

tire, thrice as long as the calyx; capsule ovoid, about 5 mm. long, pubescent; seeds 1-3 in each cell, fusiform, somewhat flattened, with 8 prominent longitudinal zigzag wings or rows of teeth, .8 x 1.6 mm.—Texas (*Berlandier*, 1094. 2524, *Boundary Commission*, *Schott*, 149); not collected recently.—Pl. 11, fig. 2.

3. *O. WRIGHTII*, Gray, Pl. Wright., 1, 27. Caulescent, perennial from a stout, conical, subterranean caudex, at the apex of which the decumbent leafy branches are clustered, otherwise very similar to the next.—Arizona and Indian Territory to Texas, extending into lower California and Mexico. An Arizona specimen (*W. F. Parish*, 32) is densely gray-tomentose below.—Pl. 11, fig. 3.

4. *O. CORNICULATA*, L. Spec., 435. *O. pusilla*, Salish. Caulescent, an inch to a span or more high, annual or perennial, slender-stemmed, erect or procumbent, in some forms rooting at the nodes, gray or rusty strigose-pubescent; leaflets 3, obcordate, broader than long, 10-15 mm. wide, the long slender petioles dilated below the basal pulvinus into round or truncate ciliate stipules; flowers 5-8 or in some forms 12 mm. long, solitary or usually paired, on bibracteate peduncles equal to or exceeding the leaves; pedicels mostly longer than the flowers, reflexed in fruit; sepals oblong, rather obtuse; petals obscurely crenulate or emarginate, about twice as long as the calyx; styles about equaling the long stamens, or, in larger-flowered specimens, exceeding them; capsule erect, oblong, 10-20 mm. long, strigose; seeds about ten in each cell, but varying greatly in number, ovate, acute above, much flattened, with 1-3 deep marginal grooves and numerous transverse ridges somewhat interrupted by two low longitudinal elevations on each side, .8-.9 x 1-1.5 mm., mostly dark brown when ripe.—Over the entire country; flowering through the season. A cosmopolitan weed with many forms, several of which have received specific names, but are now generally united.—Pl. 11, fig. 4.

Var. (?) *MACRANTHA*. Decumbent from a stout or slender horizontal rootstock, the branches erect, a span high, pilose with spreading pointed hairs; leaflets narrower; flowers pale, 10-15 mm. long, extremely variable in the relative length of stamens (or perhaps heterogone-trimorphic), otherwise as in the type.—Arkansas to Texas and along the Gulf to Florida; also in California.—Pl. 11, fig. 5.

Some plants are very similar to specimens from Australia referred to *O. microphylla* (now regarded as a variety of *corniculata*), but are not the form usually known by that name. If the flowers are truly trimorphic this will have to be separated from *corniculata*. It may possibly be *O. pilosa*, Nutt., of which I have seen only a fragmentary fruiting specimen, and is apparently *O. pumila*, Nutt., which I have seen from the Torrey herbarium and that of the Philadelphia Academy, through the courtesy of Doctor Britton and Mr. Redfield, so that if it is ever raised to specific rank it will have to bear the latter name.

Var. *STRICTA*, Sav., Lam. Diet., iv, 683. *O. stricta*, L. and most authors. *O. Dillenii*, Jacq. *O. florida*, Salish. *O. Lyoni*, Pursh. *O. furecata*, Elliott. Annual, or often perennial by running rhizomes, erect, a span to a foot high, the stem subglabrous to very villous, but usually only slightly strigose; leaves without stipules; inflorescence in luxuriant specimens a dichotomous cyme, in others umbellate; flowers about 8 mm. long; petals subentire; otherwise similar to the type and of like distribution, but beginning to flower later. According to Eichler the first flower is frequently 6-merous.

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