

Raillardella paniculata. Stoutish, erect, perhaps 2 feet high, leafy throughout, paniculately branching; herbage viscid and rather densely short-hirsute with gland-tipped hairs: leaves an inch long, ovate and ovate-lanceolate, acutish, entire, closely sessile: heads 15 or 20, short peduncled, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high: bracts of the involucre few but somewhat biserial, linear-lanceolate, acuminate: rays none: achenes slender and nearly linear, acutely 5-costate, hispidulous; pappus of 50 or more stoutish barbellulate dull-white bristles.

Near the limit of trees on Mt. Shasta, 4 Aug., 1894, Willis L. Jepson. Evidently related to the little known *R. Muirii*, and perhaps along with that representing a genus distinct from *Raillardella*. Mr. Jepson's specimens are sadly fragmentary, so that nothing is known of the root, or even of the lower part of the stem.

Crepis Modocensis. Stout, erect, 8 to 16 inches high, canescently tomentulose throughout, and most so upon the involucre: leaves ample, mainly radical, lacinate-pinnatifid: heads nearly an inch high, 6 to 12, somewhat corymbosely arranged at the summit of the bracted and somewhat scape-like stem; peduncles and bracts of involucre beset with a few dark brown or blackish almost prickly-like bristles: achenes fusiform, slightly attenuate at apex, delicately and acutely costate: pappus firm, not very copious.

Lava beds of Modoc Co., Calif., Mrs. Austin, June, 1894.

Allocarya Nelsonii. Annual, diffuse, the stoutish and somewhat succulent branches strigose-pubescent, 6 inches long, rather densely racemose throughout and with a short bract subtending each pedicel: nutlets $\frac{3}{4}$ line long, ovate-lanceolate, carinate ventrally almost down to the nearly basal rounded or obscurely trigonous scar, the back with rather few and sharp transverse ridges beset with tufts of uncinately-tipped bristles, the intervals with low muriculate-roughened tuberculations.

Silver Creek, Wyoming, Prof. Aven Nelson, 26 Aug., 1894.