

**Taraxacum Alaskanum** sp. nov.

A low delicate plant with perennial root: leaves linear-oblan- ceolate in outline, 3-5 cm. long, deeply runcinate-pinnatifid with triangular retrorse lobes: scape 4-5 cm. high: involucre cam- panuate, 10-12 mm. high, 6-8 mm. broad: bracts fuscous, not corniculate; the inner linear-lanceolate, long-acuminate; the outer scarcely half as long, lanceolate, spreading or somewhat reflexed: achenes brownish, spinulose-muricate above, fusiform, 4 mm. long.

This in size and habit most resembles *T. scopulorum*, but is easily distinguished by its triangular acute lobes. It was found "on steep side bank facing the ocean."

ALASKA: Pt. Barrow, 1898, *McIlhenny*.

**Crepis glaucella** sp. nov.

Perennial with a slender tap-root. Stem slender, about 3 dm. high, glabrous and shining: basal leaves glabrous and shining, somewhat glaucous, thin, 5-10 cm. long; blades oblanceolate, acute at the apex, tapering downward into a more or less winged petiole, remotely sinuate-dentate with divaricate or retrorse short teeth or entire; stem-leaves 1-2, much reduced, 1-2 cm. long, linear or nearly so: heads 1-4, on slender branches: involucre turbinate, about 1 cm. high and 6-8 mm. wide, sparingly hirsute; bracts linear-lanceolate, acuminate: achenes brown, 10-striate, gla- brous: pappus white.

This species is nearest related to *C. glauca* but differs in the smaller, narrower, longer-petioled leaves and hirsute involucre.

WYOMING: Pacific Creek, 1897, *F. Tweedy*, 603.

HIERACIUM MACRANTHUM Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. II. 7: 446.

1840

*Hieracium umbellatum* Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 300, in part; Rydb. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Garden 1: 463, mainly. Not L.

The plant of the Rocky Mountain region which has been referred to *H. umbellatum* and sometimes to *H. Canadense* is quite distinct from both. The leaves are usually broader than in the first but narrower than in the second and the heads are usually fewer than in either. The best character by which to distinguish it is, however, the pubescence. The leaves are densely puberulent and decidedly scabrous-ciliolate on the margins. The upper portion of the stem and the branches of the inflorescence are also scabrous-puberulent.