

white, upwardly barbellulate, two thirds as long as the akene; this with ten strong ribs, tapering to the disk-like summit, the beak from one fourth to one half as long as the akene, together about 4 mm. long.

This is peculiar among Pacific Coast species in having the akene tapering to a beak. Under the genus *Troximon* in Gray's Synoptical Flora this would come under the section *Eutroximon*.

The type was collected at Bodega Point on the cliffs above the ocean, looking towards the west. It was in bloom in April and again in July and appears, like so many plants on the Pacific Coast, to be a plant that blooms throughout the year.

Crepis Cusickii

Stems erect, simple or branching from the base and below the middle, striate, 3 dm. high, sparingly floccose-tomentose, and with some gland-tipped hairs which become more numerous on the upper part: radical leaves oblanceolate-oblong, with broad margined petioles as long as the blade, together 1.5 dm. long, sheathing at base; blade laciniately dentate to entire with apex acute, base tapering to the petiole, 2-4 cm. wide; cauline leaves similar but sessile, diminishing upwards, the lower entire to laciniately dentate, the upper from dentate to entire, apiculate, tapering to a clasping base, sparingly ciliate: flowering stems with 2-4 heads cymosely branched and terminating stout peduncles, the earliest shortest; bractlets few, narrowly subulate-attenuate, as long as the outer involucreal scales: heads 2 cm. high, the involucreal scales in two ranks, the outer 3 mm. long, the inner more than 1 cm., with green central portion and membranous margin: rays 4-6, yellow, turning white in fading, edged with short obtuse linear teeth, each tipped with a tuft of white wool: pappus soft, white, capillary and barbellate: akenes 10-ribbed, oblong, tapering but slightly at each end, glabrous.

This was collected by William C. Cusick, July, 1902, on the western slope of the Cascade Mountains, near the southern boundary of Oregon. It is no. 2872 of his collection.