

A remarkable plant, allied to *Senecio*, but differing remarkably in the rigid pappus, very coriaceous involucre scales, and venation of the leaves, which recalls that of the Juan Fernandez genera, *Balbisia* and *Robinsonia*.

1. **T. baccharoides**, *Hook. f.* Apparently a small shrub, perfectly glabrous, somewhat glutinous on the leaves and base of the involucre. Branches slender, angled, with raised lines that are decurrent from the leaves. Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 in. long, coriaceous, obovate-lanceolate, serrate, acute, the nerves running nearly parallel to the midrib, and anastomosing. Heads on slender, rigid pedicels, 1–2 in. long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam.; involucre scales green, shorter than the florets.

Middle Island: Upper Awatere and Wairau valley, alt. 5000 ft., *Sinclair*; **Discovery Peaks**, 5500 ft., *Travers*.

20. MICROSERIS, Don.

Glabrous herbs, with milky juice, perennial roots, linear leaves, and naked scapes.—Involucre narrow, scales in 1 series, slender, with a few short small ones at the base. Receptacle naked, pitted. Florets all ligulate, yellow. Pappus of 1 series of rather rigid, flat, brown hairs, broadest at the base, produced upwards into fine scabrid points. Achene slender, striate, not beaked.

A genus of only two species, a South American one and the present.

1. **M. Forsteri**, *Hook. f. Fl. N. Z. i. 151.* Very variable in size, from 2–12 in. Leaves narrow, flaccid, quite entire toothed pinnatifid or irregularly cut. Scapes glabrous or downy above. Heads $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ in. long; involucre scales rather fleshy; borders membranous. Pappus pale yellow-brown.—*Fl. Tasman. i. 226. t. 66*; *M. pygmaea*, Raoul, not Hook.; *Scorzonera scapigera*, Forst.

Northern and Middle Islands: common from the Thames river, southward, ascending to 3000 ft. on the mountains. Also found in Tasmania and Southern Australia. This differs from the Chilian species only in the narrower pappus-scales.

21. CREPIS, Linn.

Branching or (the New Zealand species) scapigerous herbs, with milky juice.—Heads campanulate, bracteate at the base. Involucre scales in 2 or 3 series, herbaceous, green, outer short, inner longer, often tipped with black. Receptacle naked. Florets all ligulate. Pappus of several series of excessively fine, silky, more or less pilose hairs. Achene linear, not beaked.

A large genus of the north temperate zone, not found in Tasmania or Australia.

1. **novæ-Zelandiæ**, *Hook. f., n. sp.* A scapigerous herb, very variable in stature, 2–12 in. high, glabrous all over, or with the leaves, or scape, or involucre, or all, white and tomentose. Root stout, fleshy. Leaves spreading, gradually widened upwards into a large, entire, obtuse lobe, or linear and pinnatifid to the base, or petioled and lobed along the margin, lobes toothed; sometimes the leaf is pinnatifid to the midrib, with all the lobes toothed, and the alternate smaller. Scape slender, naked, glabrous or tomentose, and studded with long, black, glandular hairs. Heads $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

broad, like those of *Taraxacum*; involucreal scales linear, broader at the base, with obtuse black tips, glabrous or cottony and covered with black glandular bristles. Pappus hairs almost simple. Achene short, glabrous, compressed, ribbed.

Middle Island: Totara-nui, or Queen Charlotte's Sound, *Banks and Solander*; open hillsides in the Southern Alps, Canterbury plains, ascending to 3000 ft., *Sinclair and Haast*; Tuapeka ranges, Otago, *Lindsay*; lake district, *Hector and Buchanan*. A very curious plant, not well according with any described genus, alluded to as *Hieracium fragile*, *Banks and Solander*, in the N. Z. Flora, i. 153.

22. TARAXACUM, Juss.

Herbs with milky juice and perennial roots. Leaves all radical, spreading, pinnatifid or lobed. Scapes single-headed, hollow.—Involucre of long, erect, herbaceous scales, the outer shorter and usually reflexed. Receptacle naked. Florets all ligulate. Pappus soft, white, of many series of extremely fine unequal hairs. Achene long, ribbed, tapering into a slender filiform beak; the ribs muricate or toothed.

A genus of probably only one species (the "Dandelion"), which varies very greatly, and is found in all parts of the temperate world.

1. **T. Dens-leonis**, *Desf.*—*Fl. N. Z.* i. 152. An extremely variable weed. Root stout, dark-coloured, bitter. Leaves toothed, sinuate, pinnatifid or runcinate, rarely entire, narrow, linear-obovate, 2-5 in. long, round at the tip. Scapes 2-8 in., leafless, glabrous or pubescent, or woolly above. Heads 1-1½ in. broad, yellow. Involucre green; scales with membranous edges, often thickened at the tip, reflexed after flowering. Achene spreading, the pappus hairs diverging and forming a circle round the top of its beak.

Northern and Middle Islands: in various places, ascending the mountains to 5000 ft., *Banks and Solander*, etc. Very variable in foliage and stature, the larger forms are probably introduced with cultivation; the smaller are certainly indigenous.

23. PICRIS, Linn.

Erect, hispid, leafy herbs, with milky juice.—Heads corymbose. Involucre campanulate; scales in 2 or 3 series, outer often recurved. Florets all ligulate, yellow. Receptacle naked. Pappus of 1 series of soft, white, plumose hairs. Achene turgid below, narrowed above, with tubercled ridges.

A small European genus, of which one species abounds in many parts of the world.

1. **P. hieracioides**, *Linn.*;—*Fl. N. Z.* i. 151. Hispid or pilose. Stem 2-4 ft. high. Root-leaves petioled, linear-oblong, obtuse, toothed; cauline smaller, sessile, linear, acuminate. Peduncles slender, pedicels bracteate. Heads ½-¾ in. long; involucreal scales hispid and pubescent.

Northern Island: dry hills, Bay of Islands, etc. A very common plant in Europe, some parts of Tasmania, Australia, and various other parts of the world.

24. SONCHUS, Linn.

Tall leafy herbs, usually with hollow stems and milky juice. Leaves alternate.—Heads corymbose, cylindric or ovoid. Involucreal scales imbricate, green, herbaceous; connivent after flowering. Receptacle naked. Florets all