

less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  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: involucre  $\frac{3}{4}$  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 involucre; these 1 inch high or less, the outer bracts lanceolate, their

margins arachnoid-woolly, the inner long and lance-linear, acute, marginally naked: achenes nearly cylindrical below the rather long beak, those of the outer series pubescent, the inner all glabrous; pappus copious, soft but not fragile, its length about that of achene inclusive of the beak.

At 8000 feet, near Marysvale, Utah, collected by Marcus Jones, 2 June, 1894; fine sheet of type specimens in U. S. Herb.

*AGOSERIS CAUDATA*. Low rather slender subalpine perennial, the leaves and scapes from a strong but herbaceous taproot with sometimes a branched crown, this not in the least woody or caudex-like; herbage glaucous, glabrous: leaves much depressed, or else ascending, of about the length of the scapes, all from somewhat above the middle cut deeply into narrow strongly deflected segments, but the upper part of one entire narrowly linear and caudate-acuminate piece: scapes only 2 or 3 inches high, erect, each surmounted by a head rather narrow and few-flowered, but of extraordinary length, being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high in mature fruit, including the pappus, the involucre alone 1 inch high or more; its bracts rather few, the outer oval and acuminate, the very long inner ones lance-linear: achenes very slender, linear-fusiform, 7 lines long inclusive of the slender and not short hollow beak; pappus firm, smooth, not fragile.

Singularly well marked species, from 8000 feet in Salina Cañon, Utah, collected by Marcus Jones, 15 June, 1894; type in U. S. Herb.

*AGOSERIS CONFINIS*. Subalpine low stoutish perennial with branching caudex; herbage pale and glaucous, in the main glabrous also: leaves lance-linear, mostly entire, glabrous: scapes 3 to 6 inches high, ascending, or even at base quite strongly decumbent, somewhat sparsely or loosely flocculent at base, also strongly so under the involucre, this broad and many-flowered but scarcely  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch high; short outer bracts triangular-ovate, the innermost lanceolate, none acute, all