

is related to *A. gracilens* and *A. aurantiaca* and should have been included in the latter as characterized by Professor Nelson. *Agoseris rostrata* is not closely related to either but is the next relative to *A. grandiflora* of the Pacific Slope, having the same short outer bracts and elongated inner ones and the same very long and slender beak of the achenes, nearly three times as long as the body. It is the "*T. grandiflorum* as to our range," an expression which Professor Nelson erroneously uses under *Troximon montanum*.

***Agoseris turbinata* sp. nov.**

Perennial with taproot and short caudex; leaves narrowly linear, 7–15 cm. long, 1–5 mm. broad, glabrous, bluish green, the midvein and base often purplish, entire, attenuate; scape about 3 dm. high, slender, sparingly villous, more densely so under the head; involucre turbinate, 17–20 mm. high; bracts all narrowly lance-linear, villous on the back as well as on the margins, with dark purple middle and yellowish green margins; ligules 15–18 mm. long, yellow with purplish veins, turning pinkish in age; beak of the achenes short and striate.

This resembles in many respects *Agoseris parviflora* in habit, but differs in the villous scape and involucre and in the beautifully variegated bracts.

ALBERTA: Gravel Slope of Tunnel Mountain, *McCalla 2063* (type, in herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

***Agoseris obtusifolia* (Suksd.) Rydb. nom. nov.**

Troximon grandiflorum obtusifolium Suksd. Deuts. Bot. Monats. 18: 98. 1900.

This is characterized by the broad oblong obtuse lobes and the obtuse or even rounded apex of the leaves. I think that it deserves specific rank. It has been collected in western Idaho.

***Agoseris tenuifolia* (A. Gray) Rydb. nom. nov.**

Troximon grandiflorum tenuifolium A. Gray, Bot. Calif. 1: 438, in part. 1876.

Troximon laciniatum A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 19: 72, in part. 1883. Not *Stylopappus laciniatus* Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. II. 7: 432. 1841.

In the Botany of California Gray gives a short description of