

motely but saliently dentate, the uppermost pair reduced, broadly ovate, abruptly acuminate: involucre narrow and rays few, all the flowers light-yellow: achenes silky-villous, not glandular; pappus fine and white, barbellate.

This is Mr. J. C. Flodman's n. 891 (of my set) from the Little Belt Mountains, Montana, 1896, distributed for *A. fulgens*, to which it bears no particular resemblance. It is even nearer what we call *A. latifolia* Bongard, though the leaves are narrow. These are in about five pairs, and are not notably pubescent or glandular.

AGOSERIS MONTICOLA. Root stout, elongated and deep-seated, simple in young plants, in the older multicapitous and bearing several tufts of depressed leaves and short scapes: herbage very pale and glaucous, glabrous or more or less tomentulose: leaves from obovate and entire to narrowly lanceolate and toothed or pinnatifid: scapes stoutish, mostly 2 or 3 inches high, its upper part glandular-hairy; outer involucre bracts ovate or ovate-lanceolate, the inner narrowly lanceolate: achenes linear-fusiform, distinctly narrowed at summit and this portion vacant (not filled by the seed); pappus dull-white, very firm, scarcely scabrous.

A common and well marked species inhabiting the summits of the higher mountains of the middle and northern Californian Sierra, formerly referred to *A. glauca*. The description is drawn mainly from specimens collected on Mt. Shasta, in 1898, by Dr. C. Hart Merriam. I gathered it myself, near Donner Lake, as early as 1874, and Mr. Pringle once distributed excellent specimens from, I think, the vicinity of Mt. Shasta.

LACTUCA CAMPESTRIS. Stout, low and very leafy, seldom $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a broad but short panicle: leaves ample, pinnatifid and toothed, the teeth sharp and salient, all the foliage sessile by a broad and somewhat sagittate-clasping base, the midvein beneath prickly, the whole plant other-