

in Proc. Calif. Acad. ii. 182, fig. 53, with some seeming monstrosities. *T. corymbosa*, Gray in Coll. Pringle, &c.; but that species should have petiolate leaves and loosely corymbose heads. — Hills and cañons, S. W. Texas to Arizona, *Wright*, &c. Founded on Mexican specimens with narrow leaves revolute when dry. (Mex.)

Var. latiúscula. Leaves lanceolate, plane, commonly glabrate and greener, from 4 to nearly 12 lines wide, thence varying into the narrow-leaved form. — Gray, Pl. Wright. ii. 102. *T. suffruticosa*, Wats. Bot. Calif. ii. 459. — Cañons, S. New Mexico to San Diego Co., California, *Wright*, *Palmer*, *Greene*, *Lemmon*, &c.

T. FRUTÉSCENS, P. Browne, which the broad-leaved forms of the preceding species nearly approach, was collected by *Berlandier* near Matamoros, but has not yet come from Texas.

TRIBE XI. CICHORIACEÆ, p. 83.

207. PHALACRÓSERIS, Gray. (Φαλακρός, bald-headed, and σέρις, the Greek name of some kind of Cichoriaceous plant). — Proc. Am. Acad. vii. 364; Bot. Calif. i. 423. — Single species.

P. Bolánderi, GRAY, l. c. Glabrous and acaulescent perennial, with thickish root: leaves lanceolate, entire, clustered on the caudex, slightly succulent: scape perfectly naked, a span to a foot high: solitary head half-inch high: flowers deep yellow, in summer. — California, in wet mountain meadows of the higher Sierra Nevada, Mariposa Co.; first coll. by *Torrey* and by *Bolander*.

208. ATRICHÓSERIS, Gray. (ἄτριξ, without hair, and σέρις, a Cichoriaceous plant.) — *Malacothrix* § *Anathrix*, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. ix. 213, & Bot. Calif. i. 435. — Single species.

A. platyphýlla. Winter annual, wholly glabrous, somewhat glaucous: leaves all or chiefly in a rosulate radical tuft, broadly cuneate or obovate, mostly rounded at summit, sessile, spinulose-denticulate, somewhat veiny (inch or two long); those of stem reduced to very small scattered bracts: stem slender, a foot or two high, at summit deliquescent into a diffuse cymose panicle of few or numerous slender-pedunculate heads: involucre quarter-inch high, about half the length of the corollas (these white or with purple base): akenes 2 lines long, at maturity nearly equalling the narrow and open bracts of the involucre, white, sometimes with 4 or 5 very thick corky ribs and much smaller alternate ones, sometimes more terete and obscurely costate, the truncate summit wholly destitute of the border of *Malacothrix*, its areola small: receptacle rather fleshy, scrobiculate. — *Malacothrix?* *platyphylla*, Gray, l. c. — Gravelly deserts of the Mohave, S. W. California, to the southern borders of Utah, *Cooper*, *Palmer*, *Parry*, *Parish*.

209. LÁMPSANA, Tourn. (Ancient Greek name, of obscure derivation; but the λαμψάνα of Dioscorides and the *Lapsana* of Pliny, whose orthography was followed by Linnæus, were Cruciferous plants.) — Yellow-flowered and leafy-stemmed branching annuals of the Old World, one sparingly naturalized: fl. summer.

L. COMMÚNIS, L. (NIPPLEWORT.) A foot or two high, hirsutely pubescent or glabrate: leaves ovate, repand-dentate, or lower lyrate and uppermost oblong: heads loosely paniculate: involucre 2 or 3 lines high. — Roadsides, in a few places, Penn. to New England, more abundant in Canada, also on the Columbia River. (Nat. from Eu.)

210. APÓGON, Ell. (ἄπόγων, beardless, i. e. no pappus.) — Low annuals of the Southern Atlantic States, glaucescent, mostly glabrous, a span to a foot high, branching from the base, bearing scattered rather small heads on slender peduncles: flowers yellow, in spring and early summer. Leaves variable, lanceolate or lower oblong, from entire or repand to dentate, or radical lyrate-pin-

natifid, uppermost closely sessile, often seemingly opposite. — Sk. ii. 267; DC. Prodr. vii. 78; Torr. & Gray, Fl. ii. 466.

