

Miscellaneous Specific Types.—II.

GARRYA MOLLIS. Branches of the fourth and third seasons back dark-green or purplish and obscurely puberulent; all the younger quite hoary with a thin tomentum: earliest leaves of newest twigs round-obovate, very obtuse or even emarginate, 1 inch long, the later and more usual 2 inches long, exactly elliptical, acute at both ends, all quite plane, very pale with bloom, and further whitened on both faces by a thin but dense silky tomentum: bracts of young undeveloped aments triangular-ovate, cuspidately acute, equally white-tomentulose with the foliage: fruit unknown.

Collected by Mr. G. A. Pearson, at an altitude of 5000 feet in the San Francisco Mountains of northern Arizona, 8 August, 1909. The whiteness of this shrub, a characteristic which is due to a heavy bloom, intensified by an almost white soft-silkiness, will place it in marked contrast to all other known members of its genus.

CREPIS ACULEOLATA. Acaulescent, 2 feet high, with thin glabrous foliage, the scapiform flowering stem glabrous to above the middle: leaves 8 inches long, the broad blade and slender petiole of about equal length, blade oblong-oval, obtuse, lightly runcinate-dentate, the base ending very abruptly and subhastately: heads rather few and large in a corymbose terminal cyme, the branches of this, also the stem from some distance below it, the pedicels of the heads and the bracts of the involucre armed with dark-colored stout straight prickly-like hairs each with a small gland at summit; heads $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, bracts 20 or more, linear, acuminate; flowers numerous.

Collected somewhere in Utah, presumably southward, in 1875, by Lester F. Ward; his n. 606 as in U. S. Herb.

CREPIS PALLENS. Acaulescent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, glabrous, pale green, glaucescent: leaves of the thinnest texture, 6 to 8 inches long, of a somewhat elongated obovate outline, rather

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-*