

at summit few and long-pedunculate heads: leaves of spatulate-oblong outline, obtuse or acutish, saliently but not runcinately toothed: peduncles and involucre glandular-hispid: slender-fusiform achenes tapering; pappus fine and fragile.

Meadows along the Humboldt River at Deeth and elsewhere in eastern Nevada, thence northward to southern Idaho. Related to *C. runcinata* and *platyphylla*.

CREPIS LANCIFOLIA. Naked and scapiform stems and tufts of radical leaves several from a perennial root: herbage glabrous throughout even to the involucre: leaves 5 to 8 inches long, narrowly oblong, attenuate-acute, entire, with narrow winged petioles: rather large and showy heads forming a somewhat close cymose terminal cluster: bracts of the involucre oblong-lanceolate, very thin and glabrous except at the very tip which is pubescent: achenes not known.

Moist meadows below Marshall Pass, Colorado, 4 Sept. 1896. Also of the group to which *C. runcinata* belongs, but with marked characters of leaf and involucre, and a peculiar mode of growth, the root being surmounted by a short branching caudex.

ALLOCARYA NITENS. Annual, prostrate, very diffusely branched, the slender branches a foot long or more, racemose and leafy or leafy-bracted almost throughout, the foliage and especially the calyx strigose-hispidulous; corolla minute: nutlets  $\frac{3}{4}$  line long, ovate, acuminate, obtusely but prominently carinate ventrally down to the narrow supra-basal scar, the back wholly devoid of either rugosities or murication, but marked lengthwise by a low broad median elevation, the whole surface on all sides otherwise smooth and vitreous-shining.

Dry beds of spring pools in meadows of Pine Creek, Nevada, 20 July, 1896. A very strongly marked species by its smooth and polished nutlets.