

margins arachnoid-woolly, the inner long and lance-linear, acute, marginally naked: achenes nearly cylindrical below the rather long beak, those of the outer series pubescent, the inner all glabrous; pappus copious, soft but not fragile, its length about that of achene inclusive of the beak.

At 8000 feet, near Marysvale, Utah, collected by Marcus Jones, 2 June, 1894; fine sheet of type specimens in U. S. Herb.

AGOSERIS CAUDATA. Low rather slender subalpine perennial, the leaves and scapes from a strong but herbaceous taproot with sometimes a branched crown, this not in the least woody or caudex-like; herbage glaucous, glabrous: leaves much depressed, or else ascending, of about the length of the scapes, all from somewhat above the middle cut deeply into narrow strongly deflected segments, but the upper part of one entire narrowly linear and caudate-acuminate piece: scapes only 2 or 3 inches high, erect, each surmounted by a head rather narrow and few-flowered, but of extraordinary length, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high in mature fruit, including the pappus, the involucre alone 1 inch high or more; its bracts rather few, the outer oval and acuminate, the very long inner ones lance-linear: achenes very slender, linear-fusiform, 7 lines long inclusive of the slender and not short hollow beak; pappus firm, smooth, not fragile.

Singularly well marked species, from 8000 feet in Salina Cañon, Utah, collected by Marcus Jones, 15 June, 1894; type in U. S. Herb.

AGOSERIS CONFINIS. Subalpine low stoutish perennial with branching caudex; herbage pale and glaucous, in the main glabrous also: leaves lance-linear, mostly entire, glabrous: scapes 3 to 6 inches high, ascending, or even at base quite strongly decumbent, somewhat sparsely or loosely flocculent at base, also strongly so under the involucre, this broad and many-flowered but scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high; short outer bracts triangular-ovate, the innermost lanceolate, none acute, all