

LITHOSPERMUM CILIOLATUM. Also allied to *L. angustifolium*, the stems, often 6 or 8 from the root, stoutish, ascending, barely 6 inches high at first flowering, equably leafy throughout and rather roughly strigose-pubescent: leaves oblong-linear somewhat spreading, the margins not in the least revolute, finely setulose-ciliate: early corollas large as in *L. angustifolium*, but the tube not as long (only 1 inch), of a rather light-yellow, the large rounded lobes arose: fruit not known.

Collected near Los Pinos, southern Colorado, 18 May, 1899, by C. F. Baker. The rough character of the pubescence, which on the stem is not appressed but spreading and hispidulous, and the plane foliage marginally ciliate, are points which distinguish this plant from *L. angustifolium* clearly enough.

LITHOSPERMUM OBLONGUM. Related to the last, and like it in habit, the slender stems mostly very numerous, ascending, only 4 to 6 inches high at early flowering, only sparsely leafy, their pubescence strigose but ascending rather than either appressed or spreading: leaves short, usually less than an inch long and from spatulate-oblong in the lowest to oblong, all obtuse, with revolute margin and a sparse short pubescence of appressed bristly hairs from a conspicuously pustulate base: flowers very few in the axils of the leaves at the summit of the stem, this usually simple but sometimes forked: corolla of the largest, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, light-yellow, the ample spreading limb with lobes either arose or nearly entire, apparently not crenulate: nutlets acute, white and shining, not at all pitted but slightly turgid and rugose.

Hills about Aztec, northern New Mexico, growing among Nut Pines and Cedars, 26 April, 1899, C. F. Baker.

OREOCARYA BAKERI. Perennial, the stout tufted and more or less decumbent stems about 6 inches high, sparingly

branching, leafy and floriferous almost throughout: leaves broadly oblanceolate and elliptic-lanceolate, petiolate, strigose-hispid and with a more dense fine closely appressed pubescence; the branches and calyx more hispid with spreading bristly hairs: racemes few, solitary or geminate, crowded, bracteate, the narrow-lanceolate bracts surpassing the fruiting calyxes: sepals lance-ovate, broad and short for this genus, not greatly surpassing the nutlets, these erect, ovate, sharply and somewhat sinuately rugose on the back, this circumscribed by a narrow margin, the ventral face pitted.

Collected on the Mancos River sage plains in southern Colorado, by Messrs. Baker, Earle and Tracy, 8 July, 1898, and distributed under n. 827. Species notable on account of its broad short calyx and strongly bracted inflorescence; and the nutlets are much more roughened than in other members of the genus.

OREOCARYA LUTESCENS. Stems 6 to 10 inches high, erect and simple, one from each of the many branches of the decumbent and partly subterranean caudex; the whole herbage densely silvery-strigulose, the inflorescence with also a yellowish hirsute pubescence: lowest leaves narrowly oblanceolate, those scattered on the flowering stem more oblong-lanceolate: flowers in a short dense subcapitate thyrus: calyx-lobes elongated, narrowly linear, all but their tips concealed by the dense yellowish hirsute hairiness: corolla $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, light-yellow, salverform, the tube well exerted from the calyx.

Common on hills about Aztec, New Mexico, 25 April, 1899, C. F. Baker.

In naming and defining the following species of *LAPPULA*, several of which are of what may be called the cupulate group, I make no attempt to continue in use Gray's varietal name *cupulatum*, for that was made to include, as one variety