

of the tomentose pubescence usual to this group; the involucre peculiar." Greene, *Erythea*, iii, 73 (1895).

Type specimen in the herbarium of the University of California. This plant bears on its peduncles and involucre, and sometimes more sparingly on its leaves and stem, the glandular hairs commonly found in *C. occidentalis*, but it lacks the usual tomentum of that species, while the narrow lobes of its deeply pinnatifid leaves are obtuse or at most broadly acute. From *C. monticola* it differs in the scantiness of the glandular-hirsute pubescence and its almost entire absence from the stem, besides the character of the leaf lobes described above:

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

California:

Modoc County, near Egg Lake, *Baker and Nutting*, 1894.

Mendocino County, mountains east of Round Valley, *Volney Rattan*, 1884, in part.

CREPIS MONTICOLA Coville, sp. nov.

Plant perennial, with a single stem from each caudex, 12 to 25 cm. high; stem striate-angulate, hirsute, the hairs glanduliferous and commonly 2 to 3 mm. long; leaves variable in form, sometimes with merely irregularly dentate margins, sometimes deeply pinnatifid with toothed or even pinnatifid lobes, less densely hirsute and with shorter hairs than the stem, devoid of tomentum; involucre barely calyculate, 15 to 20 or even 23 mm. long, bearing glanduliferous bristles like the stem, and usually with scant tomentum also; mature achenia not seen. PLATE XXII.

Type specimen in the herbarium of the Catholic University, Washington, collected May 26, 1876, near Yreka, Siskiyou County, California, by Edward L. Greene (No. 810).

This plant, which has hitherto been referred erroneously to *Crepis occidentalis crinita*, differs from *C. occidentalis* in its hirsute stem and leaves, its obsolescent tomentum, and its longer involucre; from *C. subcaulis* in the presence of glands on its bristly hairs and in the absence of tomentum on its stem and leaves.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

California:

Sierra County, Sierra Nevada, *J. G. Lemmon*, 1874 (No. 462), 1875, and 1880.

Modoc County, Big Valley, *Baker and Nutting*, 1894.

Plumas County, *Mrs. Pulsifer Ames*, 1875.

Lassen County, Susanville, *T. S. Brandegee*, 1892.

Siskiyou County, near Yreka, *E. L. Greene*, 1876 (No. 810).

"Snow Mountains," *T. S. Brandegee*, 1892.

Oregon:

Cascade Mountains, Grant Pass, *T. T. Howell*, 1884 (No. 173).

CREPIS SUBCAULIS (Kellogg).

Plant perennial, with one to three stems from each caudex, commonly 10 to 15 cm. high, in one very large specimen almost 35 cm. and in another depauperate one only 6 cm.; stem striate-angulate, hirsute with glandless divaricate hairs often 2 mm. long, rarely devoid of these hairs, scantily or densely tomentose, cymosely branching, usually from near the base; leaves deeply pinnatifid or bipinnatifid, with the same pubescence as the stem, the long hairs borne particularly upon the petiole and midrib; anthodia variable in height, on stout, usually long, peduncles; involucre 12 to 22 (usually more than 15) mm. long, tomentose like the stem and leaves, and usually provided with a few long glandless bristles, either stramineous or greenish black in color; achenia (not fully mature) about 8 to 10 mm. long, 10- to 15-costate, scabrous toward the apex. PLATE XXIII.

This plant bears a resemblance, in the case of its larger, more hirsute, and less tomentose specimens, to *C. monticola*, in its smaller, nonhirsute, and more tomentose



CREPIS MONTICOLA Coville.