

taller plants, 20-30 cm. high, the former having leaves less than 2 cm. long and 5-8 mm. wide, not triple-nerved, and pistillate involucre 7-8 mm. high, the latter having stolons 5-8 cm. long, basal leaves large, 3 cm. long and 13 mm. wide, triple-nerved, and 3-7 heads, 1 cm. high, on pedicels 5-20 mm. long; and *A. Holmii* Greene has thin, obtuse, rosulate leaves with a peculiar, fine, glistening indument.

***Crepis dakotana* sp. nov.**

Perennis. Caulis scaposus vel foliis 1 vel 2 anguste linearibus, bracteis haud dissimilibus subscaposus, glaber vel in parte superiore puberulentus, pedunculis sparsim glanduloso-hispidis 2-6 dm. altus. Folia rosulata, oblanceolata vel elliptica vel oblonga vel oblongo-spatulata, acuta vel obtusa, integra, repanda, inaequaliter dentata vel runcinata, una cum petiolo alato qui saepe laminae aequalis est vel longior 5-25 cm. longa, 1-4 cm. lata, omnino glabra. Capitula pauca, in caule eodem 2-5, longipedunculata, magnopere florifera. Involucre 10-12 mm. alta, glanduloso-hispida, atra. Bracteae externae breves, paucae (circiter 8), serierum 1 vel 2, lanceolatae. Bracteae internae longae, circiter 15, series unius, lineares. Achenia de basi apicem versus angustata, 4 mm. longa, striata, obscure fusca vel subatra. Pappus albus, mollis, achenio aequalis vel plerumque longior.

Perennial. Stem scapose or subscapose (then with 1 or 2 narrowly linear, bract-like leaves), glabrous or puberulent in its upper part with sparingly glandular-hispid peduncles, 2-6 dm. high. Leaves rosulate, oblanceolate or elliptic or oblong or oblongo-spatulate, acute or obtuse, entire, repand, irregularly dentate or runcinate, 5-25 cm. long, including the winged petiole which is often as long or longer than the leaf blade, 1-4 cm. wide, entirely glabrous. Heads few, 2-5 on the same stem, long-peduncled, many flowered. Involucre 10-12 mm. high, glandular-hispid, dark. Outer bracts short, few (about 8), in 1 or 2 rows, lanceolate. Inner bracts long, about 15, in 1 row, linear. Achenes gradually tapering from base to apex, 4 mm. long, striate, dark brown or almost black. Pappus white, soft, as long as the achene or usually longer.

This species differs from *C. perplexa* Rydb. and *C. runcinata* T. & G. which have more or less pubescent or hirsute involucre and leaves sessile or with short, winged petioles; from *C. riparia* A. Nels. which has obovate, hairy leaves, glandular-hispid

involucres and peduncles with longer hairs, achenes 6 mm. long, light brown, and pappus shorter than the achene; and from *C. denticulata* Rydb. by its small size, small obovate leaves and smaller solitary involucres, 1 cm. high or less.

The plant grows in wet soil and is represented in my herbarium from many different localities, but shows invariably a remarkable regularity in characters, with exception of two occasional forms. One of them, found at Pleasant Lake, with large leaves and long petioles, has involucres with scanty and almost glandless hairs; the other, from the shore of Lake Ibsen, has long, glandless hairs, on the petioles and midribs of the leaves. As type has been selected a specimen consisting of plants collected by the writer at Butte, Benson County, on June 27 and July 16, 1912.

Leeds, North Dakota.

WESTERN MEADOW RUES.—I.

BY EDWARD L. GREENE.

The species of *Thalictrum* in the Middle West do not appear ever to have been made the subject on any critical study by any one anywhere hitherto. In that whole great field, the utmost that has been done has been the collecting of fragments for the herbaria, and sending them forth labelled, some *T. dioicum*, some *T. polygamum*, and some *T. purpurascens*, but it is almost a rarity to find any one of those names correctly applied; or, if one must make an exception to that statement in the case of the name *T. dioicum*—a group easily recognized—the two other names, according to the showing which all our herbaria make, are much more often incorrectly assigned than correctly.

When I speak of herbarium fragments as being about all that we at the East have for light and guidance on the subject of the meadow rues of the prairie regions, I am not saying that the specimens are small. The fact is that many of them are so large as to fill an herbarium sheet of standard size; but if a plant is six feet high, or even four, and only the mere top of it, with its flowers or fruits taken, that specimen, though it measure ten inches across and fifteen inches lengthwise, is still but a fragment, and wholly inadequate to the determination of the species, for