Type.—Pleasant Cañon, Panamint Mountains, California, May 10, 1906, Hall & Chandler 6925. Sheet no. 100917 in Herb. Univ. Calif.

This is a species most nearly related to *C. racemosa*, but differing from it in its sessile or very short pedicellate calyx, and in the shorter lived herbaceous stems. Excluding *C. pterocarya*, it differs with *C. racemosa* from all other winged fruited species in having heteromorphous nutlets. The plant is known only from two collections in the eastern part of the Mohave Desert of California.

Cryptantha maritima var. pilosa var. nov.

Speciei similis sed calyce pilis longe patentibus praedito.

Type.—On stony ridges at Los Angeles Bay, Baja California, 1887, Palmer 551.

This well marked variant, characterized by its pilose calyx lobes, is frequent in the deserts of southeastern California. From Logan, Nevada, where collected by Kennedy, it ranges south to Santa Agueda (*Palmer 2142*) in Baja California.

Cryptantha racemosa var. lignosa var. nov.

Fruticosa, laxe ramosa, 2–4 dm. alta; ramulis floriferissimis; inflorescentia laxe racemoso-paniculata, per omnes partes plus minus aequaliter distributa.

Type.—Panamint Cañon, Inyo County, California, May 15, 1906, Hall & Chandler 7034. Sheet no. 100892 in Herb. Univ. Calif.

Typical *C. racemosa*, which ranges south into Baja California from the southern part of the Colorado Desert, is replaced in the Mohave Desert and in the northern part of the Colorado Desert by a slender diffusely branched very floriferous form, which I am here naming variety *lignosa*. The new variety differs from the species in its loosely racemose-paniculate, instead of racemose, inflorescence, and in having its flowers distributed more or less completely through the plant and not confined to a terminal cluster or a peripheral belt. Piper apparently recognized the two forms of *C. racemosa*, but in attempting to name them described the wrong plant; his *C. suffruticosa* (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32:42. 1919) being typical *C. racemosa*.