

bathed lomas which has a very strong affinity with the flora of central Chile in which the main range of *C. glomerata* falls. Reiche treated *E. strictum* as a variety of *C. microcarpa*, but the characters he enumerates for it do not hold in light of the new material recently collected. While the plant has a fairly characteristic coarse gross habit and a very detached range it does not seem to be decisively separated from *C. glomerata*.

28. *C. alfalfalis* (Ph.), comb. nov. Annual, 3-4 dm. tall; stems stiff, subsimple or loosely and ascendingly long-branched, somewhat cinerescens, finely appressed or spreading villos-hispid; basal leaves linear, becoming 6 cm. long; stem-leaves linear or lanceolate, obtusish, firm, 2-3 cm. long, 2-3.5 mm. broad, finely pustulate; cleistogamic flowers very numerous, solitary or glomerate in the leaf-axils or in small-bracted spikes terminating the stems and branches, calyx and fruit similar to those of the chasmogamic flowers; chasmogamic flowers very few, mixed with the cleistogamic flowers in the terminal solitary or geminate spikes; corolla not conspicuous, ca. 2 mm. broad; fruiting calyx ovate or oblong-ovate, 2-3 mm. long, sessile; mature calyx-lobes narrowly lanceolate, connivent above, hirsute especially on the thickened midrib; flowers biovulate; nutlets 1-2, axial one always present and most persistent, ovate-oblong, somewhat compressed, 2.5-3 mm. long, 1.3-1.5 mm. broad, densely verrucose, apex acute, base truncate, sides acute, back obtuse, groove closed or open and broadly forked below; gynobase $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{5}$ height of nutlets; style shortly but definitely surpassing the nutlets.—*Eritrichium alfalfalis* Ph. Anal. Univ. Chile xc. 525 (1895); Reiche, Anal. Univ. Chile cxxi. 831 (1908) and Fl. Chile v. 236 (1910). *E. rigidum* Ph. l. c. 529. *C. rigida* Reiche, l. c. 819 and l. c. 224.

CHILE. SANTIAGO: Rio Colorado, Jan. 1888, *Philippi* (MS, TYPE of *E. alfalfalis*; G, photo.); Rio Colorado, Jan. 1888, *Philippi* (MS, TYPE of *E. rigidum*; G, photo.).

The specific name suggests that the type of this species came from El Alfalfal, a locality on the Rio Colorado in the mountains about 40 km. east of Santiago. The two collections cited probably came from the same locality and represent merely ecological phases of one species. It is quite possible that the plants concerned represent merely very coarse forms of *C. glomerata*. The description given above is incomplete from lack of well developed spikes of chasmogamic flowers, both the cited collections being almost wholly cleistogamic.

29. *C. haplostachya* (Ph.), comb. nov. Erect slender annual ca. 1.2 dm. tall, with several well developed ascending branches, ap-