

dentate, together with the broad petioles 5–8 mm. long; cauline leaves fleshy, entire, involute, appearing terete, falcately recurving, 1–5 mm. long: flowers very numerous, on capillary pedicels which are recurved-spreading but with the flowers erect, forming a graceful double curve: fruiting calyx with the divisions 3 mm. long, similar to the cauline leaves, tube 2 mm., obconic, veiny, in flower 1 mm. and as long as the divisions: corolla campanulate, with oblong, obtuse divisions twice as long as the broad tube: staminal column curved, with the anthers drooping after anthesis, white-hairy at apex, about 1 mm. long: stigma globular, glabrous: capsule shorter than the calyx, acute, half adnate to the calyx-tube: seeds numerous, reddish-brown, oblong, tapering to the white funiculus.

This is distinguished from other species by the double curve of the capillary pedicels, the large calyx, the peculiar corolla and the hairy apex of the style.

It is found in the hot interior valleys of the Coast Mountains. The type was collected by the author at Alcalde, Fresno County, California, May 9, 1893. There are two specimens in the herbarium of the Academy from San Luis Obispo County, one collected by L. Jared at Estrella, the other by the author at Santa Margarita, June 10, 1902.

Agoseris maritima

Caudex much branched from a perennial, woody root, crowned with leaves in close clusters, and ragged below with the imbricated, brown sheaths of dilated bases of old petioles: entire plant cinereous or tawny with soft closely appressed, curly, jointed hairs which become arachnoid on the petioles, scapes, and involucre: leaves oblong-spatulate, tapering to a margined petiole about equalling the blade, together 2–8 cm. long; blades 1–2 cm. wide, with venation not evident except the broad midrib, margin sinuate-dentate or entire, apex acute or mucronate; petioles clasping by the dilated base, becoming brown and membranous: scapes many, deeply ribbed, 5–15 cm. tall, lengthening in fruit, weak: heads 1.5 to 2.5 cm. high: rays yellow tinged with purplish brown, the five narrow teeth at the apex closely folded in the bud and forming a brown ball at the tip of each ray: bracts of the involucre densely arachnoid at base, in four series, the two outer 4 mm. broad, oblong, acute, arachnoid within at the tip, the inner linear-acuminate, foliaceous and arachnoid at tip, membranous below, surpassing the pappus in fruit, reflexed when the seeds have fallen, leaving the convex, muricate receptacle exposed: pappus pure

white, upwardly barbellulate, two thirds as long as the akene; this with ten strong ribs, tapering to the disk-like summit, the beak from one fourth to one half as long as the akene, together about 4 mm. long.

This is peculiar among Pacific Coast species in having the akene tapering to a beak. Under the genus *Troximon* in Gray's Synoptical Flora this would come under the section *Eutroximon*.

The type was collected at Bodega Point on the cliffs above the ocean, looking towards the west. It was in bloom in April and again in July and appears, like so many plants on the Pacific Coast, to be a plant that blooms throughout the year.

Crepis Cusickii

Stems erect, simple or branching from the base and below the middle, striate, 3 dm. high, sparingly floccose-tomentose, and with some gland-tipped hairs which become more numerous on the upper part: radical leaves oblanceolate-oblong, with broad margined petioles as long as the blade, together 1.5 dm. long, sheathing at base; blade laciniately dentate to entire with apex acute, base tapering to the petiole, 2-4 cm. wide; cauline leaves similar but sessile, diminishing upwards, the lower entire to laciniately dentate, the upper from dentate to entire, apiculate, tapering to a clasping base, sparingly ciliate: flowering stems with 2-4 heads cymosely branched and terminating stout peduncles, the earliest shortest; bractlets few, narrowly subulate-attenuate, as long as the outer involucre scales: heads 2 cm. high, the involucre scales in two ranks, the outer 3 mm. long, the inner more than 1 cm., with green central portion and membranous margin: rays 4-6, yellow, turning white in fading, edged with short obtuse linear teeth, each tipped with a tuft of white wool: pappus soft, white, capillary and barbellate: akenes 10-ribbed, oblong, tapering but slightly at each end, glabrous.

This was collected by William C. Cusick, July, 1902, on the western slope of the Cascade Mountains, near the southern boundary of Oregon. It is no. 2872 of his collection.