

DELPHINIUM RECURVATUM. Perennial, the root a fascicle of fleshy-fibrous thick roots: a foot or two high, strict and simple, or branching and the racemes more lax, glabrous and glaucous, except a sparse pubescence on the lower face of the leaves and the petioles: leaves divided, each part cleft into about 3 linear obtuse mucronulate segments, those nearest the root on elongated petioles: raceme many-flowered, the pedicels ascending, an inch long: flowers lavender-color (changing to pale blue in drying), the linear-oblong sepals more than a half-inch long, conspicuously recurved, the blunt spur about as long and curved upwards.

Frequent in moist subsaline grounds along the San Joaquin River, in California, from Antioch to Tulare, flowering in March and April.

DELPHINIUM APICULATUM. Root as in the preceding: a foot or two high, strict, simple, few-leaved, roughish throughout with a short spreading or retrorse pubescence: leaves repeatedly subdivided into linear segments: raceme dense, 4—6 inches long, flowers dark blue; sepals oval, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, with a conspicuous cusp and (in the fresh flowers) with a red spot below it.

Plains of the San Joaquin near Byron Springs, abundant, flowering in March and April. A very beautiful species whose nearest relative is *D. variegatum*, from which it differs in its strict and many-flowered racemes of smaller flowers, a more slender habit, etc. Its habitat is also different, the other being a plant of the sea coast.

COTYLEDON LINEARIS. Light green and not farinose, only the inflorescence somewhat glaucous: stem very short, caespitose-branching: leaves numerous, crowded, erect or somewhat spreading, 2 or 3 inches long, linear or nearly so, acuminate, 3—6 lines wide and half as thick: flowering branches less than a foot high, rather slender, bearing ovate bracts and 2 or 3 simple racemes: floral bracts equalling or exceeding the pedicels: sepals ovate-lanceolate, 3 lines long: corolla

greenish yellow, segments erect: stamens nearly equalling the corolla; anthers small, orbicular.—*E. lanceolata* of page 264 preceding.

Probably common on the Lower Californian islands and shores. The description is drawn from Lieut. Pond's San Benito specimen, now in flower. The anthers of *C. lanceolata* are linear-oblong, and its filaments are much shorter; but the difference in form of leaves, etc., is very considerable.

SAXIFRAGA CALIFORNICA. Perennial, fibrous-rooted and propagating by small oblong tubers produced at the ends of filiform subterranean branches: stem scapiform, 6—18 inches high, bearing a loose cymose panicle of bracteolate and few-flowered racemes: leaves oval, oblong or elliptical, an inch or two long, on broad petioles half as long, the margin from coarsely crenate to somewhat repandly denticulate, or almost entire, both surfaces more or less pubescent and the margin ciliolate-tomentose: calyx free from all but the base of the ovary, the sepals reflexed: petals white, narrowly elliptical or a little spatulate below, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines long, obtuse at apex: stamens 10; filaments filiform or flattened; anthers roundish, dark-red: styles erect and approximate in flower, carpels at length divergent.—*S. Virginiensis*, Boland, Catal. II; Brew. & Wats. Bot. Calif. i. 194, not of Linn.

Very common in the central parts of California, in the Coast Range especially. It was latterly referred by Dr. Gray to *S. reflexa*, Hook., but apart from the reflexed sepals it is more like *S. Virginiensis*. It is, however, quite distinct from both; and its propagation by tubers has hitherto remained unnoticed. These are scarcely to be observed in the most carefully preserved herbarium specimens, because of the delicacy and fragility of the subterranean branches which bear them. In the fresh flower the summit of the ovary appears as if very broad and flat; but this is owing to the presence of a partly epigynous nectariferous disk the margin of which coheres with the calyx and touches the base of the filaments. The floral structure in *S. reflexa* is not in the