less than ¾ inch high; bracts remarkably consimilar, all being narrowly lanceolate, the outer series not much shorter than the inmost, the number of series rather definitely two: achenes about 5 lines long including the stout beak which is not much shorter than the body; pappus soft, white, of nearly the same length as the achene.

Low prairies at Brookings, South Dakota, June, 1891, T. H. Williams; type in U. S. Herb. The locality is interestingly near to that whence the original of *Troximon glaucum*, Nuttall, came, which was Fort Mandan. Nuttall's plant, however, was said to have a much imbricated involucre of pubescent scales.

AGOSERIS ISOMERIS. Stout and low, glabrous throughout, glaucescent rather than glaucous, the scapes stout, strongly striate, 4 to 6 inches high and nearly twice the length of the depressed or ascending rather ample foliage: leaves oblong or lance-oblong, entire or the margins somewhat full and crisped, at apex merely acutish, the base narrower and petiolar: involucres ¾ inch high, rather many-flowered, the bracts in rather more than two series but of almost precisely equal length, the outer oblong or lance-oblong, the inner lanceolate, these acute, but hardly so the outermost: flowers apparently yellow: fruit not known, but doubtless beakless.

Fish Lake, Uintah Mountains, Utah, 18 July, 1902, Leslie N. Goodding. This plant, so well marked in habit, and with such a peculiar involucre, must be almost or quite alpine, the altitude of Fish Lake being nearly 9000 feet.

AGOSERIS TARAXACOIDES. Subalpine, with the habit of the last, but taller, the scapes 4 to 8 inches high, the leaves less than half as long, these deep-green but glaucous, variously toothed and pinnatifid, some closely and coarsely dentate, others more truly pinnatifid, but the lobes or segments divaricate, their margins at the base arachnoid-woolly, otherwise quite glabrous: scapes somewhat woolly, under the involucres; these 1 inch high or less, the outer bracts lanceolate, their