* Agoseris Leontodon pygmaea.

Cinereous, as in the preceding variety, but very low, only 3-6 cm. high; head small, turbinate; involucre more or less purplish, of 10-15 lanceolate bracts; corollas more or less tinged with rose; leaves narrow and often entire, linear.

Among rocks, at an altitude of 3000 m.

Montana: Old Hollowtop, near Pony, July 9, 1897, Rydberg & Bessey, 5288.

* Agoseris villosa.

Stem stout, about 2 dm. high, densely villous when young, glabrate in age; leaves very villous-pubescent, about 1 dm. long, broadly lanceolate, entire, or laciniately toothed, rather thick; heads 2-2.5 cm. high and fully as wide, hemispheric; involucre densely villous, the outer bracts ovate or oblong, the inner lanceolate; achenes, including the beak, which is not very strongly striate, about 1 cm. long, brown.

Most resembles A. pumila, but is easily distinguished by the pubescence.

Montana: Helena, 1891, F. D. Kelsey (in the herbarium of Columbia University; type); Basin, 1892 (in the herbarium of Montana College of Agriculture).

* Agoseris altissima.

Stem sparingly villous, 5-7 dm. high; leaves 15-25 cm. long, linear-oblanceolate, entire, sparingly beset with villous hairs, especially on the margin; head 3 cm. high and the disk 2.5 cm. in diameter; bracts densely pilose, more or less brownish in color, the outer broadly oblong, the inner lanceolate; ligules 2.5 cm. long, at first yellow, turning pinkish; achenes, as well as the short beak, glabrous, striate.

Apparently nearest related to A. scorzoneraefolia, but taller and rather with the habit of the other section of the genus.

A rare plant; found on a creek-bank, at an altitude of a little over 2000 m.

Montana: Jack Creek, July 14, 1897, Rydberg & Bessey, 5289.

* Agoseris carnea.

Simple, or slightly branched at the base, glabrous except the upper part of the scape and involucre; leaves oblanceolate, 7–20 cm. long, entire or rarely with a few small teeth, dark green, acute; scape seldom over I dm. high, rarely much exceeding the leaves, often shorter, densely villous above, especially just below the head, which is turbinate and about 15 mm. high; bracts subequal, linear or linear-

lanceolate, villous below and somewhat viscid, spotted with purplish brown, the outer obtuse, the inner acute; flowers from pink to flesh-color or purplish red; achenes unknown.

Resembles somewhat a low A. aurantiaca, but the inner bracts are not long-acuminate and much longer than the rest, as in that species. It has been labeled Troximon aurantiacum purpureum, but this or A. purpurea is a much larger plant from Colorado with laciniate leaves, and long-acuminate inner bracts. As the achenes are unknown the plant may belong to the glauca section of the genus. The only rose-flowered species of that section are the preceding and A. rosea (Nutt.) Dietr. The latter is described as having laciniate leaves. Subalpine meadows, at an altitude of 2000–2800 m.

Montana: Park Co., 1887, Tweedy, 305.

British Columbia: Mt. Queest, 1889, J. M. Macoun (type).

Agoseris aurantiaca (Hook.) Greene, Pittonia, 2: 177; Troximon aurantiacum Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. I: 300 [Bot. Cal. I: 437; Syn. Fl. I²: 438; Man. R. M. 222].

In valleys, at an altitude of 2000-2500 m.

Montana: Spanish Basin, 1896, Flodman, 936 and 937; Head of the Stillwater, 1897, P. Koch, 69; Lake Plateau, 55; Jack Creek Cañon, July 14, 1897, Rydberg & Bessey, 5292; Bozeman, 1883, Canby, 214.

YELLOWSTONE PARK: 1888, Dr. Chas. H. Hall; Swan Lake, 1885, Tweedy, 699.

Agoseris gracilens (Gray) Greene, Pittonia, 2: 177; Troximon gracilens Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 19: 71 [Syn. Fl. 12: 438; Man. R. M. 222].

In valleys, at an altitude of 2000-2500 m.

Montana: Park Co., 1887, F. Tweedy, 304 (flowers purple) (?); Silver Bow Co., Mrs. Jennie Moore; Tiger Butte, 1886, R. S. Williams, 429; Bozeman, 1895, Rydberg, 2860; Pony Mountains, July 7, 1897, Rydberg & Bessey, 5290.

YELLOWSTONE PARK: 1883, Miss Mary Compton.

*Agoseris Greenei (Gray); Troximon gracilens Greenei Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 19: 71 [Syn. Fl. 12: 438].

Like the last, but with very narrow erect leaves, which are entire or with a few linear lobes; peduncle and involucre nearly destitute of wool.

Montana: Yogo, 1888, R. S. Williams, 429a.