

bracts aristate from a broad scarious base, shorter, or rarely much longer than the heads; scales equalling or exceeding the perigynia, the green midvein excurrent as a short, nearly smooth awn; perigynia castaneous, ovoid, thick, nerved or nearly nerveless, produced at base, 4 mm. long, contracted to a long, serrulate beak; achenes ovoid, 2 mm. long, entirely filling the body of the perigynium.

In marshes of the Coastal subregion. Near Santa Ana, Helen D. Geis. Ostrich Farm, near Los Angeles; Hasse. Acton; Hasse.

Wheelerella

Dr. E. L. Greene writes me that **Piptocalyx** is invalid by reason of a prior genus of the same name, and also that he does not approve of the name **Greeneocharis** proposed by a European author to take its place. Therefore I propose to name the genus in memory of Walter Wheeler, a young amateur botanist of Southern California who was instantly struck dead by lightning on July 25, 1904, while botanizing on the very summit of Mt. San Gorgonio, or "Grayback," the highest peak of the San Bernardino range and about twelve thousand feet above the sea level.

Wheelerella of Borraginaceæ.

Piptocalyx Torrey.

Krynitzkia, sub section **Piptocalyx** Gray.

The genus comprises two diminutive annuals of the **Asperifoliæ** and ranges from Lower California and Arizona through the arid regions as far as British Columbia. They are from one to four inches high and are easily mistaken for *Cryptanthus*.

Wheelerella circumcissa (H. & A.)

Found sparingly in Los Angeles County mountains and throughout the given range. Seldom over two inches high, in tufts in very dry, sandy soil.

Wheelerella dichotoma (Greene).

So far reported only from Western Nevada. Very similar to the last but somewhat larger and coarser.

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