

Collected on the crest of a rocky outlying spur of the Turtle Mts. southwest of Needles, *M & H 3509*. It was also found rather commonly on rocky places in the Providence Mountains, which constitute the type locality. The Parish brothers long ago collected it in the mountains near Camp Cady. The Turtle Mountain station was at only about 1,200 feet altitude; plants were beginning to flower there on the first of April. In the Providence Mountains the species was observed from the base to near the crest, from 3,000 to 7,000 feet altitude, where only a few plants were in bud in the last week in May. Field observation would indicate that the species is restricted to rocky places, paying little attention to the lines between the Sonoran Zones.

CRYPTANTHA MARITIMA Greene

Krynitzkia ramosissima Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 203. Au 1885.

Not *Krynitzkia ramosissima* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 20: 277-
Ja 1885.

Krynitzkia maritima Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 204. Au 1885.

Cryptantha maritima Greene, Pittonia 1: 116. 1887.

Attention should be called to the fact that the plants currently going under the name of *C. ramosissima* Greene should properly be designated as *C. maritima*. As Coville indicated twenty-nine years ago (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 4: 165. 1893) *K. ramosissima* is an untenable name for the plant in question, Gray having originally proposed it as a substitute, on the grounds of applicability, for the specific name *racemosa*. Gray clearly indicated that *Eri-trichium racemosa* Wats. and *K. ramosissima* Gray were synonymous, but Greene took the latter name and gave it a wholly new connotation, making it cover certain misdetermined specimens cited by Gray under the name *K. ramosissima*. *K. ramosissima* Greene is a redefinition of *K. ramosissima* Gray, and as this latter unquestionably a synonym of *C. racemosa*, the former, technically having the same type as the latter, since it is merely a redefinition of it, cannot be considered more than an improper interpretation of *K. ramosissima* Gray. Neither the American nor the Vienna Code will justify the use of *K. ramosissima* in the sense that it is currently used in today!

C. maritima was described from Guadalupe Island specimens, but despite its remote insular habitat, like many other species,

it is identical with the mainland form. Gray (in the supplement of the Synoptical Flora, p. 428), attempted to distinguish between the insular plant and *C. ramosissima* Greene, but when applied to a series of any size, his characters utterly fail to divide the two forms and certainly do not segregate the material into anything suggesting geographical lines. Vasey and Rose (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 11: 532. 1888) and Brandegee (Bot. Gaz. 27: 453. 1899) have expressed doubts as to the distinctness of *C. ramosissima* and *C. maritima*, but now with a fine series for study, we feel that their doubts can be increased to the point of certainty. Every character presented by the Guadalupe specimens, or for that matter by any of the coastal plants, can be exactly duplicated in specimens from the desert interior. Though it is unfortunate that a name such as "*maritima*" should be applied to a plant so characteristic of the driest portions of the desert area, yet there is no technical reason for coining a new name or for accepting any other old one.

Among the California representatives of the genus, *C. maritima* is unique in its possession of dark reddish stems. This species, along with *C. recurvata*, possesses but two ovules, a condition different from that found in all other species of the genus (cf. Brandegee, *l.c.*).

✓ *Cryptantha gracilis* var. *Hillmanii* (Nels. & Ken.) comb. nov.

Cryptantha Hillmanii Nels. & Ken. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 19: 157. 1906.

This plant must now be accredited a place in the California flora. It would seem that it enters the state only in the region of the Providence Mountains, for the only California collections come from them; Mrs. Brandegee got it at Barnwell and we made a fine collection, *M, J & H 4222*, near the Bonanza King Mine.

C. Hillmanii is very close to *C. gracilis* Osterhout (Bull. Torrey Club 30: 236. 1903) and at most is but a poor variety of the latter species. Abundant collections of the species may cause *C. Hillmanii* to be reduced outright, but the single isotype of *C. gracilis* in the University of California collection seems to differ from all the specimens of *C. Hillmanii* in its lower and more slender habit and less congested inflorescence; therefore, for the time

being, *C. Hillmanii* can be retained in varietal rank. The type of *C. gracilis* came from Glenwood Springs in the mountains of Colorado and it is entirely possible that the differences detected are environmental in origin. Among California cryptanthas, *C. Hillmanii* can be recognized by its single smooth nutlet and usually fulvous, densely pilose and inconspicuously bristly calyx.

Penstemon Munzii Johnston, sp. nov.

Plants with several coarse, erect, loosely tufted glabrate stems that become at least five dm. high; leaves all opposite, entire and glabrate; basal leaves ovate- or lanceolate-spatulate with winged petioles that about equal the blade, becoming 7 cm. long and 2.5 cm. wide; the lower cauline leaves oblanceolate, the upper ones broadly sessile and lanceolate, while the leaves of the inflorescence are minute and linear-subulate; inflorescence narrow, the flowers in strict one- to three-flowered cymules; corolla bright red, 2 cm. long, narrowly funnelform-tubular, evenly though but slightly amplified upward, strongly and conspicuously bilabiate, glabrous within; upper two lobes of the corolla erect, about 7 mm. long, united for about two-thirds of their length, lower three lobes of the corolla strongly reflexed, about 6 mm. long, united for nearly half their length; anther-sacs glabrous, obscurely rugulose or papillose, adnate if at all only near the base, ovate-oblong, 2-2.5 mm. long, their inner sides paralleling each other or forming a small angle; dehiscent by a slit extending between two-thirds and three-fourths the way to the base, sharply dentate along the line of dehiscence; sterile filament glabrous, somewhat flattened, emarginate; sepals broadly ovate, acute, 3-5 mm. long, scarious margined; pedicels about as long as the sepals; fruit unknown.

Known only from the type specimen, collected in May, 1920, *Munz, Johnston, & Harwood 4271*, on a high exposed ridge in the pinyon belt near the Bonanza King Mine on the east slope of the Providence Mountains, Southeastern California. The type is No. 7534 in the Baker Herbarium of Pomona College.

Certainly of the *Barbati* and probably nearest *P. barbatus Torreyi* (Benth.) Gray, but very different from it in its color, which is a brighter, lighter, and more yellowish red, in the measurements of the corolla, and in the size as well as non-divergence of the anther-sacs. *P. Munzii* is a lower, stouter, and less graceful plant than most of the forms of *P. barbatus* (Cav.) Roth.

From *P. Eatoni* Gray and from *P. subulatus* Jones, the other two red penstemons found in this part of the desert area, both of