

locality scarcely at all so, but almost silvery canescent with quite soft appressed hairs.

34. *C. HISPIDISSIMA*. A foot high or more, with ascending branches; strongly pilose-hispid throughout, and without different appressed pubescence under the spreading: inflorescence elongated and loosely spicate, never leafy or glomerate: calyx $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 lines long, the segments long-attenuate, far exceeding the nutlets: corolla large and conspicuous: nutlets of the preceding species.

San Luis Obispo County, Cal., J. G. Lemmon, 1887. Flaut with the aspect, and the rather showy corollas of *C. barbigeræ*, and so not resembling *C. leiocarpa*; like that only when the nutlets alone are considered. Old specimens of what is apparently the same were obtained by Mrs. Curran in 1886, in the Salinas Valley, some distance north of Mr. Lemmon's locality; and my *Krynitzkia leiocarpa* of the Santa Barbara islands, although somewhat less hispid than Mr. Lemmon's type, belongs here.

35. *C. NEMAELADA*. Slender, very diffusely branching, a foot high, sparsely setose-hispid and green, *i. e.*, lacking canescent appressed hairs: spikes very loose, almost filiform: calyx a line long, appressed to the rachis, the segments hispid below the middle, their filiform upper portion retrorsely setulose: nutlets ovate-acuminate, $\frac{1}{2}$ line long, smooth and shining, the groove bifurcate at base but closed throughout.

Colusa County, Cal., 1884, Mrs. Curran. Only one specimen, and that inadvertently left by me, as a large state of *C. sparsiflora*, at the time when the latter (under *Krynitzkia*) was published; its widely different character now first detected.

36. *C. TORREYANA* — *Krynitzkia Torreyana*, Gray, l. c.— This species and the next, so precisely similar in aspect, have been well distinguished by Professor Gray by the fine character of a slight but constant difference in the insertion of the

nutlets. There is an additional character, belonging to the vegetative organs, which none but the collector would be likely to take cognizance of, *i. e.*, a peculiar brittleness of texture in the present species. The var. *calycosa* is of singular appearance when compared with the type, but is no doubt best left as Dr. Gray has placed it.

37. *C. AFFINIS* = *K. affinis*, Gray, l. c.

38. *C. GEMINATA*. Size, habit, pubescence, etc., of the last: calyx a line or more long, segments without attenuate tips and little exceeding the nutlets, these also like those of *C. affinis* in outline, but closely appressed to each other in pairs, and all four somewhat laterally attached to the gynobase!

I have heretofore spoken of the singular pairing off of the four nutlets in *Oreocarya suffruticosa*, and in *Sonaea hispida*. In the present remarkable plant the groove of the nutlet is as in *C. affinis* except that it runs up and down, not in the middle but very near one edge, so that the nutlets themselves sit in the calyx, very flatly face to face in pairs. The ovary itself is obviously compressed, and thus, in young calyces, when dried under pressure, the circumstance might pass for a result of the mere accident of pressing for the herbarium. But the perfectly ripe fruit exhibits unmistakably all the characteristics above ascribed; and, what is more, the collectors of the species both assure me that it is an obvious mark of the plant as seen growing. Aside from this, the short segments of the calyx (not concealing, but freely exposing the curiously geminate-compressed fruit) are about the only mark by which the species is seen to be distinct from its relative and associate. I say associate because the two species grow together in the neighborhood of Truckee, Cal., where they have been abundantly collected by Mrs. Curran and by Mr. Sonna. *C. geminata* I have not met with from elsewhere.