

broadly campanulate, its bracts in about three series, some of them dark or purplish-tipped, scarious-margined; linear-lanceolate, subacute, the innermost slightly acuminate: pappus of 12-18 subequal bristles all deciduous together in a ring, 2-3 times as long as the akene: receptacle apparently naked: akenes linear-columnar, about 3 mm. long, the 15 striae subequal, minutely denticulate around the summit.

Probably most nearly allied to *M. sonchoides* T. & G. but the two plants when seen side by side present a very different appearance. The dentate rachis and lobes of the leaves, the dentate outer involucrel bracts, the unequally striate akenes and double pappus of *M. sonchoides* are marks easily distinguishing it from *M. runcinata*.

It occurs on dry, sandy slopes, mostly in the protection of the undershrub. Green River, June 15, 1898, no. 4727; Fort Steele, June 18, 1898, no. 4819.

### *Lactuca sylvatica*

Perennial from rootstocks: stem slender, leafy, the internodes gradually shorter upward, glabrous: leaves entire, oblong-lanceolate, the lower tapering into a margined petiole, the upper sessile, thin and wholly glabrous, the largest 10-14 cm. long and 2-3 cm. wide, gradually smaller upward (the uppermost scarcely more than bracts): panicle rather close, of 10-20 heads, its branches more or less short-bracteate: heads 2 cm. high, about 15-flowered: the involucrel bracts in about 4 series; the outer short, ovate; the inner linear-lanceolate: flowers blue or lilac: akenes 5 mm. long, lanceolate-oblong, distinctly margined and conspicuously beaked, 4-nerved on each side: the beak nearly half as long as the body of the akene.

Probably to be associated with *Lactuca pulchella* but differing in its entire leaves and margined akenes. The larger akene, longer beak and its broadly expanded summit are also at variance with that.

Collected at Elk Mountain on Medicine Bow River in the copses on the bank, August 1897, no. 4257.

### *Crepis riparia*

Tap-root semi-fleshy, comparatively small, mostly less than 1 dm. long: stems one or more, 2-4 dm. high, subscapose (linear, bract-like leaves at the base of the lower branches of the panicle

and sometimes a single leaf near the base of the stem), minutely and sparsely pubescent below, the pubescence more conspicuous upward and becoming clammy or (on the pedicels) glandular: radical leaves few, rather large, oblong to elliptic, obtuse to subacute, entire or coarsely and irregularly dentate and at base more or less runcinate, 10-18 cm. long, on petioles of about half the length, glabrous except on the petioles and midrib: inflorescence corymbose-paniculate, the few to several heads of the branches of the panicle being crowded at their summits: heads 15-20 mm. high, many-flowered: involucre dark, glandular-pubescent: bracts linear, in two rows; the outer few and short; inner more numerous (12-16): akenes tapering gradually from base to summit, about 6 mm. long, rather uniformly 10-striate, light brown: pappus soft and white, shorter than the akene.

A few specimens were distributed as no. 1857 (Centennial Valley, Aug. 25, 1895) under the name *Hieracium Fendleri* Schultz Bip. From this it is clearly distinct, however.\* The only specimens duplicating the number cited above that I have seen were collected by T. A. Williams and also distributed as *H. Fendleri*.

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\* Its nearest relative is *C. runcinata* T. & G., but is easily distinguished from that species by the larger, more distinctly turbinate head and larger leaves which are much more deeply runcinate at the base.—P. A. R.