

three bright white, terminating at the base of the nutlet, not crossing it; ventral face of nutlet muricate.

Common from Southern California to Washington Territory, and for some distance eastward.

K. cycloptera.

Nutlets all winged: wings brownish, not abruptly narrowing and ending on each side of the nutlet below, but continuous across the base of it: ventral face not muricate.

Arizona, at Tucson, Pringle, and probably eastward into New Mexico.

This clearly distinct species was, I judge, mixed with the original *Eritrichium pterocaryum*, Torr., for he had plants from far eastward, collected by Wright & Bigelow; but the figure in Bot. Wilkes' Exp. is made from the preceding.

* * *Nutlets not winged.*

K. oxygona, Gray, l. c. 276 in part.

Nutlets sharply angled, and sparsely muriculate.

Mohave Desert. Pringle, 1882.

K. Mohavensis.

Nutlets not sharply angled, very smooth and shining, with no trace of muriculation.—*K. oxygona*, Gray, l. c. as to the plant of Mrs. Curran.

Muriculate and smooth nutlets are surely inadmissible in the same species, hence the necessity of separating the two last.

The above four species appear to constitute a most natural section of *Krynitzkia*, all being annuals, with a peculiar habit, light green herbage, broad calyx-lobes, and nutlets of a distinctive shape. The presence or absence of wings is shown by the first species, not to be of sub-generic value. The intrusion of *K. holoptera* and *K. setosissima* under *Pterygium* appears to me to be artificial, and destructive of this otherwise well marked section, and I would rigidly exclude them.