RACEMOSA* — *Eritrichium racemosum*, Watson in Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. xvii. 226; *Krynitzkia*, Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. i. 208. — Apparently of this genus, although suffruticose while all the rest are annual. The conspicuously pedicellate calyx is deciduous when ripe, by a joint at its very base, the pedicel remaining on the rachis. The species is surely a connecting link between *Cryptantha* and *Oreocarya*, and many draw the latter genus into this, if in *Oreocarya*, calyces in maturity are in any cases deciduous (as I have now reason to suspect), unless it may stand on habit alone.

+ + Nutlets smooth and shining, light grey, or mottled with dark brown,

+ + solitary, or rarely two, the others abortive.

24. *C. FLACCIDA* — *Myosotis flaccida*, Lehm. Pagill. ii. 22

(1830); Hook. Fl. ii. 82: *Eritrichium arycaryua*, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. x. 58 (1874), and Syn. Fl. 193: *Krynitzkia arycarya*, Gray, l. c.

25. *C. MICROSTACHYS* — *Krynitzkia microstachys*, Greene in Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. xx. 269, and Syn. Fl. Suppl. 435.

26. *C. ROSTELLATA* — *Krynitzkia rostellata*, Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. i. 203; Gray, Syn. Fl. Suppl., l. c.

27. *C. SPARSIFLORA* — *Krynitzkia sparsiflora*, Greene, l. c., and Gray l. c.

28. *C. RAMOSISSIMA* — *Krynitzkia ramosissima*, Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. i. 203; Gray, Suppl. 428 and, in part, of Proc. Am. Acad. xx. 277.

29. *C. GLOMERIFLORA*. Annual, 2—4 inches high, diffusely branching and flowering from the base, very hispid throughout; leaves linear-oblong, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long: flowers in glomerules of 2 or 3 in the axils of the leaves and at the ends of the branchlets: corolla very minute: calyx very bristly, its linear segments only $\frac{1}{4}$ line long, a little surpassed by the ovate-nucuminate speckled nutlet whose ventral groove is closed throughout, not even opening into the depressed and wholly separate, obscurely triangular and entirely basal scar.

Borders of a pond two miles below Truckee, Cal., July, 1887. Mr. C. F. Sonne.

The wealth of the Truckee River region in peculiar plants of this alliance is remarkable, and is being well brought out by the zeal and diligence of Truckee's resident botanist. The present species has more points of contact with the very type of *Cryptantha* than any other known plant of North America, witness the minute corollas and the inflorescence. The nutlet is altogether peculiar, its basal part being somewhat umbilicately gathered around the scar, which latter does not run into the groove at all.