and DeCandolle's genus *Miltitzia* should be restored. The latter genus is represented in the Rocky Mountain region by this and the two following species.

Miltitzia salina (A. Nels.) Rydb.

Emmenanthe salina A. Nels. Bull. Torrey Club **25**: 381. 1898.

Miltitzia scopulina (A. Nels.) Rydb.

Emmenanthe scopulina A. Nels. Bull. Torrey Club **25**: 380. 1898.

Phacelia orbicularis Rydb. sp. nov.

Biennial or annual; stems 1–2 dm. high, glandular-villous, often tinged with red, branched; leaves petioled; blades suborbicular in outline, crenately lobed, 1.5–2.5 cm. long, hirsute as well as glandular; racemes many-flowered; calyx-lobes oblong or oblanceolate, obtuse, 3 mm. long; corolla purplish, 6 mm. long, campanulate-funnelform; lobes crenulate; filaments about twice as long as the corolla; seeds faveolate, crenately lobed on the margins and the median ridge.

This is related to *P. integrifolia*, but the plant is smaller and the leaf-blades shorter and broader.

UTAH: Marvin Laccelite, 1894, *M. E. Jones 5663* (type, in U. S. Nat. Herb.).

Phacelia crenulata Torr., *P. bicolor* Torr., *P. affinis* A. Gray, *P. glechomaefolia* A. Gray, *P. hispida* A. Gray, *P. humilis* T. & G., *P. demissa* A. Gray, *P. Palmeri* Torr. (not *P. Palmeri* Vasey & Rose), *P. pinetorum* Jones, and *P. pusilla* Torr. have been collected in Utah; *P. glandulifera* Piper and *P. ramosissima* Dougl., in Idaho. I cannot distinguish *P. luteopurpurea* A. Nels. from *P. glandulifera* Piper. *Capnorea incana* Greene, *C. nana* (Lindl.) Raf., *C. nervosa* Greene, and *C. Watsoniana* Greene have been collected in Idaho; the first one also in Montana and the last one in Wyoming; *Emmenanthe penduliflora* Benth. and *Eriodictyon angustifolium* Nutt. in Utah.

BORAGINACEAE

Gruvelia setosa (A. Gray) Rydb.

Pectocarya setosa A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **12**: 81. 1877.

I think that the genus *Gruvelia* A. DC. should be restored, being quite distinct from *Pectocarya*. The only other species is *G. pusilla* A. DC., the type of the genus.

Professor Nelson both in the original diagnosis* and in Coulter & Nelson's New Manual† described *Lappula erecta* as having the marginal prickles in a single row, but a duplicate of the type in the Columbia University herbarium and all specimens distributed as *Lappula erecta* by Professor Nelson himself in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden have a double row of marginal prickles, the prickles of the outer row being somewhat smaller than those of the inner.

Oreocarya pustulosa Rydb. sp. nov.

Perennial, branched at the base; stems 3–5 dm. high, glabrous or nearly so throughout, lower leaves linear-oblanceolate, the upper linear or linear-lanceolate, 3–10 cm. long, green, glabrous beneath, sparingly hairy above; the hairs short and at least in age with conspicuous pustulate bases; flowers paniculate; branches racemose, not secund; pedicels 1–2 mm. long; sepals triangular-lanceolate, acute; corolla white; tube not exceeding the calyx; limb 5–6 mm. broad; lobes orbicular; fruit depressed-globose; nutlets smooth, nearly white, mottled with light brown, more or less separated from each other on the margins, often not all maturing.

This is related to *Oreocarya multicaulis* (Torr.) Greene, *O. suffruticosa* (Torr.) Greene and the Mexican *O. Palmeri* Greene. It differs from the first two in the glabrous stem, green leaves, and light nutlets, and from *O. Palmeri* in broader leaves and different habit. It grows in canyons at an altitude of 1,700–2,000 m.

UTAH: Hammond Canyon, Elk Mountains, July 31, 1911, *Rydberg & Garrett 9320* (type, in herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.); also same locality, Aug. 9, 1911, *9569;* Dry Wash, southwest of Abajo Mountains, August 10, *9590*.

Oreocarya Macounii Eastw. sp. nov.

Biennial or perennial with a slender tap-root; stem slender, 1–2 dm. high, sparingly hirsute; leaves narrowly linear or narrowly linear-oblanceolate, sparingly hirsute; inflorescence racemiform with short branches; corolla white, 5 mm. long, 4 mm. wide; nutlets ovate, obtuse, 2 mm. long, acutely margined, rounded on the back and coarsely muricate.

SASKATCHEWAN: Moose Mountain Creek, July 6, 1880, *John*

* Bull. Torrey Club 27: 268. 1900.

† 412. 1909.

Macoun; also a specimen from Hooker's herbarium without date, probably collected by Richardson, at Carlton House. (Both in herb. Columbia University.)

Cryptanthe flexuosa A. Nelson is, I think, the same as *C. calycosa* (A. Gray) Rydb., and *C. muriculata montana* A. Nels. should be referred to *C. ambigua* (A. Gray) Greene, and *C. Hillmani* A. Nels. to *C. Watsoni* (A. Gray) Greene. *C. flaccida* (A. Gray) Greene has been collected in Idaho; *C. recurvata* Coville, in Utah and Colorado.

Mertensia coriacea A. Nels. is the same as *M. lanceolata* Pursh. Professor Nelson gives the range of *M. lanceolata* as Colorado and Wyoming. The type came from western Montana. *M. perplexa* is not the same as *M. coriacea*, as stated by Professor Nelson, but belongs to the *M. alpina* group with subsessile anthers.

Anchusa officinalis L. and *Asperugo procumbens* L. have been collected in Colorado; *Plagiobotrys arizonicus* (Gray) Greene in Utah; *P. tenellus* A. Gray in Idaho; *Cynoglossum officinale* L. in Wyoming and Montana; *Eremocarya muricata* Rydb. in Utah; *Lithospermum arvense* L. in Utah; *Mertensia brachycalyx* Piper in Idaho; *M. pulchella* Piper, *M. nutans* Howell, and *M. longiflora* Greene in Idaho and Montana; *Amsinckia hispidissima* Suksd., *A. retrorsa* Suksd. and *A. micrantha* Suksd. have been collected in Idaho.

Pectocarya miser A. Nels. I can not distinguish from *P. penicillata* (H. & A.) A. DC. *Eddya hispidissima* Torrey has been collected in Utah.

VERBENACEAE

Verbena remota Benth. was collected in southeastern Utah in 1911 by Professor Garrett and myself. *Verbena bipinnatifida* Nutt. is very rare in the region and *V. canadensis* (L.) Britton does not occur at all. The range given in Coulter & Nelson's New Manual is erroneous. The group is represented in the Rocky Mountains by *V. ambrosifolia* Rydb., *V. Gooddingii* Briq., and *V. ciliata* Benth.

LAMIACEAE

Lamium amplexicaule L. has been collected in Colorado; *Micromeria Douglasii* Benth. and *Trichostoma oblongum* Benth., in Idaho.