

20. *C. ECHINELLA*. A span high, with a few ascending and stoutish branches from the base: moderately pilose-hispid: spikes terminating the branches and branchlets, rather short, biserial: calyx 2 lines long, the segments attenuate above, erect: nutlets a line long, broadly ovate, acute, light gray, their whole surface densely covered with minute but well elevated and very sharp-pointed muriculations; groove apparently either open or closed, the basal forks of which, not divaricate but only moderately divergent, are always closed.

Mt. Stanford, above Donner Lake, 1886, Mr. Sonne. Extremely well marked in the murication of the nutlets. In habit like some Oregon plants which I refer to *C. ambigua*, but which are likely to prove the type of another unnamed species.

21. *C. PUSILLA* = *Eritrichium pusillum*, Torr. & Gray, Pac. R. Rep. ii. 171; *Krynitzkia*, Gray, l. c.

22. *C. RAMOSA* = *Eritrichium ramosum*, A. DC. l. c.; *Krynitzkia*, Gray, l. c.

23. *C. RACEMOSA* = *Eritrichium racemosum*, Watson in Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. xvii. 226; *Krynitzkia*, Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. i. 208. — Apparently of this genus, although suffruticose while all the rest are annual. The conspicuously pedicellate calyx is deciduous when ripe, by a joint at its very base, the pedicel remaining on the rachis. The species is surely a connecting link between *Cryptantha* and *Oreocarya*, and many draw the latter genus into this, if in *Oreocarya*, calyces in maturity are in any cases deciduous (as I have now reason to suspect), unless it may stand on habit alone.

+ + Nutlets smooth and shining, light grey, or mottled with dark brown,

++ solitary, or rarely two, the others abortive.

24. *C. FLACCIDA* = *Myosotis flaccida*, Lehm. Pugill. ii. 22