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præsertim glandulosis; foliis radicalibus pinnatifidis, caulinis parcis brevibus linearibus integerrimis; corolla tubuloso-infundibuliformi graciili ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ -pollicari) læte rosea, tubo lobis obovatis 3-4-plo longiore; antheris subsessilibus fauci insertis; stigmatibus brevissimis; ovarii loculis 6-ovulatis 2-3-spermis; seminibus oblongis, testa tenui sub aqua nec spirillifera nec mucilaginosa.—High plains of the San Juan, S. W. Colorado or adjacent part of Utah, Brandegee, in Hayden's Exped. 1875.

GILIA (IPOMOPSIS?) CÆSPITOSA. Glanduloso-puberula, viscida; caulis brevissimis e caudice multiplicite cæspitante pedunculis ramisve floridis nudiusculis (2-3-pollicaribus) laxe 3-5-floris terminatis; foliis radicalibus confertis crassiusculis spathulatis vel spathulato-lanceolatis (imis lin. 2-3 longis) obtusissimis, sequentibus longioribus mucronatis, peduncularum ad bracteas subulatas diminutis; pedicellis fere nudis; calycis angusti lobis subulato-setaceis; ovulis in loculis paucis.—Rabbit Valley, Utah, on barren cliffs of sandstone, at 7,000 feet, L. F. Ward, in Powell's Expedition, 1875. The corollas gone, and fruit not formed; but the plant cannot belong to any already published species.

PHACELIA (EUTOCA) GRISEA. Annua, cinereo-pubescent et hirsuta, viscidula: caule ultra-spithamæo a basi ramoso; ramis patentibus sat validis, hirsutia patentissima rigidula, pube brevissima densa; foliis ovatis oblongisque integerrimis (semipollicaribus ad pollicaria) brevipetiolatis cinereo-strigosis; spicis elongatis densifloris; calycibus subsessilibus, sepalis spathulatis patenti-hispidis corolla (alba?) subdimidio brevioribus capsulam ovatam acutam paullo superantibus; filamentis longe exsertis pilis brevibus papillisve retrorsis hirsutulis basi plicis transversis adnatis appendiculatis; ovulis 10-12; seminibus 5-6 grosse rugoso-favosis.—On Pine Mountain, back of San Simeon Bay, California, Palmer.

ERITCHIUM SETOSISSIMUM. *Krynnitzkya* inter subsect. *Pseudomyosotidem* et *Pterygium*, habitu potius *E. glomerati*, cinereo-pubescent, hirsutulum, et setis urentibus hispidissimum; caule valido ultra-bipedali e radice ut videtur bienni; foliis spathulatis seu lanceolatis; spicis racemoso-paniculatis pauci- et parvi-bracteatis, fructiferis elongatis strictis (4-pollicaribus); corolla alba parva (lin. 2-3 longa), tubo lobis rotundatis vix duplo longiore intus versus basin 10-dentato-annulato, fauce insigniter 5-fornicata; antheris brevi-oblongis; nuculis pro genere magnis ala integerrima circumdatis (cum ala ovata lin. 2-3 longis) opacis scabriusculis, facie dorsali parum convexis, ventrali angulo obtusissimo per sulcum angustissimum gynobasi subuliformi æquilongæ

affixa.—Shores of Fish Lake, Utah, at 8,700 feet, L. F. Ward, in Powell's Expedition, 1875. A most remarkable species, which, without the fruit, might be confounded with *E. glomeratum*.

ERITRICIUM HOLOPTERUM. *Krynnitzkia*, facie *E. leiocarpi* et *E. muriculati* formæ validioris; corolla fauce fornicibus conspicuis basi tubi appendicibus parvulis instructis: nuculis omnibus ala angusta integerrima circumdatis dorso muricatis.—S. Utah, Capt. F. M. Bishop; Ehrenberg, Arizona, Palmer.

PECTOCARYA (GRUVELIA) PUSILLA.—*Gruvelia pusilla*, A. DC. Prodr. x. 118. That most successful plant-finder, Rev. E. L. Greene, sends this Chilian species from the vicinity of Yreka, in the northern part of California, east of the Coast Range mountains, therefore far from the coast. It there abounds in company with the natives of the region, and, as Mr. Greene states, would not be suspected to be other than indigenous.

PECTOCARYA (GRUVELIA) SETOSA. A præcedente distinctissima foliis etc. hispidis; calyce setis paucis validis divaricatis horrido; nuculis majoribus ala latiuscula nunc undulata marginatis undique uncinato-setulosus.—S. E. California, on the desert plains of the upper Mohave River, Palmer.

LYCIUM GRACILIPES. Viscidulo-puberulum; foliis crassiusculis spathulatis seu oblongo-obovatis (lin. 2–6 longis): pedicellis puberoglandulosis folia floralia longius superantibus flori subæquilongis: calyce campanulato breviter 5-dentato; corolla infundibuliformi “violacea nunc albescente” semipollucari, tubo proprio calycem vix superante, fauce sensim ampliata, lobis 5 lato-ovatis obtusissimis lineam longis; filamentis filiformibus fauci versus basim insertis inferne villosulis; antheris sub-inclusis.—Northern Arizona, at Williams Fork (alias Bill Williams' River), Palmer, 1876.

ANTIRRHINUM (PSEUDORONTIUM *) CHYTROSPERMUM. Calycis segmentis oblongo-lanceolatis tubo corollæ æquilongis; cyatho seminis maximo ollæformi.—Ehrenberg, Arizona, Palmer.

PENTSTEMON COMARRHENUS. *Speciosi*: gracilis, glaucescens, glaber vel foliis (summis linearibus, imis oblongis ovalibusque) minutissime

* **ANTIRRHINUM** sect. **PSEUDORONTIUM**. Capsula tenui-chartacea subdidyma, loculis æqualibus apice irregulariter rumpentibus *Asarinæ*. Semina ala pelviformi modo *Orontii*.—Spec. 2, Am. Bor.-Occ. Merid.; foliis alternis petiolatis ovatis integerrimis; caule erecto; pube viscidula; floribus parvis. *A. CYATHIFERUM*, Benth., ex tab. & descr. calycis segmentis linear-lanceolatis tubo corollæ multo brevioribus, cyatho seminis majusculo; & *A. CHYTROSPERMUM* supra.