

and terminal, forming a long, somewhat contracted panicle, 3-8-flowered, at first circinate; flowers approximated, on short pedicels. Segments of the calyx linear, somewhat hispidly pilose. Corolla white, about one-third longer than the calyx; the tube very short; border much dilated. Stamens scarcely exerted. Nutlets nearly a line long, the face acutely carinate, and a small prominence near the base, where it is attached to the style; the back strongly convex.

*ERITRICHUM PUSILLUM*, Torr. & Gray, in *Bot. Pope Rep.* p. 15. Dry hills and rocky places near El Paso, March; *Bigelow, Wright.* Santa Maria, Chihuahua, March; *Parry.*

*ERITRICHUM CRASSISEPALUM*, Torr. & Gray, *l. c.* Dry soils in various places along the Rio Grande, from Eagle Pass upward to El Paso, westward to Gaudalupe Pass, Sonora, March—April.

*ERITRICHUM MICRANTHUM* (n. sp.): annuum, pusillum, canescenti-hispidum; caule e basi ramosissimo; foliis linearibus obtusis; racemis brevibus longe bracteatis; floribus confertis, corolla minutissima, fauce nudo; nuculis oblongis acutiusculis glaberrimis dorso convexis angulo interno prominente sulcato. Sand hills, Frontera, Texas, and in other places along the Rio Grande, March—April; *Thurber.* (*Wright, No. 1565.*) Stem 2-4 inches high, much branched from the base, and apparently diffuse when old; the branches very slender. Leaves 3-4 lines long, and scarcely more than half a line wide. Racemes at first capitate and crowded with short leafy bracts, unfolding gradually, but never more than half an inch long, the flowers so close together as to be imbricated, with foliaceous bracts at the base longer than the calyx. Segments of the calyx linear. Corolla less than a line in length, separating early from the base, but remaining on the flower like a calyptra, the tube narrow, and about as long as the calyx; no traces of appendages; the lobes small and ovate. Stamens inserted about the middle of the corolla-tube, nearly sessile. Nutlets about one-third of a line long, narrowly oblong, shining, apparently adhering to the column (which is very broad at the base,) by the whole length of the sulcate inner angle. This species is allied to *Krynitzkia*, and also to the section *Cryptantha* of *Eritrichium*, differing from the first in the persistent calyx, and in wanting the appendages of the corolla, from the latter in the homomorphous flowers and smooth nutlets.

*ERITRICHUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM*, Torr. in *Pacific Railroad Reports*, 5, p. 363. On the Rio Gila; *Thurber.* Cañon of Guadalupe Mountain, Sonora; *Capt. E. K. Smith.* The segments of the calyx are much elongated after flowering, when they become almost subulate. One of the nutlets is sometimes larger and smoother than the others. Differs from *E. crassisepalum* in the longer, denser, and naked racemes; in the nutlets being wholly or nearly homomorphous, oblong, and only very minutely scabrous.

*ERITRICHUM CHORISIANUM*, DC. *Prodr.* 10, p. 130? Grassy hills near San Luis Rey, and on mountains east of San Diego, California, March—June; *Parry.* The plant from the former station is much larger, with radical leaves 3 inches long and 3-4 lines wide. Specimens laid in the herbarium give out, after some time, a purplish material, which leaves the imprint of the plant on the paper. The coloring matter is of a resinous or terebinthine nature and is quite soluble in alcohol, so that it is not a kind of indigo. It is contained in cells which are situated along the margin and on each side of the midrib. In the dried plant the color is of a bright red. We have a strong suspicion that *E. Californicum*, *E. Chorisianum*, and *E. Scouleri* are not distinct.

*PECTOCARYA CHILENSIS*, DC. *Prodr.* 10, p. 120. California, (the station not recorded, but probably near San Diego;) *Parry.*