

Apparently nearest *A. dimorpha* T. & G., from which its taller habit and very different heads easily separate it.

### *Artemisia Suksdorfii*

*Artemisia heterophylla* Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. II, 400. 1841. Not Besser. 1834.

*Artemisia vulgaris* var. *Californica* Besser, Linnaea, 15: 91. 1841, and Gray, Syn. Fl. 2<sup>1</sup>: 373, in part. Not *A. Californica* Lessing. 1831.

Herbaceous perennial, the numerous usually simple stems in large tufts, 1-1.5 meters high: stems terete, coarsely striate, sparsely pubescent when young, glabrate: leaves numerous, mostly lanceolate, but sometimes broader, acute, entire or sparingly dentate or even lacinate, 6-10 cm. long, bright green and glabrate above, densely tomentose beneath with a permanent white tomentum: panicle pyramidal or elongate, 3-6 dm. long, the lower suberect branches from the axils of scarcely reduced leaves, the upper branches short and densely congested: heads cylindrical-oblong, small, 3-4 mm. long, 5-8-flowered: involucre pale green, shining, sparsely floccose, pubescent when young, glabrate: bracts obtuse, with a very narrow hyaline margin: flowers glabrous or with but few glands.

This *Artemisia* is common on the bluffs of Puget Sound and ranges from British Columbia to north California, apparently always in the immediate proximity of the sea. It has been distributed by Suksdorf under another varietal name that has already been used. The following specimens have been examined:

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Burrard Inlet, *Macoun*, 27 July, 1887.

WASHINGTON: Fairhaven, *Suksdorf*, no. 986, 5 July, 1890 (type); *Piper*, no. 2508; *Henderson*, in 1892; Seattle, *Piper*, in 1897; Montesano, *Heller*, no. 3976.

OREGON: Chetco, "by the sea," *Howell*, no. 147, June, 1884.

CALIFORNIA: Sea coast, Shelter Cove, Humboldt Co., *Bolander*, no. 6482.

### *Crepis glareosa*

Perennial, tufted, with one to five stems from a stout caudex, 8-12 cm. high, sparsely white tomentose throughout, not at all hirsute: stems stout, scarcely striate, bearing one to three heads: leaves oblanceolate, 4-7 cm. long, usually deeply pinnatifid into acute slender lobes, rarely nearly entire: heads 2 cm. high, on stout peduncles about 3 cm. long; involucre of about 12 acute

hyaline-margined bracts, 10–12 mm. long, these pubescent along the middle with long curled white hairs, and tomentose at base: flowers about 15: mature akenes cylindric, slightly constricted at the apex, not beaked, pale greenish or yellowish, 10-striate, not costate, 7 mm. long, the copious white pappus 5 mm. long.

Collected by the writer at Ellensburg, Wash., 20 May, 1897, no. 2704. The pubescence of the involucre is just that of *C. rostrata* Coville, but the present plant differs in its smaller size, its very different akenes, and in the absence of hirsute pubescence.

### **Dodecatheon viscidum**

Whole plant even to the calyx and capsule viscid puberulent with stipitate glands: caudex short, bearing many coarse fibrous roots: leaves lanceolate or oblong, obtuse, entire, 3–6 cm. long, narrowed at base into a petiole half as long: scapes usually single, stoutish, erect, 3–4 dm. high: umbel one- to several-flowered: calyx-lobes narrowly triangular, attenuately acute, four times as long as the tube, about one half as long as the capsule: corolla reddish: stamens free to the very base, the flat filaments short and included in the throat of the corolla: capsule cylindric, narrow, 10–15 mm. long, tipped by a style of nearly equal length, circumsessile near the apex when ripe.

Collected by the writer ten miles west of Spangle, Wash., 24 May, 1898. The specimens are in fruit, only a few shrivelled flowers being found. The species is nearest *D. conjugens* Greene, from which its glandular character easily distinguishes it. The plant was found on a grassy hillside in one spot only, and is apparently very rare.

### **Gilia Klikitatensis** Suksdorf in herb.

§ Navarretia. Annual, erect, slender, strict, 5–20 cm. tall, the stem merely puberulent: cauline leaves frequently opposite, 1–2 cm. long, pinnately 5–7-divided into filiform acerose segments, these again more or less pinnately spinescent, puberulent, becoming glabrate: flowers densely glomerate in a single terminal cluster, rarely two or three, the heads 1–2 cm. in diameter; bracts like the leaves but rather more spinescent, especially the caudal termination, the whitish rhachis more or less broadened and flattened, its dorsal surface and edges covered with soft retrorse white hairs, the segments merely puberulent: calyx-tube largely scarious, pilose, the unequal more or less spinose lobes and the veins greenish: corolla pale (lavender?), 8 mm. long, its slender tube equaling or exceeding the calyx-lobes, its own lobes obovate, distinctly