

lacinate toothed, its ligule ciliate at the base, glandular; disk achenia very slightly villous upwards on the angles, chaff about 7 to 10, mostly acute, deeply lacinated, with very unequal sharp teeth, florets viscidly hirsute below, glandular above.

Found at Cisco, C. P. R. R., Sierra Nevada mountains, in January, 1870, by Kellogg and Brannan.

This Bahia seems nearest allied to an unknown or not sufficiently verified species, described by Nuttall, the *B. oppositifolia*. We have not been able to ascertain whether this is an annual or perennial — this point of comparison, therefore, must be waived. In this specimen, out of several hundred leaves, we find only two "palmately trilobed," and in these, the lobes are not "obtuse," "ligulate," etc., but lanceolate, and the middle lobe of one, dentate, as in the normal foliage; the peduncles are not "filiform," nor "scarcely longer than the leaves," the involucre of our plant is not even cylindrical, much less "oblong cylindrical," nor are the rays "very short"; these heads are strictly campanulate, as we approach the central and more perfect parts, the minute chaff of the seed is exceedingly lacerate and acute; finally, the plant has no special bitterness, to speak of. I have not been able to find any other species that so nearly approaches it as this, that would seem to require a further comparison.

Crepis occidentalis, var. *subacaulis*, Kellogg.

Leaves chiefly radicle, about the length of the perennial scapoid stem (3 to 4 inches high), simple (?) hirsute with scattering hairs, and short canescent pubescence, bearing a single head; leaves deeply pinnatifid, lobes toothed, points tipped with short, sharp, subspinous, corneous mucros, petioles about $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the blade, $\frac{1}{3}$ cauline, the uppermost a sessile rudiment; involucre of 6 or 7 short, calyculate, appressed, lance-subulate scales, interior of 13 linear-lanceolate acuminate scales, margins scarious, nerved, canescent pubescent, tips hirsute; receptacle subalveolate chiefly at the margin; achenia 9 to 10-ribbed, tapering about equally to both ends, scarcely a little constricted or subrostrate, base slightly callous, outer fertile achenia about equal to the pappus, inner central shorter.

Found on the high peaks at Cisco, C. P. R. R., Sierra Nevada mountains, about 7,000 feet, June 27th, 1870, by Mr. S. Brannan, Jr., and myself.

This may prove to be a var. of *Nevadensis*, mostly with fewer parts and depauperate influences, owing to habitat.

Crepis occidentalis, var. *Nevadensis*, Kellogg.

Stem perennial, dwarfish, branching, panniculate-corymbose, canescent-floccose throughout; radicle leaves runcinate-pinnatifid or pinnatifid, deeply lobed, irregularly sub-lobed or toothed, teeth mucronate, consimilar rachis and petiole nerved, the margined petiole undulate near the expanded base, half the length of the blade (1-2 inches), cauline successively reduced. Involucre cylindrical, with a somewhat swelled base, the very short calyculate series (7), subulate from a broad base; interior (13) proper scales linear-lanceolate acuminate, foliaceous with

scarious margins, sub-ciliate, canescent-pubescent, scarcely equal to the pappus disk. Receptacle sub-alveolate, naked: achenia compressed, 9 to 10-ribbed, pappus scarcely a little thickened at the base, rigid, *shorter than the achenium*; achenia very minutely hirsutish and serrulate scabrous upwards, about 30, gradually tapering upwards, but not rostrate. Flowers persistently yellow, floret tubes glandular, peduncles 3 to 5, 1-3 inches long, often with a minute bractoid leaflet, or sub-naked from the axils of leaves. Plant about a span high.

Found at the summit of Sierra Nevada mountains, June 16th, 1870. Altitude 7,000 or 8,000 feet.

This plant varies from the generic description of *Crepis*, for the inner proper scales are not in a simple series, but *double*; this is unimportant compared with the receptacle, which is that of a *Troximon*, being sub-alveolate; it agrees better with this in the rather rigid pappus, and decidedly in the large 5-crenated or lobed callous base; but then the pappus is not "longer," but *shorter* than the achenium. Yet, with these discrepancies, having the branching habit, and persistent yellow flowers—granting some future revision of the generic description—it is thought properly to belong to *Crepis*.

Although closely allied to *C. occidentalis*, it differs in not having "sessile cauline leaves" nor "blackish hairs"; besides, *C. occidentalis* has not a "striate achenia" as this has—the relative length of achenia and pappus is not sustained by our plant—some features are not wholly recognized in any allied genera or species—yet as this *C. occidentalis* is given a *variable latitude*, it is preferred to leave it here provisionally.

Nama racemosa, Kellogg.

Stem annual, 3 to 6 inches high, simple, erect, glabrous below, glaucous, purplish; branches opposite, decussate; at the second internode duplicate branches from each axil; divisions above naked or alternate from the axils of the leaves, second internode enlarging above, acipitally expanded at the base of the leaves or compressed, and with the branches decurrent winged; stem leaves opposite, lanceolate acute or subacute, fleshy or succulent, subentire or slightly uneven outline, subwinged petioles very short, amplexicaule connate at the base, 3-nerved, subpubescent and pulvulent, margins minutely scabrous ciliate, first and second pairs alternating or decussate (rarely a few other rudiments of leaves in the axils); first or primary raceme of the stem and branches mostly naked or bractless, emerging from one line to an inch below and opposite the leaf, simple (or branched?), a solitary axillary or subaxillary flower, distant and sometimes attached to the base of the common coiled peduncle, (1-2 inches long) flowers secund, pedicels short, or subsessile; calyx lobes unequal, sepals somewhat dilated upwards, short hispid and stipitate glandular (as throughout most of the summit of the plant) capsule globular, sparsely hispid above, 2-4-seeded, 1-2 in each cell—rarely less than 4-seeded.

Flowers tubular-campanulate, scarcely longer than the calyx, border 5-parted, lobes obovate, stamens somewhat unequal, and with the styles included. Flowers pale blue, verging to white.