

31. *C. verrucosus*, Nutt. in Torr. & Gray, Fl. i. 267; Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. ii. 81. *C. cuneatus*, Watson, l.c. 338, and Index, 164, in part.—Southern California and Lower California.

32. *C. macrocarpus*, Nutt. in Torr. & Gray Fl. i. 267; Greene, l. c. *C. cuneatus*, Watson, l. c. 338, and Index, 164, in part.—Coast Range of Middle and Southern California.

NOTES.

C. sanguineus appears to differ from all other species of the genus in flowering from wood of the preceding season's growth; otherwise, it is related in several respects to Nos. 4 and 5.

C. microphyllus and *serpyllifolius*—very closely related to each other—show no very great affinity for other groups. For convenience they are placed where they now stand, although in the character of the inflorescence, they approach the *dentatus* group. I have no fruit of either.

While *C. ovatus* is well marked in its typical Eastern form, it passes gradually into var. *pubescens* in the West, and through this approaches *Americanus* in its leaf-forms. The leafiness of flowering branches is sometimes quite variable.

In *C. spinosus*, the firm leaves commonly turn brown in drying, especially the upper surface; the branches of the ample somewhat leafy loose thyrsus mostly spread at right angles or are even recurved; and the flowers are scarcely more than lilac-colored.

C. parvifolius appears to be distinct from *integerrimus* in its loose low habit, smaller leaves scarcely exceeding 25 mm. in length, the majority of them not 3-nerved, and in its smaller oblong or (from the falling of the lower fasci-