

Aster umbraticus Sheldon sp. nov.

Erect, stems slender, glabrate, purplish, simple, often several from the same root, 15–30 dm. high: leaves thin, sessile, glabrous, the margins scabrous, lanceolate, acuminate, divergent, dentate, with small remote salient teeth, or entire, becoming smaller above: inflorescence loosely paniculate, the heads 2 cm. broad, singly terminating the slender branchlets: involucre bracts acute, 2 cm. long, green with scarious margins; rays linear strap-shaped, lilac: achene very small, brownish, glabrous.

Nearly related to *Aster foliaceus* Lindl., but different from any of the numerous varieties of that species.

This plant grows in semi-shaded places along the banks of the lower Willamette River. The type is from University Park, Multnomah Co., Oregon, Sept. 14, 1902, no. 11310.

Artemisia arachnoidea Sheldon sp. nov.

Perennial: stems 6–12 dm. high, from a somewhat woody base, simple or sparingly branched, striate, arachnoid with long loose hairs: leaves scattered, lanceolate, acuminate, sessile, smooth above, arachnoid beneath, entire or the lower irregularly laciniate-lobed with 3–4 divergent acuminate lobes: inflorescence paniculate, subsecund, with slender branches 3–10 cm. long, upon which are scattered the short pedicellate heads: heads borne singly or in pairs, subtended by minute bracts: involucre broadly campanulate, the bracts slightly arachnoid, becoming smooth, scarious with a green center: flowers all fertile, light yellow, brownish in drying: receptacle glabrous.

This species is nearest to *Artemisia elatior* (T. & G.) Rydb. The subsecund loose inflorescence and peculiar involucre bracts are characteristic. It was collected on the sandy banks of the Columbia River, one mile west of Vancouver, Washington, Aug. 31, 1902, no. 11284.

Agoseris maritima Sheldon sp. nov.

Perennial from a simple or rarely branched caudex which is buried in the sand, and emits an orange yellow juice when bruised: leaves clustered at the top of the caudex 0.75–1 dm. long, spatulate, mucronate, remotely dentate, sparsely short-pubescent, becoming glabrate, the narrowly margined petioles slightly enlarged and scarious at the base: peduncles as long as the leaves when in flower, twice as long when in fruit, striate near the top, slightly pubescent with loose hairs: involucre bracts green,

blotched or spotted with purple, with a purple median line, slightly pubescent, the outer oblong, obtusely mucronate, the inner twice the length of the outer, lanceolate, acuminate: corollas yellow, slightly exceeding the involucre, the outer row with longer, purple blades: achenes brownish, 10-ribbed, 5 mm. long, tapering to a slender beak of equal length: pappus dull white, 5 mm. long, receptacle flat, areolate, with a short persistent chaff.

This species is perhaps near to *Agoseris apargioides* (Less.) Greene. But a study of that species as it occurs in the vicinity of San Francisco, convinces me that it is entirely different. The reddish-orange juice and paleaceous receptacle are noteworthy.

Abundant on the sand dunes of Clatsop Beach near West, Clatsop Co., Oregon, Aug. 21, 1901, no. 11250.

PORTLAND, OREGON.