

Miscellaneous Specific Types.—II.

GARRYA MOLLIS. Branches of the fourth and third seasons back dark-green or purplish and obscurely puberulent; all the younger quite hoary with a thin tomentum: earliest leaves of newest twigs round-obovate, very obtuse or even emarginate, 1 inch long, the later and more usual 2 inches long, exactly elliptical, acute at both ends, all quite plane, very pale with bloom, and further whitened on both faces by a thin but dense silky tomentum: bracts of young undeveloped aments triangular-ovate, cuspidately acute, equally white-tomentulose with the foliage: fruit unknown.

Collected by Mr. G. A. Pearson, at an altitude of 5000 feet in the San Francisco Mountains of northern Arizona, 8 August, 1909. The whiteness of this shrub, a characteristic which is due to a heavy bloom, intensified by an almost white soft-silkiness, will place it in marked contrast to all other known members of its genus.

CREPIS ACULEOLATA. Acaulescent, 2 feet high, with thin glabrous foliage, the scapiform flowering stem glabrous to above the middle: leaves 8 inches long, the broad blade and slender petiole of about equal length, blade oblong-oval, obtuse, lightly runcinate-dentate, the base ending very abruptly and subhastately: heads rather few and large in a corymbose terminal cyme, the branches of this, also the stem from some distance below it, the pedicels of the heads and the bracts of the involucre armed with dark-colored stout straight prickle-like hairs each with a small gland at summit; heads $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, bracts 20 or more, linear, acuminate; flowers numerous.

Collected somewhere in Utah, presumably southward, in 1875, by Lester F. Ward; his n. 606 as in U. S. Herb.

CREPIS PALLENS. Acaulescent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, glabrous, pale green, glaucescent: leaves of the thinnest texture, 6 to 8 inches long, of a somewhat elongated obovate outline, rather