

Eritrichium glabratum Ph. Cat. Pl. Itin. Tarapaca 56 (1891).—This species is a synonym of *HELIOTROPIUM CHENOPODIACEUM*, var. *ERICOIDES* (Miers) Reiche.

10. *Nesocaryum*, gen. nov.

Calyx cylindraceus costatus late et oblique affixis apice 5-dentatus fructifer valde auctus latere abaxillare supra basem appendiculum (bracteam decurrentem) oblongum gerens. Corollae tubus breviter cylindricus calyci subaequalis intus infra medium cum 10 lamellis elongatis ornatus; lobis 5 ovatis imbricatis patentibus; fauce cum appendiculis 5 trapeziformibus intrusis clausa. Stamina 5 medio tubi affixa inclusa; filamentis brevissimis subulatis compressis; antheris oblongis obtusis quam filamenta multo longioribus. Stylus filiformis inclusus; stigmatate capitato discoideo integerrimo. Ovulae 4. Semina recta, crassa; cotyledones integrae. Nuculae 4 erectae ovatae immarginatae tuberculatae latere interiore obtusae sulco medio-longitudinali basi furcato infra medium ad gynobasem subulatam affixae.—Fruticulus canescens insulae chilensis Sancti Ambrosiae dictae incolae. Folia alterna oblanceolata breviter petiolata. Spicae geminatae. Corolla alba.—Nomen ex origine insulari a νῆσος, insula et κάρυον, nux, derivatur.

1. *Nesocaryum stylosum* (Ph.), comb. nov. Shrub (probably a small one), closely appressed canescent-strigose throughout; leaves oblanceolate, 2–4 cm. long, 2–5 mm. broad, veinless and rather firm, acute, strigose and finely pustulate, tapering off below into a short narrowly winged petiole; leaf-bases persistent and roughening the stem; spikes geminate, very densely flowered, ca. 1–1.5 cm. long, rachis firm and tortuous, provided with long bracts decurrent on and coalescent with the base of the calyx; calyx firm, strigose, broadly obliquely and permanently attached to the rachis of the spike, on abaxial side above the base bearing a strict linear or narrowly spathulate appendage (the free end of the decurrent floral bract) reaching to the tip of the lobes; calyx at anthesis narrowly campanulate, ca. 3 mm. long, lobed $\frac{1}{3}$ to base; calyx at maturity decidedly accrescent, cylindrical, 6 mm. long, lobed $\frac{1}{5}$ to base, the tube ribbed; calyx-lobes deltoid or at least triangular, unequal, usually green; corolla white, with a flat limb 6–7 mm. broad; corolla-tube about equalling calyx, ca. 3 mm. long, glabrous inside and out, ca. 1.2 mm. thick, slightly contracted towards the base, inside the lower $\frac{2}{5}$ bearing 5 pairs of elongate protruding lamellae (a pair below each stamen-insertion) which are broadest (ca. 0.18 mm.) slightly thickened and abruptly rounded off at the upper end and are gradually contracted in width

towards the base of the tube; stamens borne about middle of tube, ca. 0.7 mm. below throat; filaments subulate, compressed, ca. $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ length of anthers; anthers oblong, obtuse, 0.8–1 mm. long; corolla-throat with 5 small (ca. 0.5 mm. long) emarginate glabrous trapeziform appendages of intruded tissue; corolla-lobes obovate, ca. 3 mm. long, rounded, spreading; nutlets (only slightly immature ones seen) 2–4, ovate-oblong, ca. 1.6 mm. long, ca. 0.6 mm. broad, minutely tuberculate, homomorphous, broadest ca. 0.5 mm. above base, gradually tapering above towards the acutish apex and rounded off below towards the truncate base, back convex, sides acute below and rounded towards apex, the groove open, narrow, abruptly dilated at forking to form a small deltoid areola; gynobase subulate, ca. $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ height of nutlets, 4-angled; style long, very much surpassing nutlets, ca. 1.5 mm. long.—*Heliotropium stylosum* Ph. Bot. Zeit. xxviii. 500 (1870) and Anal. Univ. Chile xlvii. 191 (1875); Hemsley, Bot. Challenger i. pt. 3, 100 (1884); Reiche in Eng. & Drude, Veg. Erde viii. [Grundz. Pflanzenverb. Chile] 269 (1907); Reiche, Anal. Univ. Chile cxxi. 832 (1908) and Fl. Chile v. 237 (1910).

CHILE: Isla San Ambrosia, Aug. 1869, *Simpson* (MS, TYPE; G, photo.); Isla San Ambrosia, Sept. 1874, *Vidal* (MS; G. photo.).

A very peculiar insular monotype evidently derived from *Cryptantha* and characterized by its peculiar calyx and corolla-structures. The calyx is decidedly cylindrical, very broadly, obliquely and firmly attached, and bears on the abaxial side above the base an elongate appendage. This appendage is evidently the floral bract that has become decurrent upon and fused with the lower part of the calyx. The corolla-tube below the middle on its inner surface is provided with 5 pairs of knife-like lamellae which are apparently similar in origin to the minute scales frequently present at the base of the corolla-tube in *Cryptantha* and other genera. These unusual developments, the floral bracts decurrent on the calyx and the unusually large appendages of the corolla-tube, separate the proposed genus, not only from *Cryptantha*, but from practically all other genera of the subfamily.

Nesocaryum is a derivative of the section *Krynitzkia* of *Cryptantha* and probably from a member of the series *Barbigerae*. The fruit is indistinguishable from *Cryptantha* and quite like that of the large-flowered South American species of the series mentioned.

11. *Plagiobothrys* F. & M.

Calyx cut almost to base into lanceolate or oblong erect or connivent lobes. Corolla with a short tube at most barely surpassing the calyx;