at length remote: calyx 2-3<sup>mm</sup> long, yellowish-setose, slightly elongating in fruit, not appressed to the rachis, strongly gibbous from the horizontal development of the solitary nutlet: corolla 4-5<sup>mm</sup> long and the spreading lobes quite as broad, throat nearly closed by the prominent white processes: nutlets lanceolate, light brown, 2-5<sup>mm</sup> long, rather sharply angled, recurved at the tip, minutely tessellate and with scattered papillæ; groove triangular, excavated, a little more than one third as long as the nutlet.

Stites, Colusa county, and also in adjacent Lake county,

California, T. S. Brandegee, April 1892.

Cryptanthe costata, n. sp.—Annual, 0.5-2<sup>dm</sup> high, erect, rigid, branching from the base, appressed-pubescent and pilose-hispid; the inflorescence hispid and bracteate throughout: leaves narrowly lanceolate, widest at base, 2-3<sup>dm</sup> long: bracts nearly as long as the rather dense fruiting calyxes: flowers 2<sup>dm</sup> long, scarcely spreading, constricted below the white processes: fruiting calyxes about 5<sup>dm</sup> long, the slender costate segments erect persistent and not spreading: nutlets four, minutely and irregularly rugose, sharply thin-margined, the three smaller a little more than 1<sup>dm</sup> long, the fourth larger and more persistent, the ventral face triangular-lanecolate, the groove of the same shape, open quite to the base.

Borregos springs, Colorado desert, T. S. Brandegee, April 18,

1895.

In appearance it is somewhat intermediate between C. angustifolia and C. crassiscpala. At maturity it is of a shining straw color, and quite conspicuous on account of the glistening setæ of the large persistent calyxes.

CRYPTANTHE RAMOSISSIMA Greene. Dr. Rose, working with additional material collected by Dr. Palmer, has corrected errors of the earlier descriptions, and noting the second nutlet often developed records his opinion that K. ramosissima and K. maritima are too nearly related. This opinion seems to be fully justified, for the only means of separating them seems to be by their habitat, the mainland forms passing usually as Krynitzkia or

<sup>\*</sup> Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 11:532.