

cles) subcorymbose inflorescence of blue flowers—those of *integerrimus* appearing to be always white.

*C. arboreus* is, as Professor Greene has shown, the largest of our species. It was collected on Sta. Catalina many years ago, by Nuttall, who notes its arboreous habit on the label accompanying a specimen in the herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy.

Numbers 14 to 17 of the list are quite difficult to distinguish.

*C. incanus*, with large, rather thin, nearly smooth elliptical leaves, often rounded in abruptly to the lateral nerves, a short distance above the base, usually entire, pale below; rather large white flowers (often 5 or 6 mm. in expanse); and large depressed fruit with a more fleshy exocarp than usual, is generally recognized without much difficulty. The same is true of *C. eglandulosus*, which is nearly glabrous and very glaucous, with rather small strongly ovate entire or nearly entire leaves, usually brown above, in herbarium specimens; and smaller dingy blue flowers. But *divaricatus* and *cordulatus* approach each other so closely that it is hard to draw the line between them. The specimens with smaller, thicker leaves are commonly referred to the latter, as being evidently what Kellogg figured, while the former species usually has large and more flexible leaves.

*C. Fendleri*, with rather thin narrower leaves, silky-canescens in the type, green and nearly glabrous in the variety; stands out quite well from its congeners, in geographical distribution, also.

*C. sorediatus* is a species which I do not at all understand. As it is here accepted, it includes plants with slender rather simple twigs, and others that are quite rigid and intricately branched; the leaves of some are very broadly ovate, while others are narrower; and the pubescence varies from silky