

perhaps quite local, new thistle. The root is, as in all our native species, biennial.

*STEPHANOMERIA TOMENTOSA*. Annual, stout, 3—5 feet high, paniculate above the middle, white-tomentose throughout when young, the inflorescence glabrate: lower leaves spatulate in outline, runcinate-pinnatifid, upper lanceolate, nearly or quite entire: heads 3—4 lines high, closely ranged along the upper half of the virgate branches, 5—8 flowered; ligules pale pink: akenes rugose-tuberculate between the five angles: pappus white, of about twenty distinct, fragile bristles, which are plumose to the base and deciduous.

Central parts of the Island of Santa Cruz, but not common.

*MALACOTHRIX INDECORA*. Annual, diffuse, forming a mat 2—5 inches deep and twice as broad: leaves very thick and succulent, oblong-lanceolate, pinnately lobed, the lobes obtuse: involucre 3 lines high, inner series of scales linear-lanceolate, herbaceous and green, the outer successively shorter and purple: ligules short, greenish yellow: akenes a half line long, 5-angled and 2—3-striate between the angles: pappus with no exterior bristle, wholly deciduous in a ring, the bristles barbellate above, ciliolate below the middle: receptacle naked.

*MALACOTHRIX SQUALIDA*. Annual, 8—12 inches high, with stout branches from near the base: leaves not succulent, lanceolate, laciniate-pinnatifid, the segments and their teeth acute: involucre a half inch high, its imbricated scales pale green with dark midveins and tips: akene less than a line long, angled and striate as in the preceding: pappus wholly deciduous in a ring, the bristles retrorsely ciliolate at base, barbellate-scabrous above: receptacle with minute paleæ.

The two plants above described inhabit together two or three execrable islets, nesting places of innumerable cormorants and gulls, close by the northern shore of Santa Cruz Island. Similar as to the technicalities of akene and pappus,

they are very distinct species, and, in appearance, not much like their nearest relatives, *M. foliosa* and *M. insularis* of other islands lying to the southward. They have not comeliness or even cleanliness to recommend them, yet make a valuable accession to an interesting genus; but the following may perhaps be reckoned a still more welcome discovery, or rather, rediscovery.

MALACOTHRIX INCANA, Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Am. ii. 486; Gray, Bot. Cal. i. 434; Syn. Fl. 423. Scanty specimens were obtained by Nuttall, just fifty years ago, on an "Island in the Bay of San Diego," and no more has been seen or heard of the species until this year. A *Malacothrix* answering perfectly to the description published is abundant on San Miguel, the smallest and remotest of the Santa Barbara group of islands. But I met with it first on the western extremity of Santa Cruz, where it was growing in small quantity, on a shaded sandstone terrace a little above the beach.

CALAIS CLEVELANDI.—*Calais Parryi*, Greene, page 49 of this volume, not of Gray.

Dr. Parry has shown me that my plant described in the last number of the Bulletin cannot be the species so named by Gray. I had entirely overlooked the statement of that author, that, in *C. Parryi*, the awns are twice or thrice longer than the paleæ; and I here dedicate what now appears plainly a new species, to my esteemed friend, Mr. Cleveland of San Diego, who was I think the first collector of it.

DOWNINGIA CONCOLOR. Slender, diffusely branching, 4—6 inches high, minutely puberulent under a lens: tube of the corolla turbinate, nearly as long as the limb, cleft from the base of the upper lip one third of the way down; lobes of the upper lip lanceolate, deflexed and appressed to the sides of the tube: flower blue throughout, the central part of the lower lip dark, surrounded by a narrow border which is paler than the deep sky-blue of all the other parts.