

rigid whitish hairs: towards the summit of the numerous short branches they are much crowded, so as to appear fasciculate. Flowers sessile, 2-3 lines long. Calyx hispid, like the leaves; the tube somewhat indurated in fruit. Stamens unequal, included. Style cleft about one third of the way down, about as long as the stamens. Nutlets scarcely one third of a line in diameter, two or three of them usually abortive, of a dull gray color, roughened with very minute papillæ; the endocarp crustaceous and brittle.—Nearly allied to *Tiquilia* of Persoon, a genus very distinct from *Coldenia*, to which it was referred as a subgenus, with a mark of doubt, by De Candolle. Both genera seem to be more allied to the tribe Boragææ than to Ehretieæ.

*HELIOTROPIUM CURASSAVICUM*, Linn.; DC. *Prodr.* 9, p. 538. Pecos to Llano Estacado; March to April.

*ONOSMODIUM BEJARIENSE*, DC. *Prodr.* 10, p. 70. Western Texas; May.

*PENTALOPHUS LONGIFLORUS*, Alph. DC. *Prodr.* 10, p. 86. *Batschia longiflora*, Nutt. *Gen.* 1, p. 114. Gravelly soil; Llano Estacado, &c.; March to April.

*LITHOSPERMUM BREVIFLORUM*, Engelm. and Gray, *Pl. Lindheim*, part 2, no. 278. Gravelly soil, on the Pecos; April.

*ERITRICHIMUM JAMESII*, Torr. in *Marcy's Rep.* p. 294. *Myosotis suffruticosa*, Torr. in *Ann. Lyc.*, *New York*, 2, p. 225. Sandy soil, Llano Estacado; March.

*ERITRICHIMUM MULTICAULE*, Torr. in *Marcy's Rep.* l. c. On the Pecos; March.

*ERITRICHIMUM CRASSISEPALUM*, (n. sp.): annual, very hispid with spreading hairs; stem branching from the base; the branches ascending; leaves obovate-lanceolate, rather obtuse; racemes bracteate (except the upper portion); flowers on short pedicles; fructiferous calyx ventricose at the base, closed and contracted above the middle, the segments thickened and indurated on the back; nutlets heteromorphous, ovate, acute, convex on the back, three of them muriculate-granulate, the fourth larger and nearly or quite glabrous. On the Pecos, Llano Estacado, &c.; in sandy soil; March. A common species in Western Texas and New Mexico. It was found by Frémont on the Upper Platte. It is the same as No. 640 of Fendler's New Mexican collection. The flowers are white and variable in size, being in some specimens minute, and not much longer than the calyx, and in others quite conspicuous, as in the section *Cryptantha* of Alph. DC. This species, however, belongs to the section *Rutidocaryum*, as does the following.

*ERITRICHIMUM PUSILLUM*, (n. sp.): annual, dwarfish, hispidly pilose; stem branching from the base; leaves spatulate-linear; racemes many-flowered, ebracteate; flowers sessile, approximate; calyx deeply 5-parted, the segments lanceolate and very hispid; corolla about as long as the tube of the calyx; nutlets ovate-subtriangular, acute, verrucose-granulate on the back. Rio Pecos to Llano Estacado; March. It is the same as No. 1571 of Mr. Wright's New Mexican collection. A very small species, being not more than two or three inches high even in fruit. It either branches from the base, or throws up numerous simple stems, which are somewhat spreading. The flowers are minute and white. The nutlets are light brown, scarcely one third of a line long, and roughened with somewhat distant granules or papillæ.

*ECHINOSPERMUM PATULUM*, Lehm.; DC. *Prodr.* 10, p. 137. Common in Western Texas.

*ECHINOSPERMUM STRICTUM*, Nees, in *Maximill. Trav. App.* *Cynoglossum pilosum*, Nutt. *Gen.* 1, p. 114? Llano Estacado; March to April. The nutlets are armed with 6-8 strong and short prickles on each side of an obtuse border surrounding a deep open cavity in front of each. Sometimes one of the nutlets is of a different form from the others. De Candolle refers Nuttall's *Cynoglossum pilosum* to *Pectocarya pencillata*, not from having seen the plant, but because it was said to resemble so strongly the figure of that species in the *Flora Peruviana*; but Mr. Nuttall (in *Plant Gamb.*) says it is "a true *Myosotis*," or rather an *Eritrichium*; so that it is wholly unlike *Pectocarya*.