

Santa Barbara (Nuttall), and in the southern part of the State (Coulter), to the valley of the Gila, Schott. There are no persistent bristles to the pappus, as is wrongly stated in the Botany of the Mexican Boundary.

§ 3. Pappus wholly wanting: otherwise as in *Malacothrix proper*: flowers white and purple. — ANATHRIX, Gray.

11. *M. platyphylla*, Gray, l. c. Annual, glabrous or nearly so, somewhat glaucous: leaves all radical, dilated-cuneiform and nearly sessile, almost truncate, acutely and unequally dentate or denticulate: scape naked, a foot or two high, loosely corymbose at the summit and bearing numerous small heads: involucre of oblong equal scales and a few very short calyculate ones.

Gravelly soil near Fort Mohave, Dr. Cooper. Involucre campanulate, about 3 lines high: ligules of nearly twice that length. Leaves 2 or 3 inches long, thin, veiny. The fruit is as yet unknown.

### 117. CREPIS, Linn.

Head several—many-flowered. Involucre cylindraceous or campanulate, usually double; viz. the principal scales equal, with some short calyculate ones at base, rarely more imbricated, in fruit often becoming carinate or boat-shaped towards the base by the thickening and induration of the midrib. Receptacle flat, naked, sometimes alveolate. Akenes oblong, linear, or fusiform, nearly terete or obtusely angled, 10–20-ribbed, generally somewhat contracted at base and more tapering at summit, sometimes even beaked. Pappus simple, of copious and white capillary merely scabrous bristles, which are either persistent or singly deciduous. — Herbs, of various habit and wide distribution (mainly of the northern temperate regions of the Old World), commonly with middle-sized heads of yellow flowers. — Torr. & Gray, Fl. ii. 487; Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. ii. 511.

\* *Minutely cinereous-tomentose; stems clustered from a perennial root: leaves laciniately pinnatifid into narrow lobes or teeth: involucre of equal linear principal scales and a few short calyculate ones: akenes fusiform, not beaked, smooth, 10-striate-ribbed, as long as the pappus.*

1. *C. occidentalis*, Nutt. Dwarf or stout: stem a span to a foot or so high, few-leaved, bearing few heads, mostly on thickish peduncles: leaves runcinately pinnatifid or pinnately parted, broadly lanceolate in outline, with the apex acute or rarely prolonged: involucre 12–30-flowered, fufuraceous-tomentose, occasionally beset with scattered and brownish bristles; the principal scales 8 to 15: akenes with tapering summit, striate with 10 even and strong narrow ribs. — *Psilochenia occidentalis*, Nutt. in Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n. ser. vii. 437.

Var. *Nevadensis*, Kellogg, in Proc. Calif. Acad. v. 50, is a dwarf form, with finely somewhat twice pinnately parted leaves; and var. *subacaulis*, Kellogg, is a much-reduced state of the same.

Var. *costata*, dwarf or stout, with many-flowered heads, has the akenes very strongly ribbed, sometimes hardly narrowed at the summit, sometimes conspicuously narrowed.

Var. *crinita*, from Washington Territory, is shaggy with long brownish or yellowish hairs on the peduncles and involucre; the bristly hairs in somewhat similar Californian specimens glandular.

Dry hills, from Mendocino Co. and throughout northeastern portions of the Sierra Nevada to Washington Territory, Montana, and Colorado. The var. *Nevadensis* occurs at Summit, Nevada Co., &c. A form of var. *costata*, Sierra Co., Lemmon. The glandular state of var. *crinita*, Sierra and Plumas Co., Lemmon, Mrs. Pulsifer Ames. The foliage, heads, and akenes of this species are not a little variable. Nuttall could have seen no well-formed fruit, for he describes the akenes as not striate.