

→ = *S. cymbalaroides* Nutt.

Senecio streptanthifolius. Only a foot high, or even less, from clustered leafy perennial stocks, glabrous throughout, somewhat fleshy-coriaceous and glaucous: leaves 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, orbicular to obovate and oblong-obovate, rather long-peduncled, the margin from merely repand-denticulate to more conspicuously though sparingly toothed: heads less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, in a loose unequally-branched corymb terminating the remotely bracted stem: both disk and ray flowers very light yellow.

On dry wooded banks in Beaver Cañon, Idaho; collected sparingly, and almost out of flower, by the writer, in August, 1889, and distributed under the wrong name of *S. rapifolius*, Nutt., to which species it is not at all related.

Senecio admirabilis. Tall, stoutish, glabrous, simple and equably leafy up to the corymbose inflorescence of large radiate heads: leaves broadly linear-lanceolate, 5 to 8 inches long, subsessile, very evenly and saliently serrate, heads nearly an inch high, only 10 to 15 in the corymb.

Species of some rarity, and found only in the higher mountains of Colorado. It has been referred to *S. andinus*, Nutt., a plant of wholly different aspect, with ample panicle—not corymb—of 100 or more heads, and these scarcely a third as large as in the present plant. On several accounts *S. admirabilis* were as easily referable to *S. triangularis*. It is really less unlike that, but is perfectly distinct from it and also from everything else that has been called either *S. andinus* or *S. serra*.

Agoseris dens leonis. Scapes mostly solitary, 8 to 12 inches high, from a slender and simple perennial root: leaves few, erect, 3 or 4 inches long, oblanceolate, obtuse, the margin conspicuously runcinate-toothed except toward the apex: scape, and also the midvein of the leaves beneath, sparsely clothed with fine woolly-villous hairs: head an inch high, ligules ample, light yellow, drying pinkish: pappus copious and remarkably firm, sessile at the summit of the merely narrow-necked (not filiform-beaked) achene.

Plentiful on grassy slopes near the summits of the West Humboldt Mountains, Nevada, collected by the writer in July, 1894. Allied to *A. glauca*, though no part of the plant is glaucous, the whole herbage being of a vivid green; the runcinate leaves quite like those of some *Hypochæris*, or even suggesting those of *Taraxacum*.

Phacelia inconspicua. Annual, erect, rather widely and freely branching, only 2 to 6 inches high, very leafy and the leaves far surpassing the dense small-flowered spikes: herbage rather softly pubescent, but the sepals setose-hispidulous: leaves all entire, spatulate-lanceolate and more or less distinctly petiolate; sepals elongated-linear, some notably dilated at the apex: corolla wholly inconspicuous, hardly more than a line long, broad-funnelform, white or with a very dull bluish tinge: stamens not exerted: seeds 4, minutely favose.

A curious and very distinct but homely ally of *P. humilis*, altogether insignificant and weedy-looking by contrast with it where both grow in abundance on the slopes of the West Humboldt Mountains, Nevada, the new one at a higher altitude than the other.

Linanthus neglectus. Stem only 2 to 5 inches high, with 1 or 2 long upper internodes and as many very short lower ones, simple to near the summit where the proper terminal glomerule of flowers is overtopped by a pair of long peduncled lateral ones; pubescence sparse and gland-tipped on the stem, the leaves hispid-ciliate, their segments about 5: corolla with very slender tube well surpassing the long linear-acerose calyx-teeth; its rotate limb about 3 lines broad, the segments quadrate-obovate, truncate or retuse, yellow at base, the yellow bounded by 5 transverse bars or semilunate spots of vermilion, the rest rose-red: capsule obovoid, 3-seeded.

Common at subalpine elevations of the Californian Sierra, and associated with *L. Harknessii*, but a species of the *Leptosiphon* section, most related to *L. ciliatus*.