

bracts of the involucre subulate-linear, moderately unequal, in about 3 series, their pubescence whiter and more appressed than that of the herbage of the whole plant: rays 50 or 60, of moderate width for the genus: achenes compressed, perfectly glabrous, chestnut-brown.

Along sandy beaches of the northern part of Santa Barbara Co., California, Mrs. Blochman.

*CENTROMADIA PERENNIS*. Stems tufted from a perennial root, decumbent, 6 or 8 inches high, sparingly hirsute with white hairs, the herbage otherwise glabrous: leaves pectinately pinnatifid, the segments spinescent, many small entire pungently acute ones crowded on short axillary branchlets: outer bracts of involucre subulate-lanceolate, spinescent: chaff of the receptacle exceeding the flowers, mucronate: ray-achenes black, obliquely triquetrous, nearly smooth, not beaked; those of the disk with one or more linear soft paleæ.

Salado, Lower California, 1 June, 1893, Brandegee.

*CARDUUS NEVADENSIS*. Biennial, rather slender and somewhat freely branched, 2 or 3 feet high, pale with a rather sparse and close arachnoid tomentum: radical leaves a foot long, of narrowly oblanceolate outline, the segments acutely 3-lobed, 3-veined, the veins conspicuous beneath, each ending in a spine: cauline leaves few and small, more profusely and strongly spinescent: expanded heads  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and as broad: bracts of the involucre with triangular-lanceolate appressed glandless base, but tapering very gradually into a long ascending or spreading spinose tip: flowers white; lobes of the corolla much shorter than the throat: anther tips triangular, somewhat cuspidately acute.

Along the bases of cliffs in the West Humboldt Mountains, Nevada, July, 1895.

*AGOSERIS DASYCARPA*. Pale green and glaucescent, also sparsely white-tomentulose throughout, except the involucre:



scapes stoutish, about a foot high, twice the height of the remotely and deeply pinnatifid leaves, both the rachis and segments of which are broadly linear, the latter either divaricately spreading or falcately incurved: bracts of the involucre imbricated in 3 or 4 series, the outer broadly, the inner more narrowly triangular-lanceolate, villous-ciliolate, also with some villous pubescence on the back: ligules large, yellow, only 2 or 3 outer circles of them fertile; achenes of these pubescent, very slenderly fusiform,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long including the rostrate-attenuate vacant upper portion; pappus sessile, its soft white bristles rather longer than the achene: abortive achenes of the central portion of the head glabrous.

Species of the elevated cold desert region of northeastern California and adjacent Oregon and Nevada; in aspect approaching the very different *A. retrorsa*, but in character of fruit more allied to those Rocky Mountain species, of which *A. glauca* is the type.

CREPIS PLATYPHYLLA. Related to *C. runcinata*, similarly acaulescent, the corymbosely paniced stout scape 12 to 18 inches high, rather strongly hispid and somewhat glandular: leaves depressed or ascending, oval and oblong to spatulate-oblong, subsessile or short-petiolate, mostly 4 to 6 inches long, often 3 in breadth, obtuse, coarsely and remotely, often somewhat runcinately toothed, green and glabrous above: involucre 4 or 5 lines high, very hispid, slightly glandular: achenes dark brown, oblong-fusiform, slightly contracted toward the summit, sharply 10-ribbed.

Moist mountain meadows of southern Idaho and northern Utah, about Bear Lake, etc. Type specimens of my own collecting near Montpelier, July, 1889.

PHLOX ALYSSIFOLIA. Stems nearly prostrate, herbaceous, short, stout, from a subligneous branching caudex, the short internodes hispidulous with white hairs: leaves about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, oblong-linear, cuspidately acute, plane, rather