

LAPPULA SUBDECUMBENS (Parry) A. Nels. in COULTER and NELSON Rocky Mountain Botany 412. 1909.—PIPER, in his excellent revision of the western perennial species of *Lappula* (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 29:539. 1902), wrote "*Echinospermum subdecumbens* Parry is probably a synonym of *L. diffusa*." Others have shared this view, so a few remarks calling attention to this evident error may not seem inappropriate.

LAPPULA DIFFUSA (as described) has glabrous or merely papillate corolla appendages. The material from the Wasatch Mountains, Utah, which represents the plant PARRY was writing about in Proc. Davenport Acad. 1:148. 1876, has softly pilose appendages. Moreover, where the species meet in Idaho they are consistently distinct as to color, *L. subdecumbens* being white or merely marked with blue, thus agreeing with material from the type region. These are two of the characters of which PIPER rightly makes so much. They are strengthened in this case by an evident difference in habitat. *L. subdecumbens*, PARRY tells us (*loc. cit.*), is "quite common in gravelly débris at the outlet of ravines," and GARRETT in his *Spring flora of the Wasatch region* notes that it grows on "dry plains and hillsides." *L. diffusa*, on the other hand, is a species of streamlands and woods or thickets. In southern Idaho and adjacent Nevada it is not infrequent to find the species growing within a few yards of each other, the one on the dryer, higher, and usually rocky places, the other on the moister and richer flats or slopes. The ranges of the two are at present not well enough known to be significant, but in all probability will later prove interesting. *L. caerulescens* Rydb., with long-hirsute appendages, is no doubt rightly treated by GARRETT as a variety of the Utah plant. It extends much farther north than the typical form.

**Cryptantha muricata** (Hook. and Arn.), n. comb.—*Myosotis muricata* Hook. and Arn. Bot. Beechy 369. 1840; *C. muriculata* (A.DC.) Greene, Pitt. 1:113. 1887.—DECANDOLLE, treating this plant as an *Eritrichium* (Prodr. 10:132. 1846), discarded HOOKER and ARNOTT'S name because of the earlier and valid *E. muricatum* (R. and P.) DC. The latter is now known to belong to the genus *Allocarya*. Accordingly, the earliest name, not

being preoccupied in the genus *Cryptantha*, must replace *muriculata* DC.

LEHMAN'S genus has been commonly spelled *Cryptanthe* ever since GREENE resurrected it. The first valid publication, however, seems to have been by FISCHER and MEYER in Sem. Hort. Petrop. 35. 1836, and there at least the name is *Cryptantha*.

CRYPTANTHA TORREYANA (Gray) Greene var. **grandiflora** (Rydb.), n. comb.—*C. grandiflora* Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 36:679. 1909.—Because of the conspicuous corolla (5–6 mm. wide) this may well deserve varietal rank. The leaves are often, though not always, broader than those of the species.

**Oreocarya salmonensis**, n. sp.—Pallid throughout; duration unknown: stems solitary or few, apparently not tufted, simple, 1. 5–2 dm. high, distinctly angled, very leafy, white-hispid, and finely strigose with reflexed hairs: leaves (basal unknown) large for the genus, 3–8 cm. long, scarcely reduced below the inflorescence, oblanceolate or broadly spatulate, obtuse, the lower strongly 1-nerved, hispid-ciliate, petiolar portion about as long as the sparsely pustulate-hispid and finely and intricately pubescent blade: inflorescence thyrsoïd-glomerate, dense, even in fruit: calyx lobes pubescent like the leaves, but not pustulate, linear-lanceolate, 5–7 mm. long in fruit: corolla white, the tube shorter than the calyx: anthers oblong: nutlets fully 3 mm. long, long-ovate, obtuse, acutely margined, smooth and shining, gray with a lighter indistinct keel on the back; scar linear, nearly as long as the nutlet, forked at the very base.

Unique among the short corolla species of the Northwest, being the only one with smooth nutlets. Equally distinct in leaf and inflorescence from the *O. multicaulis* group of the South and from *O. leucophea*. The type is by Charles L. Kirkley, "prairies, in loose soil," Salmon, Idaho, June 1896.

OREOCARYA CILIO-HIRSUTA Nels. and Macbr. BOT. GAZ. 55: 378. 1913 is *O. spiculifera* Piper, Contrib. Nat. Herb. 11:481. 1906. The species is very well marked by its usually numerous stems and striking pubescence.

**Nicotiana Torreyana**, n. n.—*N. attenuata* Torr. in Wats. Bot. King Exped. 276. 1871; not *N. attenuata* Steudel, Nom. ed. 1. 554. 1821.