A. húmilis, ELL. l. c. Peduncles naked, or rarely with some obscure glandular-bristly hairs under the head: this in fruit only 2 lines high: corollas pure yellow, little longer than involucre: akenes oblong-obovate. — DC. l. c.; Torr. & Gray, l. c., in part. *A. lyratum*, Nutt. Jour. Acad. Philad. vii. 71, & Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. vii. 424. *Serinia cæspitosa*, Raf. Fl. Ludov. 149, cited in DC. l. c. 261, should be either this or the next. — Open ground, S. Carolina to Texas and Arkansas.

A. grácilis, DC. l. c. Sometimes slender and strict, not rarely more robust than the preceding, often some bristly hairs on the stem and lower leaves: peduncles usually glandular-hispid some way below the head; this commonly 3 lines high in fruit: corollas orange, conspicuously exserted, twice the length of the involucre: akenes rather thicker and obtuser at apex, sometimes an obscure vestige of pappus! — *A. humilis*, Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. l. c., not Ell. — Rocky prairies, &c., Texas; first coll. in a very slender form by *Berlandier*. Grows with the preceding, keeping distinct.

A. Wrightii. Resembling slender and narrow-leaved form of the preceding (such as *Berlandier*'s original specimens): rather diffuse: heads equally small: akenes larger and thicker (over half-line long), little contracted at either end, and with comparatively large areola (yet less than the full breadth of the akene), this bordered by obscure vestige of pappus. Possibly a hybrid between *A. gracilis* and *Krigia occidentalis*. — E. Texas, *Wright*, in fruit.

211. KRÍGIA, Schreb. (*David Krig*, or *Krieg*, an early collector in Maryland and Delaware.) — Low herbs of Atlantic U. S., glabrous or somewhat hispidulous; with small or middle-sized heads of yellow flowers, terminating slender naked peduncles or scapes; these not rarely glandular-hispidulous at summit: fl. in spring or summer. — Gen. Pl. 532, Benth. & Hook. Gen. ii. 507. *Krigia & Cynthia*, Don; Torr. & Gray, Fl. ii. 467, 468.

§ 1. **CÝMBIA**, Torr. & Gray, l. c. Acaulescent annuals: bracts of the involucre 5 to 8, oblong-lanceolate, in fruit becoming broader and firmer, erect and navicular-carinate, with a conspicuous midnerve, or sometimes 2-3-nerved: akenes turbinate, mostly 5-paleaceous and 5-aristate.

K. occidentális, Nutt. Scapes a span or more high, commonly glandular-hispidulous, at least toward the summit: leaves obovate to lanceolate, entire, lyrate-lobed or pinnatifid: heads 2 or 3 lines high: akenes transversely rugulose: paleæ of the pappus conspicuous, rounded-obovate; bristles or rather awns alternating with these and over the stronger angles of the akene sometimes equalling it in length, sometimes not surpassing the paleæ, sometimes (var. *mutica*, Torr. & Gray) obsolete or wanting. — Jour. Acad. Philad. vii. 104, & Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. vii. 427; Torr. & Gray, Fl. ii. 468. *K. nervosa*, Hook. Ic. Pl. iii. t. 227, & *K. bellioides*, Scheele in Linn. xxv. 257, normal form, with pappus-awns double the length of the paleæ. — Prairies of Arkansas and Texas; first coll. by *Nuttall*.

§ 2. **EUKRÍGIA**, Torr. & Gray, l. c. Acaulescent and subcaulescent winter annual; bracts of the involucre 9 to 18, thin, remaining narrow and nearly nerveless, reflexed after the fall of the narrowly turbinate somewhat 5-angular akenes: pappus of 5 to 7 (commonly 5) roundish short paleæ, and of as many alternating nearly capillary long bristles. — *Krigia*, Schreb., &c.

K. Virgínica, Willd. Varying much in size; often sparsely hispidulous: scapes 2 or 3 inches or at length a foot or more high, slender, not rarely caulescent below: leaves from spatulate-obovate to lanceolate or linear, from few-toothed or entire to pinnately parted: heads 3 or 4 lines high: pappus-bristles fully twice the length of the akene. — Spec. iii. 1618. *K. Virgínica*, *dichotoma*, & *Caroliniana*, Nutt. Gen. ii. 127. *K. leptophylla*, DC. Prodr. vii. 88, slender form. *Hyoseris Virgínica*, L. Spec. ii. 809; Lam. Jour. Hist. Nat. i. 22, t. 12; Walt. Car. 193; Michx. Fl. ii. 88. *Hyoseris Caroliniana*, Walt. l. c.? Sandy ground, Canada to Florida and Texas; fl. from spring to autumn.