

rado, one fine species from Colorado collected by myself in 1896 was yet unpublished. I place this first in the line of new species herein described.

In its vastness *Agoseris* almost seems to replace in this country *Hieracium* of the Old World. I think that something like seventy species have already been published ; and I should not wonder the number existing on the plains and slopes and summits of the West yet undiscovered should amount to seventy more. It would be no more remarkable than that there should be two or three hundred species of *Hieracium* on an equal extent of Eurasian territory ; and the number of two hundred species there in *Hieracium* is a very conservative estimate.

AGOSERIS LONGISSIMA. Plants 2 feet high and more, glaucous, mainly glabrous ; leaves erect, more than a foot long, narrowly linear, entire, acute, loosely curled-hairy marginally near the base, the plant otherwise wholly glabrous : heads small for the plant, the involucre rather many-flowered, but less than an inch high, the bracts all triangular-lanceolate, acute, the outermost shorter and a little broader than the others, without trace of pubescence : achenes about 5 lines long, very slender, tapering to a striated and hollow beak, this in those of the dark-colored outer series of less than one-third the length of the body, in the whitish median ones of nearly half the length of the body : pappus white, very delicate and fragile.

Collected only by myself, on the Little Cimarron River, 29 August, 1896, the specimens all in my own herbarium. Remarkable for the great height of leaves and scapes, and the small heads, but these on decidedly stoutish and firm scapes.

AGOSERIS VICINALIS. Plants a foot high more or less, with glabrous glaucous herbage and more or less depressed or merely ascending leaves, these lance-linear, entire, acutish, of less than half the length of the somewhat slender scapes, these usually decumbent at the very base, thence ascending or else quite erect : involucre rather many-flowered and broad,

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