

the back of the fruit, was found to be very inconstant. Recent examination of the American material, however, shows that it differs from the European in having the leaves elliptic-lanceolate or narrowly ovate and acuminate, the leaves of the European type being spatulate-ob lanceolate. In the latter plant the back of the fruit is deltoid-ovate; in the American plant more definitely deltoid. Typical *L. deflexa* extends eastward into China while var. *americana* is present in Amur (*Maximowicz*).

AGOSERIS *gaspensis*, spec. nov., perennis; foliis lineari-lanceolatis flaccidis integris vel remote pinnato-incisis glabris basi ciliatis; scapo deinde folia superante apice villosa; involucri bracteis lanceolatis attenuatis 1.5–2 cm. longis, exterioribus viridibus apice recurvatis basi valde villosa-ciliatis, ciliis 1–2 mm. longis, bracteis interioribus scariosis valde purpureo-maculatis; floribus aeneis; pappo albo deinde 1.2–1.5 cm. longo, setis minute serrulatis: achenio lineari-fusiformi 7–9 mm. longo glabro, rostro 5–7 mm. longo firmo vix filiformi glabro.—Tabletop Mountains, Gaspé County, QUEBEC: dry stony subalpine meadows, at 1100–1200 m. altitude, east of Lac Perrée, August 14, 1923, *M. L. Fernald, C. W. Dodge, & L. B. Smith*, no. 26,119; alpine and subalpine meadows and brooksides, northern and northeastern slopes (alt. 950–1300 m.) of Mt. McNab, August 7, 1923, *Fernald, Dodge & Smith*, no. 26,120 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); subalpine meadows on southern slope (alt. about 1200 m.) of Mt. Au Clair, August 10, 1923, *Fernald & Smith*, no. 26,121.

Strongly simulating *Agoseris gracilens* (Gray) Kuntze of the region from southern Alberta and British Columbia to Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and northern California. That species, however, as shown by Gray's original material of *Troximon gracilens*, has the body of the achene only 5–7.5 mm. long and hispid at summit (in *A. gaspensis* 7–9 mm. long and glabrous); the delicate filiform beak 6–8 mm. long (the stouter and firm beak of *A. gaspensis* 5–7 mm. long); and the mature pappus only 8–10 mm. long (in *A. gaspensis* 1.2–1.5 cm. long). Furthermore, in *A. gracilens* the disk at the tip of the beak is about 0.5 mm. in diameter, in *A. gaspensis* nearly twice as broad.

A. gaspensis is of peculiar interest because it is the first member of this predominantly cordilleran genus to be found in the Shick-shock Mountains, a region in which the cordilleran relationship is very pronounced and already well known through such plants as *Polystichum mohrioides*, var. *scopulinum* (D. C. Eaton) Fernald (discussed on p. 89), *Salix brachycarpa* Nutt., *Dryas Drummondii* Richardson, *Lonicera involucrata* (Richardson) Banks, and hundreds of others.