

A well-marked species known only from the peak of Cerro Potosi in the Sierra Madre Oriental of northeastern Mexico. Its relationships are with the species of central and southern Mexico and not with those of United States. In fruiting structures it is very similar to *H. Skutchii* of Guatemala, but very different otherwise, and especially in corolla and in foliage-indument. The plant of Cerro Potosi is especially notable for its erect simple or strictly and sparingly branched stems, its very loose somewhat shaggy indument on stems and lower leaf-surfaces, its evidently heteromorphic nutlets, and its very small corollas.

Cryptantha abata, nom. nov.

Krynitzkia depressa Jones, Contr. W. Bot. 13: 5 (1910), not *Cryptantha depressa* Nels. (1902).

Oreocarya depressa (Jones) Macbride, Contr. Gray Herb. 48: 32 (1916).

Cryptantha modesta Payson, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 14: 278 (1927), not Brand (1924).

The name Payson applied to this well-marked species of southern Utah is invalid because of an earlier homonym, a fact overlooked until it was recently called to my attention by Mr. William A. Dayton.

Cryptantha Barnebyi, sp. nov.

Planta perennis 1.5–3 dm. alta pilis flavescentibus vestita; foliis caudicis oblanceolatis 5–8 cm. (petiolo incluso) longis costatis sed enervatis, 1–2 cm. infra apicem acutum vel anguste obtusum 7–14 mm. latis deinde deorsum in petiolum 1.5–2.5 mm. latum plus minusve 3–4 cm. longum gradatim attenuatis, pilis rigidis rectis numerosis 1.5–2 mm. longis valde appressis e basi pustulata orientibus et pilulis inconspicuis mollibus 0.1–0.5 mm. longis dense vestitis; foliis inferioribus caulinis oblanceolatis ad 5 cm. longis 5–8 mm. latis hirsutis (pilis rigidis ascendentibus e basi pustulata orientibus donatis); caulibus horni rigidis erectis costatis ad 5 mm. crassis hirsutis (pilis rigidis pungentibus divaricatis 1.5–3 mm. longis et pilulis abundantioribus plus minusve retrorsis perinconspicuis 0.1–0.5 mm. longis vestitis) e caudice denso ramulos crassos congestos brevis basibus foliorum annotinis crasse vestitos composito erumpentibus; inflorescentia maturitate ad 15 cm. longa, apice densissima ca. 4 cm. crassa deinde deorsum angustiore et cymas gradatim minoris gerenti, infra medium bracteis conspicuis foliaceis linearibus 15–30 mm. longis et 2–4 mm. latis donata; calyce fructifero ad 13 mm. longo 1–2 mm. longe pedicellato, lobis lanceo-subulatis infra medium ad 2 mm. latis extus setis divaricatis 1.5–3.5 mm. longis et pilulis inconspicuis abundantibus 0.5–1 mm. longis gestis; corolla glabra ad 14 mm. longa, tubo cylindrico 7 mm. longo 2–3 mm. crasso, faucibus 3.3–4 mm. longis sursum ampliatis apice ca. 4 mm. diametro, lobis rotundis 2–2.5 mm. longis 2.5–3 mm. latis, appendiculis faucium intrusis bigibbosis 0.7 mm. latis 0.5 mm. altis pilulis perbrevibus obesis obsitis; antheris 1.5 mm. longis, filamentis perbrevibus 1 mm. infra appendiculas faucium affixis; nuculis 4 griseis nitidis utrinque levibus 4 mm. longis 2.5 mm. latis, margine acutissimis, dorse convexis in ambitu ovatis, ventre late obtusis, sulco angusto lineari fere ad apicem nuculae attingenti.

UTAH: 30 miles southeast of Ouray, Uintah Co., white shale knolls 5550 ft. alt., growing with *C. Grahamii* but much less common, June 17, 1947, Ripley & Barneby 8748 (TYPE, Gray Herb.); 5 mi. west of Bitter Creek on Watson-Ouray road, knoll among junipers on light-colored shale, 6300 ft. alt., fl. pale yellow, May 26, 1935, Graham 8987.

A well-marked species and like *C. Grahamii* and *C. Rollinsii* apparently confined to the Green River Shales in the Uintah Basin of northeastern Utah. Among the distinctive features of the present plant are its yellowish indument, coarse dense caudex, large, long-tubed, protruding corollas, and lustrous, completely smooth, sharp-margined nutlets. The flower color appears to be either white or slightly yellow. One of the cited collections, *Graham 8987*, is immature and was previously listed, Jour. Arnold Arb. 20: 391 (1939) as representative of *C. Rollinsii* Johnston. It is now recognized as belonging to the species so beautifully represented by Mr. Barneby's ample flowering and fruiting material from southeast of Ouray. *Cryptantha Rollinsii* is a biennial plant with grayish or only slightly yellowish indument. Its basal leaves are neither so large nor so narrowly petiolate as those in the sterile leaf-clusters borne on the dense stout caudex of *C. Barnebyi*. Its nutlets are also very different. They are proportionately more elongate in outline, rarely surpass 2 mm. in width, and are always more or less roughened with broad low ridges and tuberculations, especially towards the apex and margins. The decidedly smooth nutlets of *C. Barnebyi* are more suggestive of *C. confertiflora* (Greene) Payson. They have, however, a more prolonged ventral groove and are merely sharp- and not wing-margined. The immediate relations of *C. Barnebyi* are with none of the species mentioned. As a matter of fact I can suggest no species with which it reveals close relationship. It is a very distinct species and one I find pleasure in associating with the name of Mr. Rupert C. Barneby. His very many discriminatingly selected and beautifully prepared specimens are evidence of his interest in this group of West American plants.

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