

his tickets *Cynomarathum saxatile*. It is therefore the *Seseli Nuttallii* of Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 8. 287, in large part. Geyer's similar specimens, which had been referred by the elder Hooker to *Musenium tenuifolium*, Nutt., are also noted in Benth. & Hook. l. c. 884 as being a species of *Peucedanum*. The plant of Parry's collection which was included with Nuttall's under *Seseli Nuttallii* remains uncertain. It is scarcely a congener of the *Seseli Hallii*, Gray, described with it. In the very ripe fruit of Parry's specimen the albumen is apparently surrounded by a thin continuous layer of resinous matter, while what appear to be empty vittæ are scattered through the somewhat corky pericarp. *Seseli Hallii*, which is also the *Oreosciadium acaule*, Gray, the *Deweya* (?) *acaulis* of Torrey, has the fruit of a *Carum* (as Bentham has stated in a note in herb. Gray), though it differs in habit.

**PODISTERA\* NEVADENSIS.** Obscurely puberulent: caudex with numerous very short crowded branches bearing tufts of leaves: leaves small (3 or 4 lines long), with sheathing petioles, rather thick, the 3 to 7 lanceolate segments acute and entire: peduncles very short (9 lines long or less); umbels 2 to 4 lines broad, of 3 to 5 umbellets which are either sessile or very shortly pedicellate; involucels as long as the umbellets: fruit little over a line long, nearly sessile, crowned with the persistent calyx, smooth; vittæ small and flattened, 3 in the intervals and about 6 on the commissure. — *Cymopterus* (?) *Nevadensis*, Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 6. 536. Near the top of Mt. Dana, California, at 13,000 feet altitude, forming large dense convex mats among the rocks (1739, 2717 *Brewer*, June, 1863, in flower; 1424 *Lemmon*, August, 1878, in fruit).

**MICROSERIS ANOMALA.** Low, subcaulescent, sparingly pubescent, with solitary elongated (6 inches long) 1-flowered peduncles: leaves

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\* **PODISTERA**; new genus of *Umbelliferae*, *Euammineæ*. Calyx-teeth prominent. Petals lanceolate, acuminate, inflexed. Disk with an undulate margin; stylopodium depressed; styles elongated. Fruit elliptic-ovate, somewhat laterally compressed; carpels dorsally compressed, oblong-pentagonal in cross-section, the ribs slender and distant; vittæ several in the intervals and on the commissure. Carpophore 2-parted. Seed flat on the face, not sulcate. — A dwarf perennial caespitose acaulescent herb. Leaves pinnately parted. Umbel much contracted, the rays nearly obsolete. Involucre none; involucels foliaceous, unilateral, 3-5-cleft, by the reduction of the rays often forming a false involucre. Flowers white or pinkish.

Most nearly related to *Pimpinella*, from which it differs in its prominent calyx-teeth and in its whole habit. The name has reference to the entanglement of the pedicels and involucels.

laciniately pinnatifid with few attenuated lobes : involucre 8 lines long, rather many-flowered, the narrowly lanceolate acuminate bracts imbricated in about 2 series, the outer mostly somewhat smaller : achenes (immature) narrow, glabrous : pappus in 2 series, the outer of several (5 to 10) hyaline linear-lanceolate denticulate paleæ ( $\frac{3}{4}$  line long), the inner of 5 scabrous awns (3 lines long). — Santa Cruz Island, California (*H. C. Ford*, April, 1887). The habit and involucre wholly that of *Microseris* ; the pappus more like that of *Krigia*.

AMARANTUS (AMBLOGYNE) PRINGLEI. Erect, slender, a foot high or more, glabrous or very nearly so : leaves linear-oblongate, petiole, mostly 1 or 2 inches long : inflorescence leafy, monœcious ; bracts lanceolate, spinulose-acuminate, equalling the fruiting calyx (a line long or less) ; staminate flowers few, mingled with the pistillate ones, small, with narrow acute sepals ; sepals of the pistillate flowers distinct, equal, green with a broad scarious margin, obovate, obtuse or retuse, and somewhat denticulate, the broad claw becoming gibbously thickened in fruit : utricle circumscissile near the base ; margin of the calyptra retracted. — Common on rocky hills near Chihuahua (*C. G. Pringle*, September, 1886).

EUPHORBIA (CHAMÆSYCEÆ) TOMENTULOSA. Suffruticose, diffusely much branched, a foot high or less, pubescent throughout with a very fine tomentum : leaves round-ovate or broadly elliptical, somewhat oblique, slightly cordate at base, obtuse, crenulate, shortly petiole, 2 to 4 lines long and about equalling the internodes ; stipules attenuate : involucre small in small terminal cymes, turbinate, tomentose ; lobes narrow, ciliate ; glands 4, rounded, the white appendage transversely oblong or rounded : capsule subglabrous, purple, obtusely lobed : seed purplish, irregularly rugose and pitted. — At Rosario in northern Lower California (*C. R. Orcutt*, May, 1886). Near *E. fruticulosa*, Engelm.

EUPHORBIA (ZYGOPHYLLIDIUM) UNIGLANDULOSA. Annual, low and slender (6 inches high and less), glabrous : stipules glandular ; leaves opposite or somewhat alternate, on slender petioles, ovate to oblong, truncate or cuneate at base, obtuse or acutish, denticulate, often with a few teeth near the base, the larger upper ones 6 or 8 lines long : involucre small ( $\frac{1}{2}$  line long), with subquadrate lacerate lobes ; gland solitary, reniform, with a white appendage : styles deeply cleft ; capsule smooth, a line long : seeds subglobose, ecarunculate, irregularly tuberculate. — On the shaded talus of cliffs in the Mapula Mountains, Chihuahua (*C. G. Pringle*, October, 1886).