

cially in *M. Californica*, namely, that two (opposite) bristles of the pappus are naked instead of barbellate, and rather stronger and less deciduous than the others.

454. *CREPIS AMBIGUA* (sp. nov. non *Balb.*): caule scapiformi e radice perenni simplici basi folioso apice racemoso-5-8-cephalis foliisque obovati-oblongis integerrimis setis patentibus sparsis hispidis cæterum glaberrimis; capitulis majusculis longiuscule pedunculatis circa 30-floris; involucreo cylindrico hirto, squamis linearibus, extimis duplo brevioribus appressis; ligulis (flavis?) genitalia haud superantibus; acheniis fusiformibus superne sensim angustatis multicostatis glaberrimis pappum albidum longitudine æquantibus. — Level, grassy places along Santa Fé Creek; June to Aug. — A foot high, from a thick perennial root, which yields a white juice; the purplish stem leafy only near the base, above nearly smooth and bearing one or two linear bracts. Leaves 2 or 3 inches long, sessile; the radical with a tapering base, hispid with slender bristles above, purplish underneath, resembling those of *Hieracium Gronovii*, β . *subnudum*. Heads two thirds of an inch in length. Ligules very short, little longer than the pappus, usually shorter than the styles. Mature achenia blackish, a third of an inch long, attenuated upwards, but not truly rostrate. Pappus copious, dull white, of bristles nearly as stiff as those of *Hieracium*, but occupying much more than one series;—on which account I refer the plant to *Crepis* (although the pappus is not bright white) rather than to *Hieracium*.

455. *MACRORHYNCHUS PURPUREUS* (sp. nov.): perennis; foliis e caudice crasso rosulatis linearibus integerrimis vel plerisque pinnati-3-7-lobatis acutis crassiusculis subglaucis glaberrimis; scapo aphylo (6-8-pollicari) juniore floccoso-pubescente subcapitulo lanoso; involucri glabrati squamis 3-seriatis appressis purpureo pictis obtusiusculis, intimis linearibus extimas oblongas duplo superantibus; floribus (in sicc.) purpureis breviter ligulatis; acheniis lineari-fusiformibus æqualiter 10-costatis glaberrimis in rostrum scabridum iisdem pappoque paulo brevius attenuatis. — Grassy places, bottom of Santa Fé Creek; July. — Plant with the thick caudex and the aspect of a *Troximon*; but most of the densely clustered leaves (two or three inches long) bear a few short linear lobes about the middle. Scapes at length glabrous. Heads cylindraceous, two thirds of an inch long; the scales of the involucre mottled or spotted, or the broader exterior ones entirely painted, except the margins, with deep purple. Flowers purple; the ligule

viridi scariosis late ovalibus obtusissimis, intimis lanceolatis acutis. — California, *Coulter*. — A foot high, stout; the root unknown. Leaves 2 inches long. Heads 10 lines in diameter. Flowers, ovaries, and pappus as in *Malacothrix*; but the scarious involucre is very remarkable. The fruit is unknown.

Remarkably large specimens of *Malacothrix Californica*, with coarser foliage, and the head, including the expanded rays, two inches in diameter, were collected by Dr. Gambell at Pueblo de los Angeles and distributed under the name of "*Macrorhynchus laciniatus*."