

Species most distinct both in habit and character from *A. angustissima* which is of the same locality.

AGOSERIS PRIONOPHYLLA. Size and habit of the last, except that the foliage equals or even surpasses the scapes, the herbage similarly rather arachnoid-hairy: leaves when entire narrowly linear, most of them broader, the margin beset with rather remote broad and short two-fold teeth, or toward the apex smaller but very salient simple teeth: involucre little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, its bracts broadly lanceolate, those of the outer series and of the middle one appressed-villous on the back and strongly villous-ciliate, the pubescence all straight and fuscous: achenes with short stout beak, and short firm dull-whitish pappus.

Mount Hood, Oregon, Aug., 1893, T. J. Howell; his n. 1939 as in my herbarium.

Very distinct from the last by its involucre and achenes; also very peculiar as to the double dentation of the leaves which seem beset with broad short teeth each broadly and deeply notched, as one sees the teeth in the large crosscut saws, so called, of the lumbermen.

AGOSERIS HOWELLII. Low and probably subalpine, the crown of the root often parted but not subligneous; scapes slender, 4 to 7 inches high, not greatly surpassing the suberect foliage; herbage deep-green, barely glaucescent, sparsely somewhat cobwebby-hairy: leaves broadly linear, attenuate-acute, entire or with few and remote elongated subfalcate segments; scapes tomentose under the involucre, this $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, few-flowered and narrow, the bracts all lance-linear, obtusish, the outer series shorter and relatively broader, glabrous on the back, marginally short-woolly, the inner altogether glabrous: achenes nearly cylindrical and linear, tapering quite abruptly to a not slender beak longer than the body: pappus not long, dull-white, rather firm.

Mount Hood, Oregon, Aug., 1881, T. J. Howell, his n. 142 as in U. S. Herb.; the species remarkable for the abruptness

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.

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