

phism in the whole group is to be suspected, at least in the length of the style. For the last two species this is manifest, but sometimes low stamens are accompanied by a still lower style.\*

+ Fructus (e nuculis 4 acutangulis dorso rotundatis arcte conniventibus) depresso-globosus : perennes, multicaules.

K. JAMESII. *Myosotis suffruticosa*, Torr. in Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ii. 225. *Eritrichium Jamesii* & *E. multicaule*, Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 140, & Marcy Rep. 294. Canescens pube adpressa molli, denique pl. m. hirsuta vel molliter hispida; caulibus brevibus decumbentibus nunc demum erectis subpedalibus; foliis obtusis oblanceolatis ad fere lineares; glomerulis demum in spicas evolutis; sepalis lanceolatis; corolla subrotata, tubo calycem haud superante lobis parum longiore, fornicibus exsertis oblongis; antheris oblongis fauci insertis; nuculis lævissimis, singulis  $\frac{1}{4}$  globi depressi. — Sometimes decidedly hispid in age, sometimes canescent only with a soft and close pubescence. In the latter form it extends westward into San Bernardino Co., California, coll. *Parish*.

K. PALMERI. *Eritrichium fulvocanescens*, Watson, Proc. Am. Acad. xviii. 121, non Gray. Humilis; foliis angusto-linearibus pube strigoso-hirsuta canescentibus; caulibus calycibusque pilis patentibus hirsutissimis; corolla angusta, tubo sepala lineari-lanceolata vix superante lobis (parvulis) plus duplo longiore, fornicibus subglobosis; antheris fere linearibus; nuculis opacis rugosiusculis. — Coahuila, Mexico, forty miles south of Saltillo, *Dr. Palmer*, March, 1880, no. 895 of the distribution.

+ + Fructus pl. m. pyramidatus; nuculis dorso convexiusculis vel planis.

++ *Breviflora*, i. e. corolla tubo calycem haud superante limbo suo (diametro lin. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lato) breviora, fornicibus faucialibus semiglobosis paullo exsertis: antheræ oblongæ: sepala lanceolata: nuculæ ovatæ pl. m. obcompressæ, dorso saltem scabro vel tuberculato, angulis lateralibus marginato-acute acutissimis, ventre parum elevato sulco tenui basi in areolam desinente percurso.

= Setis longis patentissimis hispidissimæ, semipedales ad 2-3-pedales e radice bienni.

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\* *Myosotis grandiflora*, HBK., would seem from the figure to be of this group, if it came from Mexico ("in monte Orizaba, Sch. & Depe," ex DC. Prodr.), and not from the Quitensian Andes. May not the latter habitat come from a transposition of the two species of *Myosotis* in the Nov. Gen. & Spec. ?

**K. VIRGATA.** *Eritrichium virgatum*, Porter in Hayden Geol. Rep. 1870, 479. *E. glomeratum*, Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. ser. 2, xxxv. 225, non DC. *E. glomeratum*, var. *virgatum*, Porter & Coulter, Fl. Colorad. 102. Hispida, haud canescens; caule simplicissimo cum thyrso angustissimo stricto (sæpius ultrapedali) foliato demum 2-3-pedali; cymulia etiam fructiferis perbrevibus foliis fulcrantibus angusto-linearibus brevioribus; foliis caulinis inferioribus radicalibusque angustissime spathulatis; corollæ limbo lin. 2 lato, fornicibus lætioribus quam longis; nuculis vix ultra sequilineam longis lato-ovatis obtusis sæpe nitidulis dorso parce papillosis cæterum lævibus. — This we have only from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, and it does appear to be a distinct species. The slender leaves subtending the cymes of the virgate thyrsus are an inch or two long, all but the uppermost several times longer than the flower-clusters.

**K. GLOMERATA.** *Cynoglossum glomeratum*, Pursh, Fl. ii. 729. *Myosotis glomerata*, Nutt. Gen. i. 112; Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. t. 162. *Rochelia glomerata*, Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. ii. 225. *Eritrichium glomeratum*, DC. Prodr. x. 131; Porter & Coulter, Fl. Colorad. 102. *E. glomeratum*, var. *hispidissimum*, Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 140. Valde hispida; caule (cum thyrso oblongo interrupto demum aperto et in spicis fructiferis folia multo superantibus evoluto) semipedali ad sesquipedalem; foliis plerisque spathulatis, radicalibus saltem pube minuta inter setas basi demum papillosas pl. m. canescentibus; corolla limbo 2-3½ lin. lato, fornicibus æquilongis ac latis; nuculis crassioribus 1½-2 lin. longis ovatis versus apicem obtusiusculum angustatis, dorso pl. m. corrugato. — This belongs rather to the plains along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, from Saskatchewan to New Mexico, but extends westward to the interior of Washington Territory, and to northern parts of Arizona. It occurs both with short and with longer style.

