

with which the achene tapers to its beak ; yet is the plant in no way nearly allied to *T. retrorsum*.

AGOSERIS CINEREA. Perennial, the scapes stoutish, 2 feet high, the suberect foliage one-third as long, the whole plant glaucous, and also still paler by a coat of short roughish tomentellous pubescence : leaves of somewhat oblanceolate circumscription, obtusish, but tipped with a short gland-like mucro, the margin in some entire, in others with a few deep falciform segments or lobes : involucre  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, many-flowered, the bracts appearing as in but two very unequal series, the outer oblong-oval, acutish, the others narrowly linear-lanceolate and twice or thrice as long as the outermost, all glabrous for the most part, but some with tomentose margins : achenes small for the plant, linear-fusiform, surmounted by a delicate almost capillary pappus-stipe  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long ; pappus rather short, its very firm bristles distinctly scaberulous and not fragile.

Santiago Mountain, Orange Co., Calif., June, 1901, Le Roy Abrams ; his n. 1816 as in my herbarium.

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### Some Western Roses.

ROSA HELIOPHILA is a name that may be substituted for my *R. pratincola* published in 1899 (Pitt. iv. 13), for there is a *Rosa pratincola* of Europe, by A. Braun, which was published in 1888.

In the dozen years that have passed since I named and described this half herbaceous rose of the sunny prairies of the middle West, several other forms like it in its low stature, merely suffrutescent growth, and corymbose terminal inflorescence, have come to light, and may be named and defined here.

ROSA LUNELLII. Stems erect, simple, a foot high or more, armed rather densely with short and slender nearly colorless