

GAYOPHYTUM AND BOISDUVALIA.

97; Truckee, Sonne, 1886, 112, and Brandegee, July 1884; Bartlett Mt., Brandegee, June 1884; Snow Mt., Brandegee, June 1891; Sequoia Mills, Brandegee, July 1892).

G. strictum, Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. vii. (1867), 340, according to Watson (Bibl. Index, 363), and the type specimens, is *Boisduvalia* Torreyi.

The genus *Gayophytum* was founded on a South American species, *G. humile* Juss.,* of Chili and Peru. The original plate of Jussieu, and Gay's plate for a tracing of which I am indebted to Mr. Hemsley, show that this species is nearly identical with *G. pumilum*, having flattened capsules with numerous oblique seeds. Specimens referable here occur in the herbarium of the California Academy, from the mountains about Santiago, as *G. humile* Juss. and *G. densifolium* Ph., and it may be questioned whether study of additional material may not necessitate the adoption of Jussieu's name for the North American plant which now bears the name of *pumilum*. *G. micranthum* Hook. & Arnott, in Hook. Bot. Miscell. iii. 311 (*Oenothera micrantha* Presl, Rel. Haenk. ii. 31 †), which is generally held to be the same as *humile*, is represented in the Gray herbarium by a fragment from Hooker, which has the elongated internodes, dichotomous habit, clavate torulose capsules on filiform pedicels, and few large dark seeds, of the *ramosissimum* group, and from this fragment one would hesitate to call it different from the latter, but it is possible that some error has occurred in the labeling. Apparently of a single species, separable from *humile*, are the following specimens in the herbarium of the California Academy, from the Andes near Santiago: — *G. minutum*, Ph., *G. gracile*, Ph., and *G. robustum*, Ph., — all of which appear more closely related to *caesium* than to any other species. I am disposed to think that these (together with

* Jussieu, Ann. Sc. nat. 1832, xxv. 18, pl. 4; Gay, Flora Chilena, ii. 324, pl. 22.

† Datlug from 1825, as Mr. Hemsley informs me.