

Involucres not glabrous.

Involucral bracts not setosely barbed.

Pubescence wholly canescent (in no. 8, sometimes nearly wanting).

Leaf-blades and their lobes mostly lanceolate 7. *C. intermedia*.

Leaf-blades and their lobes mostly linear 8. *C. gracilis*.

Pubescence canescent with intermingled black hairs.

Bristly hairs glandular 9. *C. occidentalis*.

Bristly hairs not glandular 10. *C. scopulorum*.

Involucral bracts setosely barbed on the carinate midrib 11. *C. barbiger*.

1. *Crepis nana* Rich. App. Frank. Journ. ed. 2. 757. 1823. Forming depressed tufts on creeping rootstocks: leaves chiefly radical, obovate to spatulate, entire, repand-dentate, or lyrate, commonly equaling the clustered scapes or stems: heads in fruit nearly 12 mm. high: achenes linear, unequally ribbed, obscurely contracted under the moderately dilated pappiferous disk.—Alpine mountain summits in Colorado and California, thence far northward.

2. *Crepis elegans* Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 297. 1834. Many-stemmed from a taproot, diffusely branched: leaves entire or nearly so; the radical spatulate; the cauline lanceolate to linear: heads smaller: achenes linear, fusiform, minutely scabrous on the equal narrow ribs, attenuate into a short slender beak, which is discoid-dilated at summit.—From Wyoming and Dakota to the Saskatchewan.

3. *Crepis glauca* T. & G. Fl. 2: 488. 1841. Perennial, scapose or rarely with 1 or 2 leaves on the stem, 2–6 dm. high, glabrous and glaucous throughout: basal leaves spatulate, oblanceolate, or obovate, gradually narrowed into margined petioles, entire, dentate, or pinnatifid, 5–15 cm. long, 1–2 cm. wide: heads not numerous, long-peduncled, 12–25 mm. broad: peduncles glabrous: involucre campanulate, the principal bracts lanceolate, acute, the outer ones very short, ovate, appressed: achenes oblong-cylindric, strongly 10-ribbed.—In moist saline soils; west of the Missouri to Nevada.

4. *Crepis runcinata* T. & G. l. c. Perennial, similar to the preceding species but not glaucous or scarcely so, often pubescent below; stem leafless or with 1 or 2 small leaves, 3–9 dm. high: basal leaves spatulate, obovate, or oblong, obtuse or acute, entire, repand, dentate, or rarely runcinate-pinnatifid, 5–15 cm. long, 2–3 cm. wide: heads several, long-peduncled, nearly 25 mm. broad; involucre campanulate, the principal bracts linear-lanceolate, acute, outer ones short, lanceolate, appressed: achenes linear-oblong, 10-ribbed. (*C. platyphylla* Greene, Pitt. 3: 27. 1896; *C. glaucella* Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 28: 512. 1901; *C. tomentulosa*, *C. perplexans*, and *C. petiolata* Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 32: 134 & 135. 1905. To recognize the foregoing one would first have to assume a hypothetical *C. runcinata*.)—In wet soils; Utah and Colorado to Washington and the Saskatchewan.

5. *Crepis riparia* A. Nels. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 26: 486. 1899. Stems 1 or more, 2–4 dm. high, subscapose, minutely and sparsely pubescent, upward becoming clammy or 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; heads 15–20 mm. high, many-flowered; involucre dark, glandular-pubescent; bracts linear, in 2 rows; the outer few and short; the inner more numerous (12–16): achenes tapering gradually from base to summit, about 6 mm. long, rather uniformly 10-striate, light brown; pappus soft and white, shorter than the achene.—Wet grassy banks at middle elevations; throughout our range.

5a. *Crepis riparia parva* A. Nels. Not distinguishable from the species except by the small size, usually solitary heads, and small glabrous leaves. (*C. denticulata* Rydb. l. c.; *C. alpicola* A. Nels. Bot. Gaz. 40: 65. 1905.)—In subalpine parks; our range.

6. *Crepis acuminata* Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 7: 437. 1841. Perennial, slender, 3–8 or 9 dm. high, cymosely branched above; herbage cinereously puberulent but the inflorescence nearly glabrous: lower leaves 15–25 cm. long, broadly lanceolate in outline, pinnatifid with narrow spreading or re-