

dissected leaves and a few showy heads on slender peduncles: involucre bracts few, in a single series, obovate-oblong acute, and, with the outer series of receptacle-chaff, purple-lineolate: rays conspicuous, golden-yellow: ray-achenes cuneate-oblong, abruptly incurved at the apex, the crenulate margin involute all around; disk-achenes narrower, straight, their margin very narrow or obsolete.

17. *DYSODIA ANTHEMIDIFOLIA*, Benth. Bot. Sulph. 29.

18. *PERITYLE FITCHII*, Torr., Pac. R. Rep. iv. 100.

19. *CHÆNACTIS LACERA*. A foot high or more, the several stoutish branches from an annual root; canescently farinose below, the inflorescence viscid: lower leaves 3 or 4 inches long, ovate-lanceolate in outline but divided and subdivided into linear divaricate or slightly retrorse segments; heads large, in a loose terminal corymb: flowers all alike, white: achenes clavate-linear, hispidulous, not angled, crowned with a thin-hyaline pappus of 8 or 10 lanceolate acute or acuminate scales which are sharply and minutely lacerate-toothed or fimbriate.

Of the *Acarphæa* group, but with a peculiarly skeletonized foliage and a very beautiful pappus.

20. *RAFINESQUIA NEO-MEXICANA*, Gray, Pl. Wright, ii. 103. An unexpected habitat for this species. It is very distinct from the typical *R. Californica*.

21. *CRYPTANTHE MARITIMA*, Greene, Pittonia, i. 117.

22. *CRYPTANTHE PONDII*. From a few inches to nearly a foot high, rather slender, sparingly leafy and setulose, the leaves narrowly linear, an inch or two in length: spikes terminal in threes or fours on a short common peduncle, remotely bracteolate, the bracts hardly surpassing the calyces, these crowded, a line long, villous-setose but not at all hispid, persistent and open in fruit: corolla rather large: nutlets 4,

smooth and shining, $\frac{1}{2}$ line long, ovate-lanceolate, the groove closed, divaricate at the very base.

Plant with the habit, aspect and persistent open calyx of the *Pterygium* section, but with the nutlets of *C. leiocarpa*.

23. *CUSCUTA PATENS*, Benth. Bot. Sulph. 35.

24. *LYCIUM BREVIPES*, Benth. Bot. Sulph. 40.

25. *TRITELEIA* (?) *PALMERI* (Wats.) = *Brodiaea Palmeri*, Proc. Am. Acad. xxiv. 78. Corm none: roots slender-fibrous from a very short or obsolete rhizome: leaves linear, sheathing the base of the scape and bearing bulblets in their axils: scape naked, with a terminal umbel subtended by scarious spathaceous bracts: perianth regular, articulated with the pedicel: the segments connate below into a turbinate tube: stamens 6, equal, all alike antheriferous; filaments filiform, coherent with the tube of the perianth, free and distinct above it: anthers linear, basifixed: ovary stipitate, 3-celled; style slender, persistent: capsule obovate-triangular, enclosed in the violet marcescent perianth, about 12-seeded.

With the exception of the basifixed anthers and a short coroniform appendage of the perianth-tube, both the inflorescence and the individual flower of this curious plant are almost precisely those of the common Californian *Triteleia laxa*. At the same time the vegetative characters are so different that the placing of the species as congeneric with either *Brodiaea* or *Triteleia* seems a violation of the very first principles which have hitherto governed men in the classification of liliaceous plants. Corm-bearing and merely fibrous-rooted species nowhere go together in one genus. Such differences are more than generic,—even subordinal or tribal, according to the received opinions of the best botanists. Nevertheless, one can not dispute the real and close affinity between this odd plant of the Peninsula, and the familiar corm-bearing *Alliaceæ* of California.