

or more or less hirsute to very densely white- or rusty-tomentose on the lower surface of the leaves. The inflorescence is intermediate between that of the preceding and following groups of species. In some of the rather slender-stemmed plants that I regard as most typical, the twigs are very rough with crowded small warts. Probably one or more species may ultimately be separated out, and it is not certain that a number of specimens now referred here do not really belong to *divaricatus* on the one hand, or *hirsutus* on the other.

The *dentatus* group is one of the best circumscribed, but it is not less puzzling than others, for it is doubtful whether the forms it comprises are best described as species or varieties. *Lobbianus* is chiefly characterized by its conspicuously unequal leaves—those on the primary shoots 25 mm. long, mostly acute at both ends, the larger 3-nerved.

While I have scarcely felt that this form and *floribundus* are worthy of specific rank, I have pretty confidently separated out the plant with rather broad hairy leaves, deeply furrowed over the veins. It is known to me only from two flowering specimens in the Gray herbarium, collected at different places.

In CERASTES the species are quite as perplexing as in EUCEANOTHUS, and the difficulty of separating them is increased by the occurrence of what appear to be hybrids. This is especially true of *prostratus* and *cuneatus*, typically very distinct in habit, foliage, flowers and fruit; but numerous specimens have been collected over a large area, showing various combinations of the characters of both. So marked are these that Mr. Thomas Howell writes me that from his field observations he is disposed to regard *prostratus* as only a variety of *cuneatus*.*

* On these supposed hybrids, see Garden and Forest, i. 7.