

the margin of the narrower base, oblanceolate, sessile or short-petioled, usually more or less runcinate-toothed; scape glabrous; involucre turbinate-campanulate, about 1 cm. high, more or less glandular-hairy with yellowish hairs and slightly tomentulose when young; bracts linear-lanceolate, acuminate; rays yellow, about 1 cm. long; achenes brown, strongly ribbed; pappus white.

This has been confused with *C. runcinata*, but that species has thinner hairy leaves, which are scarcely glaucous. *C. confusa* is really more closely related to *C. glauca*, from which it differs only in the pubescence of the involucre and the usually broader leaves. *C. confusa* grows in valleys from North Dakota and Alberta to Nebraska and Colorado. As the type may be regarded:

WYOMING: Encampment, Carbon Co., 1901, *Tweedy* 4081.

Crepis denticulata sp. nov.

Scapose perennial; leaves basal, obovate or more rarely obovate-oblanceolate, glabrous or nearly so, obtuse, less than 1 cm. long, denticulate or with a few lobes towards the base; scape 1-3 dm. high, glabrous up to the inflorescence; involucre turbinate, scarcely 1 cm. high, hirsute with glandular black hairs, as well as the branches of the inflorescence; ligules about 8 mm. long; achenes brown, strongly ribbed; pappus white.

This species is nearest related to *C. riparia*, but is a much smaller plant in every part and with glabrous leaves. It grows in the mountains.

COLORADO: Lake John, North Park, 1898, *Shear & Bessey* 4004 (type).

WYOMING: Fort Bridger, 1873, *Porter*.

UTAH: 1875, *Parry* 62; Jordan Valley, 1869, *Watson* 712.

Crepis angustata sp. nov.

Crepis gracilis Rydb. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 1: 461, in part. 1900. Not *C. occidentalis gracilis* D. C. Eaton.

Perennial, whole plant more or less canescent-puberulent and scabrous; stem 3-7 dm. high; basal leaves and lower stem-leaves petioled, runcinate; main body narrowly linear-lanceolate, acuminate; lobes linear or linear-lanceolate, usually curved forward; upper stem-leaves entire and sessile; involucre cylindrical, about 1 cm. high and 5 mm. broad; bracts 5-7, linear-lanceolate, acute, canescent but not glandular, with a few minute calyculate ones below; flowers 5-10.

This species has been taken for *C. gracilis*, or *C. intermedia gracilis*, under which name it is more commonly known, but the latter has much narrower leaves, the main portion not being wider than the long lobes. *C. intermedia*, to which it is more closely related, has much broader main portion of the leaves, and the lobes are lanceolate and usually directed downward. *C. angustata* grow on hillsides from Montana and Washington to Colorado and Oregon.

COLORADO: North Park, 1896, *Baker* (type).

***Agoseris maculata* sp. nov.**

Leaves oblanceolate, more or less pubescent, especially on the margins and veins; scape 1–2 dm. high, often sparingly hairy and villous under the head; involucre campanulate, about 2 cm. high; outer bracts ovate or ovate-lanceolate, more or less villous especially on the margins, dotted with blackish dots; inner bracts lanceolate; ligules yellow or the outer tinged with reddish; achenes with a short striate beak.

This is somewhat related to *A. villosa*, but differs in the broad acuminate outer bracts. It grows in the mountains of Colorado at an altitude of 3000–3900 m.

COLORADO: Silver Plume, 1895, *Shear 4605* (type); Tennessee Pass, 1902, *Osterhout 2643*.

***Agoseris attenuata* sp. nov.**

Leaves narrowly oblanceolate, 1–1.5 dm. long, glabrous and glaucous, usually denticulate, tapering into a short petiole; scape about 1.5 dm. high, villous near the head; involucre campanulate, about 2 cm. high; outer bracts lanceolate, somewhat villous on the margins, purplish on the back; inner bracts linear-lanceolate long-attenuate, equaling the pappus; achenes light-brown, with thick ribs, contracted above into a short striate beak.

This is related to *A. pumila* and *A. glauca*, but differs from the former in the smaller heads and narrower leaves, from the latter in the more or less villous involucre, and from both in the elongated inner bracts. It grows at an altitude of nearly 3000 m.

COLORADO: Mountain west of North Park, 1900, *Osterhout 2248*.

***Agoseris roseata* sp. nov.**

Leaves about 2 dm. long, long-petioled; blades oblanceolate, acute, denticulate or entire, glabrous and glaucous; scape 5–6 dm.