

GAYOPHYTUM AND BOISDUVALIA.

various numbers of 1859-60, in the Engelmann herbarium,—these plants of leafy habit with more ample foliage than usual, and less dichotomous, but too young for satisfactory study), Idaho (Teton Foot Hills, Hayden Expedition, 1872), and Utah (Parley's Park, Watson, July 1869, 404).

*G. RAMOSISSIMUM* Torr. & Gray, Fl. i. 1840, 513.—A span to a foot or two high, intricately dichotomous with filiform branches, glabrous, appressed canescent above, or very exceptionally with spreading hairs throughout; leaves mostly narrow, usually less conspicuous than in the last, often appressed against the branches; flowers small, the petals 1 to 2 mm. long; stamens in two sets, the shorter ones often with abortive anthers; stigma larger, about .4 mm. in diameter; capsules about 1 mm. thick, oblong to subclavate, often torulose, erect or refracted, on filiform peduncles; seeds few, nearly erect in a single series, papillate, about .5×1.3 mm. (varying from .38 to .80×.84—1.89 mm.), often abruptly dilated one-third above the base.—Washington to the Yellowstone, Arizona and Southern California.

Specimens examined from Washington (Brandege, 1882, 280, and 1883, 781; Yakima Co., Henderson, May 30, 1892, 2463, and Aug. 3, 1892, 2464; Falcon Valley, Suksdorf, Aug. 2, 1881, 20, and Sept. 2, 1881, 13; North Branch of the Columbia, Wilkes Exped. 1838-42, 1052), Oregon (Geyer, 4 and 547; Hall, 1871, 183; Howell, 1880; John Day Valley, Howell, May 12, 1885; Stein's Mountain, Howell, June 1, 1885), Idaho (Kootenai Co., Sandberg, July 1892), Montana (Birch Lakes, Canby, Aug. 8, 1883, 133), Yellowstone Park (Miss Cooley, June 1891, 4), Rocky Mountains (Nuttall; Hall and Harbour, 1862, 172 for the most part), Black Hills of the Platte (Hayden), Colorado (Central City, Letterman, 1885; Palmer Lake, Miss Eastwood, 1890; Sierra Mojado, Brandege, June 1877; Fremont Co., Brandege, 1872, 450; Golden, Greene, 1870; Parry, 1872; Clear Creek, Parry, 1861-2, 124;