

This is perhaps nearest related to *G. tenuifolia*, but is shrubby at base; the leaves are smaller, finely tomentulose beneath and with linear obtuse (instead of oblong acute) divisions, of which the terminal is not conspicuously elongated. *G. linearis* grows at an altitude of 2100 m.

COLORADO: Calhan, 1893, *Saunders*.

***Crepis tomentulosa* sp. nov.**

Scapose perennial, with a taproot; leaves basal, glabrous and glaucous, 1–1.5 dm. long, oblanceolate in outline, acute, sessile, dentate with sharp salient or reflexed teeth; scape 4–5 dm. high; stem-leaves, if any, linear-lanceolate, bract-like, entire; involucre turbinate, about 12 mm. high, as well as the upper part of the branches of the inflorescence tomentulose when young; bracts linear-lanceolate, acuminate, with dark backs, and with a few calyculate ones at their base; ligules bright-yellow, nearly 1 cm. long.

This species is nearest related to *C. glauca*, from which it differs principally in the tomentulose involucre and peduncles. It grows at an altitude of nearly 3000 m.

COLORADO: Ruxton Dell, near Pikes Peak, 1901, *Clements 342*.

***Crepis petiolata* sp. nov.**

Perennial; stem with 1–3 leaves, glabrous and often purplish below, more or less glandular-hirsute above, especially the branches of the inflorescence; basal leaves long-petioled; blades oblanceolate or spatulate, usually obtuse, sinuate-dentate or entire, about 1 dm. long, glabrous and glaucous; stem-leaves oblanceolate and usually sessile; involucre about 12 mm. high, turbinate-campanulate, pubescent with glandular black hairs; bracts linear-lanceolate, acuminate; ligules about 12 mm. long and 3 mm. wide; achenes strongly ribbed; pappus white.

This species is related to *C. runcinata*, but the leaves are glabrous and long-petioled, and the stem-leaves are usually ample. It grows in the mountains at an altitude of 2000–2700 m.

COLORADO: Along Bear River, five miles east of Hayden, 1899, *Osterhout 21* (type); Georgetown, 1895, *Rydberg*.

WYOMING: Headwaters of Clear Creek and Crazy Woman River, 1900, *Tweedy 3088*.

***Crepis perplexans* sp. nov.**

A scapose perennial; leaves about 1 dm. long, glaucous and glabrous or rarely with a few hairs on the midrib below and on

the margin of the narrower base, oblanceolate, sessile or short-petioled, usually more or less runcinate-toothed; scape glabrous; involucre turbinate-campanulate, about 1 cm. high, more or less glandular-hairy with yellowish hairs and slightly tomentulose when young; bracts linear-lanceolate, acuminate; rays yellow, about 1 cm. long; achenes brown, strongly ribbed; pappus white.

This has been confused with *C. runcinata*, but that species has thinner hairy leaves, which are scarcely glaucous. *C. confusa* is really more closely related to *C. glauca*, from which it differs only in the pubescence of the involucre and the usually broader leaves. *C. confusa* grows in valleys from North Dakota and Alberta to Nebraska and Colorado. As the type may be regarded:

WYOMING: Encampment, Carbon Co., 1901, *Tweedy* 4081.

Crepis denticulata sp. nov.

Scapose perennial; leaves basal, obovate or more rarely obovate-oblanceolate, glabrous or nearly so, obtuse, less than 1 cm. long, denticulate or with a few lobes towards the base; scape 1-3 dm. high, glabrous up to the inflorescence; involucre turbinate, scarcely 1 cm. high, hirsute with glandular black hairs, as well as the branches of the inflorescence; ligules about 8 mm. long; achenes brown, strongly ribbed; pappus white.

This species is nearest related to *C. riparia*, but is a much smaller plant in every part and with glabrous leaves. It grows in the mountains.

COLORADO: Lake John, North Park, 1898, *Shear & Bessey* 4004 (type).

WYOMING: Fort Bridger, 1873, *Porter*.

UTAH: 1875, *Parry* 62; Jordan Valley, 1869, *Watson* 712.

Crepis angustata sp. nov.

Crepis gracilis Rydb. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 1: 461, in part. 1900. Not *C. occidentalis gracilis* D. C. Eaton.

Perennial, whole plant more or less canescent-puberulent and scabrous; stem 3-7 dm. high; basal leaves and lower stem-leaves petioled, runcinate; main body narrowly linear-lanceolate, acuminate; lobes linear or linear-lanceolate, usually curved forward; upper stem-leaves entire and sessile; involucre cylindrical, about 1 cm. high and 5 mm. broad; bracts 5-7, linear-lanceolate, acute, canescent but not glandular, with a few minute calyculate ones below; flowers 5-10.