= = Minus hispida, nana, multicaulis e caudice perenni; foliis saltem radicalibus pube molli strigoso-sericea incanis cum setis parum rigidis breviusculis plerumque incumbentibus: thyrsus etiam fructifer spiciformis: corolla lin. 2-3 lata.

**K. SERICEA.** *Eritrichium glomeratum*, var. *humile*, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. x. 61, & Fl. l. c., magna parte. Nuculæ oblongo-ovatæ, obtusæ, obcompressæ, dorso subrugoso-tuberculatæ. — Alpine and sub-alpine, on mountains from Colorado and Utah to Oregon and Montana, and probably in the British Possessions. There are less canescent specimens from the Saskatchewan region and also from the higher Sierra Nevada (and uncertain as to the duration of the root) which

may belong either to this species or to dwarfed forms of the foregoing. I have adopted one of the two specific names under which this species occurs in Nuttall's collections.

++ ++ *Longifloræ*, i. e. corolla tubo (lin. 4-6 longo) calycem pl. m. superante limbo suo 2-4-plo longiore, fornicibus erectis elongatis (oblongis seu lanceolatis): antheræ sublineares: sepala mox elongato-lineararia: styli elongati: nuculæ intus pl. m. carinatæ, a basi ultra medium usque gynobasi subulatæ adfixæ: herbæ perennes, erectæ, multicaules; caulibus superne cum thyrso spiciformi interrupto tantum villosulo-hispidis; foliis præsertim radicalibus pube adpressa pl. m. incanis. Flores heterogono-dimorphi.

K. FULVOCANESCENS. *Eritrichium fulvocanescens*, Gray, Syn. Fl. ii. 197. *E. glomeratum*, pro parte, and var.? *fulvocanescens*, Watson, Bot. King Exped. 243. Spithamæa ad semipedalem, cæspitosa; foliis spathulatis nunc fere linearibus; corollæ tubo lin. 4 longo; nuculis ovatis acutiusculis opacis dorso pl. m. papillois vel tuberculato-rugosis. — Mountains of New Mexico and adjacent borders of Texas to those of Nevada, Wyoming, &c.

K. LEUCOPHÆA. *Myosotis leucophæa*, Dougl. in Lehm. Pugill. & Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. ii. 82, t. 163. *Eritrichium (Pseudo-Myosotis) leucophæum*, A. DC. Prodr. x. 129. Pedalis et ultra; foliis lanceolato-spathulatis nunc fere linearibus; corollæ tubo lin. 5-6 longo intus parum annulato; nuculis triquetris circumscriptione ovatis lævissimis nitidis. — Dry interior region, from Brit. Columbia to S. Utah and S. E. California. Probably the corollas are never yellow. The only indication of it is on a ticket of specimens gathered by Prof. Brewer near Lake Mono, about which there may be a mistake. The older corollas of it appear to have turned brownish, as they are said to do in the preceding species.\*

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\* KRYNITZKIA PHACELIOIDES, Fisch. & Meyer, is cited by Philippi, Cat. Pl. Chil. 211, as a synonym of *Eritrichium phacelioides*, Clos in Gay, Fl. Chil. iv. 468, t. 52 bis. By the figure the plant seems to have an annual root and marginless nutlets; so that it is probably a *Eukrynitzkia*, but with the habit of

K. ALYSSEOIDES, *E. alyssoides*, DC. Prodr. x. 131, which would seem to include *E. gnaphalioides*, A. DC. l. c., a suffrutescent perennial, perhaps also *E. Gilliesii*, Phil., at least Reed's plant so named, and to be referred to *Pseudokrynitzkia*.

K. CLANDESTINA (*Eritrichium*, A. DC.) has already been referred to (p. 274), and it may have some earlier and better specific name. This may also be the case with *E. cryptanthum*, A. DC.

K. LINEARIS, *Myosotis linearis*, Colla, Act. Taur. xxxviii. 126, t. 42 (*Eritrichium*, DC.), an annual, has acute-edged nutlets which may refer it to the neighborhood of *K. oxygona*.

These are Chilian species, and there are many more in the books.