

**Mentzelia tricuspis** var. **brevicornuta** var. nov.

Lobis lateralibus antherarum oblongis, rotundatis, minus 0.5 mm. latis.

*Type*.—Barstow, San Bernardino County, California, May 14, 1903, K. Brandegee. Sheet no. 108381 in Herb. Univ. Calif.

The species is unique in the section Bicuspidaria because of its pedicellate flowers and petiolate leaves and bracts. It ranges from Utah and Arizona into the eastern part of the Mohave Desert in California. The variety *brevicornuta* is the form which the species assumes near its western limit in the vicinity of Barstow. In typical *tricuspis* the lobes of the filaments are linear and 2 mm. long at least; but in the new variety the lobes are short oblong and only about 0.5 mm. long. *Mentzelia tricuspis* has been frequently misidentified as *M. reflexa* Cov., no doubt because its fruits are reflexed and appear much as those illustrated in Coville's (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb., 4:108, t. 9. 1893) plate of *reflexa*. *Mentzelia reflexa* is not even closely related to *M. tricuspis* and can be recognized by its smaller corollas and unlobed filaments.

The species and varieties of *Mentzelia* which make up the section Bicuspidaria may be distinguished by the following key.

- Flowers pedicellate; upper leaves and floral bracts petiolate  
 Lateral lobes of anthers linear, acute, 2 mm. long or more.....**M. tricuspis**  
 Lateral lobes of anthers oblong, rounded, about 0.5 mm. long.....  
**M. t. brevicornuta**
- Flowers, upper leaves, and floral bracts sessile  
 Floral bracts white and scarious, with green midrib and margin  
 Petals small, 1.5–2.5 mm. long.....**M. involucrata**  
 Petals large, 3.5–4.5 mm. long.....**M. i. megalantha**
- Floral bracts green, not at all scarious  
 Middle lobe of anthers equalling or shorter than lateral ones  
 Corolla pale yellow; leaves 7–12 mm. wide, thickish, deeply lobed.....  
**M. hirsutissima**  
 Corolla orange-yellow, leaves 10–20 mm. wide, thinner, coarsely toothed  
**M. h. nesiotis**  
 Middle lobe of anthers twice the length of lateral ones....**M. h. stenophylla**

**Cryptantha inaequata** sp. nov.

3–4 dm. alta, caulibus ramis laxè ramosis; foliis planis, lineari-oblongatis, 2–4 cm. longis; inflorescentia laxè racemosa, 4–12 cm. longa; calyce fructifero 2.5–3.0 mm. longo, lobo abaxillari maximo hispidoque; pedicellis brevibus denum 0.1 mm. longis; nuculis 4, heteromorphis, subtrigono-ovatis, acute marginatis; nuce larga quam gynobasi longiore, 1.7 mm. longa, sulco supra medium clauso inferne dilatato areolam triangulam formante.



*Type*.—Pleasant Cañon, Panamint Mountains, California, May 10, 1906, *Hall & Chandler* 6925. Sheet no. 100917 in Herb. Univ. Calif.

This is a species most nearly related to *C. racemosa*, but differing from it in its sessile or very short pedicellate calyx, and in the shorter lived herbaceous stems. Excluding *C. pterocarya*, it differs with *C. racemosa* from all other winged fruited species in having heteromorphous nutlets. The plant is known only from two collections in the eastern part of the Mohave Desert of California.

***Cryptantha maritima* var. *pilosa* var. nov.**

Speciei similis sed calyce pilis longe patentibus praedito.

*Type*.—On stony ridges at Los Angeles Bay, Baja California, 1887, *Palmer* 551.

This well marked variant, characterized by its pilose calyx lobes, is frequent in the deserts of southeastern California. From Logan, Nevada, where collected by Kennedy, it ranges south to Santa Agueda (*Palmer* 2142) in Baja California.

***Cryptantha racemosa* var. *lignosa* var. nov.**

Fruticosa, laxe ramosa, 2–4 dm. alta; ramulis floriferissimis; inflorescentia laxe racemoso-paniculata, per omnes partes plus minus aequaliter distributa.

*Type*.—Panamint Cañon, Inyo County, California, May 15, 1906, *Hall & Chandler* 7034. Sheet no. 100892 in Herb. Univ. Calif.

Typical *C. racemosa*, which ranges south into Baja California from the southern part of the Colorado Desert, is replaced in the Mohave Desert and in the northern part of the Colorado Desert by a slender diffusely branched very floriferous form, which I am here naming variety *lignosa*. The new variety differs from the species in its loosely racemose-paniculate, instead of racemose, inflorescence, and in having its flowers distributed more or less completely through the plant and not confined to a terminal cluster or a peripheral belt. Piper apparently recognized the two forms of *C. racemosa*, but in attempting to name them described the wrong plant; his *C. suffruticosa* (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 32:42. 1919) being typical *C. racemosa*.