

abruptly tapering below to the short petiole, at apex very obtuse, the margins either almost entire or with a few remote but salient straight teeth: branches of cymose panicle sparsely and shortly hispid with dark hairs: heads 20 or more, about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch high; bracts of involucre oblong-linear, obtusish, glandular and pubescent on the back, at summit ending in a simple or else deeply forked (and appearing double) stout bristly hair.

Wet meadows in eastern Oregon, W. C. Cusick, 1884.

CREPIS OBTUSISSIMA. Acaulescent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with thin deep-green foliage very ample, glabrous above, beneath sparsely somewhat pappilose-scabrous; leaves 4 to 8 inches long, with blades broadly oval to broadly oblanceolate, very obtuse, narrowed abruptly to short broad petioles, the sides conspicuously and coarsely runcinate-toothed: heads smallish, 15 to 20 in a strongly corymbose panicle; involucre nearly cylindrical, $\frac{1}{3}$ inch high, their some 20 bracts broadly linear, scarcely acute, sparsely viscid-villous with short appressed white hairs.

Ellensburg, Washington, 20 June, 1897, Kirk Whited; his n. 420 as in U. S. Herb.

LITHOPHRAGMA ANEMONOIDES. Stems stout for the genus and not tall, 5 to 10 inches high arising from a cluster of fibrous roots and many granular bulblets or tubers an inch below the surface of the ground; both basal leaves and the one or two cauline remarkably ample, quinately divided and with broad rounded abruptly acutish segments: pubescence of leaves, both superficial and marginal, short, subsetaceous, the longer hairs somewhat flattened, the shorter gland-tipped, that of the stem minute, spreading, glandular-setulose: raceme very short, of few large flowers: calyx densely setose, its tube turbinate, cohering with the ovary, segments ovate-trigonous, acute; petals large, flabelliform, deeply trifid, pinkish.

On dry hills under bushes at Klamath Falls, southern Oregon, 28 April, 1907, E. I. Applegate. Allied to *L. parvi-*