

ever, in having a very short style and gynobase and normally but one or rarely two nutlets.

26. *C. patula* Greene. Sparsely and loosely branched herb 5-15(-30) cm. high; stems strigose and sparsely short-hispid; leaves linear or lance-linear, 1-5 cm. long, 1-3 mm. broad, acutish, appressed-hispid, minutely pustulate; spikes solitary, with a few leafy bracts towards the base; corolla medium-sized, tube ca. 2 mm. long, limb 1.5-3 mm. broad, lobes short-oblong, ascending, ca. 1 mm. long, throat funnelform, appendages hemispherical; fruiting calyces ovate-oblong, 5-6 mm. long, obscurely biserial, subsessile, asymmetrical, base broadly conical or rounded; mature calyx-lobes lance-linear, connivent above with the herbaceous tips spreading, margins shortly white-villous, midrib thickened and densely tawny-hispid, abaxial lobe evidently the longest; nutlets 4, homomorphous, ca. 1.9 mm. long, oblong-ovate, acute, finely tessellate-granulate, tuberculate or muricate, base somewhat truncate, back convex, groove closed or nearly so and divaricately forked at base, at times open at the fork to form a small triangular areola; gynobase subulate, almost as long as the nutlets; style evidently surpassing nutlets.—*Pittonia* i. 265 (March 1889). *C. Pondii* Greene, l. c. 291 (April 1889).

Middle western Lower California and adjacent islands.

LOWER CALIFORNIA: San Bartolomé, 1889, *Pond* (G, ISOTYPE of *C. Pondii*); San Benito Island, 1897, *Brandegee* (G, UC).

Although probably most related to *C. intermedia* this species is readily separated by its solitary spikes and extreme southern range. *Cryptantha Pondii* is clearly a synonym. Although Greene described it as having "smooth and shiny" nutlets and ternate or quadrate spikes the isotype sent Gray has granulate and tuberculate nutlets and solitary spikes as described above.

27. *C. foliosa* Greene. A stiffly erect divaricately branched herb 6-20 cm. high; stems solitary, straight, usually forming a conspicuous central axis, short-hispid below but becoming somewhat strigose above, branches well developed, widely spreading; leaves lanceolate to broadly linear, obtuse or rarely acutish, 2-6 cm. long, 2-5(-7) mm. broad, appressed-hispid, abundantly and minutely pustulate; spikes dense, 1-4 cm. long, geminate or ternate, naked; corolla evident, limb 2-3 mm. broad; fruiting calyces ovate-oblong, stiff, 5-7 mm. long, strongly biserial, subsessile, subpersistent, base roughly conical; mature calyx-lobes lance-linear, towards the tips herbaceous and somewhat spreading, towards base indurated, thickened midrib armed with short

excessively coarse almost inflated pungent tawny hairs, margin strigose; nutlets 4, homomorphous, narrowly ovate, acute, ca. 1.5 mm. long, brownish and somewhat mottled, finely tessellate-granulate, tuberculate or muricate, back convex, edges obtusely angled, base rounded, groove narrowly dilated towards base where divaricately forked and closed; gynobase narrow, ca. 0.8 mm. long, ca.  $\frac{2}{3}$  height of nutlets; style reaching tip of nutlets.—*Pittonia* i. 113 (1887). *Krynitzkia foliosa* Greene, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci. i. 205 (1885).

Endemic to Guadalupe Island, off the west coast of Lower California.

LOWER CALIFORNIA: Guadalupe Island, *Palmer* 68, 842 and 877 (G), *Anthony* 238 (G, UC), *Greene* in 1885 (G, UC, ISOTYPES), *Townsend* (UC), *Brandegee* in 1897 (UC).

Readily recognized because of its peculiar habit of branching, congested spikes, coarsely armed calyx-lobes and small nutlets.

28. *C. intermedia* (Gray) Greene. Erectly branched commonly stiff and very hirsute herb 1.5-5 dm. high; stems several or solitary, erect, commonly hirsute but frequently more or less strigose; leaves lanceolate to linear or rarely somewhat oblanceolate, acute to obtuse, 2-6(-7.5) cm. long, 1-5(-7) mm. broad, hirsute or strigose, usually inconspicuously pustulate; spikes naked, geminate to quinate but commonly ternate, 5-15 cm. long, usually stiff; corolla conspicuous, 2-8 but commonly about 5 mm. broad; fruiting calyces ovate-oblong, 2-7 but commonly 4-6 mm. long, ascending or strict, deciduous, slightly asymmetrical, lowermost not conspicuously biserial, pedicels ca. 0.5 mm. long; mature calyx-lobes lance-linear, connivent above with tips usually spreading or recurving, margin appressed-hispid or short-villous, midrib thickened and pungently hirsute, abaxial lobe longest and most hirsute; nutlets commonly 4, homomorphous, lance-ovate, ca. 2 (1.5-2.3) mm. long, more or less coarsely and decidedly tuberculate or verrucose, frequently somewhat granulate, grayish or brownish, margins slightly angled, back convex, groove narrow or closed but gradually dilated towards base into a small triangular areola; gynobase  $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  height of nutlets, narrow; style usually about reaching the nutlet-tips or rarely slightly surpassing or surpassed by them.—*Pittonia* i. 114 (1887). *Eritrichium intermedium* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. xvii, 225 (1882). *Krynitzkia intermedia* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. xx, 273 (1885); Synop. Fl. N. Am. ii. pt. 1, Suppl. 426 (1886). *C. quentinensis* Macbr. Contr. Gray Herb. n. s. lvi. 58 (1918). *C. barbiger*, var. *Fergusonae* Macbr. l. c. 59. *C. intermedia*, var. *Johnstonii* Macbr. l. c. 59.