

CREPIS GLAUCA, T. & G. Perennial, smooth and somewhat glaucous; leaves all radical, linear-spatulate, tapering into a short-winged petiole, apiculate, nearly entire and deeply runcinate on the same plant; stems 1-2° high, with small linear bracts at the base of the 2-3 slender peduncles; involucre many-flowered, smooth, slightly calyculate, the proper scales linear-lanceolate, scarious-margined; achenia smooth, 8-10-ridged, slightly tapering upward.—Heads smaller than in the last, the smoother forms of which it approaches perhaps too closely. Plains of Nebraska to Oregon, (Geyer.) Ruby Valley, Nevada, and on the foot-hills near Salt Lake City; 4,500-6,000 feet elevation; May-July. (713.)

CREPIS ANDERSONII, Gray. Perennial, 1-2° high; leaves linear-spatulate or oblong-lanceolate, slightly toothed, runcinate or laciniate-pinnatifid, glabrous, like the sparingly branched and leafless scapes; bracts at the base of the mostly monocephalous branches small and linear; involucre of sparingly puberulent herbaceous lanceolate unequal scales, imbricated in 2-3 rows, many-flowered; achenia smooth, angled and many-ridged, fusiform and tapering into a short beak.—In habit much like the last, but with a well-marked imbricated involucre. Carson City, Nevada, (305 Anderson!) Hot springs in Grass Valley and Reese Valley, Nevada; 4,500-5,000 feet elevation; June, July. (714.)

CREPIS OCCIDENTALIS, Nutt. Perennial, canescent and scurfy-tomentose; stems 6-18' high, branching, leafy; radical leaves with the petioles 6-9' long, lanceolate, tapering both ways, acuminate, more or less deeply runcinate-pinnatifid, with acute often toothed lobes; cauline leaves similar, but smaller and sessile; heads corymbed, 11-35-flowered; involucre calyculate with a few loose bractlets, the proper scales 8-10, 6-8" long; mature achenia rather stout, 3" long, tapering to the apex, evidently 10-striate.—This species varies greatly in size, shape of leaves, and number of flowers in a head, but it has larger and looser calyculate bractlets than the next, and a canescent or sometimes hispidulous involucre, and a greater number of flowers in a head. Oregon and California to Nevada, Utah, and Colorado; Carson City, (Anderson;) Salt Lake City, (Mrs. Carrington.) From Western Nevada to the Wahsatch, and on the shore of Stansbury Island; 4,300-8,000 feet elevation; May-July. (715.)

Var. *GRACILIS*. (*C. acuminata*, Var. *gracilis*, Torrey, Ms.) Stem very slender, bearing 3-6 narrow 9-14-flowered heads; leaves narrowly linear,

long-acuminate, with a few very narrow almost filiform elongated teeth near the middle.—Middle Park, Colorado, (Parry, 1864.) Cañons of the East Humboldt Mountains and on a peak west of Parley's Park in the Wahsatch; 7–9,000 feet elevation; July–September. (716.)

CREPIS ACUMINATA, Nutt. Torrey, in *Stansb. Rep.* 392, t. 8. Perennial; stem sparingly canescent, 1–3° high; leaves pubescent, the radical ones lanceolate, long-acuminate, 6–9' long, tapering into a petiole often two-thirds as long, laciniately pinnatifid into numerous linear-lanceolate spreading or curved usually entire teeth; cauline leaves few, mostly sessile, the lower similar to the radical, the upper linear, entire; heads 5–7-flowered, very numerous in a compound fastigiate corymb; involucre glabrous or nearly so, cylindrical, calyculate with a few ovate appressed bractlets; the proper scales 6–7, about 5" long; mature achenia tapering slightly upward, 10-striate.—The figure in Stansbury's Report shows a plant with the foliage more like that of *C. occidentalis*, and achenia more decidedly beaked than either species affords among the numerous specimens now examined, though it correctly represents the very numerous slender heads of *C. acuminata*. Oregon and California to Colorado and Nebraska; Mt. Davidson, (Bloomer!) Stansbury Island, (Stansbury.) Hill-sides from Western Nevada to the Uintas; 5–7,000 feet elevation; May–July. (717.)

TROXIMON CUSPIDATUM, Pursh. Northern Illinois and Wisconsin to Oregon, (Spaulding!) Valley of Great Salt Lake, (Stansbury.)

MACRORRHYNCHUS¹ GLAUCUS. (*Troximon glaucum*, Nutt.) Perennial, smooth and somewhat glaucous; leaves linear-lanceolate or lanceolate, 3–6' long, about 6" broad, entire or slightly runcinate-toothed; scapes 6–9' high; involucre scales unequal, the outer ones shorter and broadly ovate-lanceolate, slightly pubescent; inner ones lanceolate, 7–9" long; achenia 10-ribbed, contracted toward the summit, but scarcely beaked; pappus rather coarse, longer than the achenium.—Saskatchewan to Nebraska and Colorado, (65 Parry, 354 Hall & Harbour, in part, 260 Vasey?) Var. LACINIATUS. "Leaves

¹MACRORRHYNCHUS, LESSING. Heads many-flowered, the flowers all ligulate. Involucre campanulate; the lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate scales imbricated in 2–3-series, the inner ones scarious-margined, the outer ones sometimes shorter, often foliaceous. Receptacle naked, or very rarely with a few chaffy scales among the flowers. Achenia glabrous, terete or slightly obcompressed, 10-ribbed or winged, narrowed above and in most species at length produced into a long slender beak, the apex dilated into a small flat disk. Pappus of copious white scarcely scabrous soft and capillary or coarser and somewhat rigid bristles.—Annual or perennial herbs of Western America, North and South, nearly or quite acaulescent, with rather large heads solitary on long naked scapes, and entire or laciniate-pinnatifid often elongated leaves; flowers yellow, rose-color, or purplish.