

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