

scapes stoutish, about a foot high, twice the height of the remotely and deeply pinnatifid leaves, both the rachis and segments of which are broadly linear, the latter either divaricately spreading or falcately incurved: bracts of the involucre imbricated in 3 or 4 series, the outer broadly, the inner more narrowly triangular-lanceolate, villous-ciliolate, also with some villous pubescence on the back: ligules large, yellow, only 2 or 3 outer circles of them fertile; achenes of these pubescent, very slenderly fusiform,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch long including the rostrate-attenuate vacant upper portion; pappus sessile, its soft white bristles rather longer than the achene: abortive achenes of the central portion of the head glabrous.

Species of the elevated cold desert region of northeastern California and adjacent Oregon and Nevada; in aspect approaching the very different *A. retrorsa*, but in character of fruit more allied to those Rocky Mountain species, of which *A. glauca* is the type.

CREPIS PLATYPHYLLA. Related to *C. runcinata*, similarly acaulescent, the corymbosely paniced stout scape 12 to 18 inches high, rather strongly hispid and somewhat glandular: leaves depressed or ascending, oval and oblong to spatulate-oblong, subsessile or short-petiolate, mostly 4 to 6 inches long, often 3 in breadth, obtuse, coarsely and remotely, often somewhat runcinately toothed, green and glabrous above: involucre 4 or 5 lines high, very hispid, slightly glandular: achenes dark brown, oblong-fusiform, slightly contracted toward the summit, sharply 10-ribbed.

Moist mountain meadows of southern Idaho and northern Utah, about Bear Lake, etc. Type specimens of my own collecting near Montpelier, July, 1889.

PHLOX ALYSSIFOLIA. Stems nearly prostrate, herbaceous, short, stout, from a subligneous branching caudex, the short internodes hispidulous with white hairs: leaves about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, oblong-linear, cuspidately acute, plane, rather