

tains (type), and 918½ from Spanish Basin, 1896; Frank Tweedy, no. 340, Park county, 1887.

*Nevada*: S. Watson, no. 667, 1868.

SENECIO CROCATUS.

*S. aureus* var. *croceus* Gray, Proc. Acad. Phila. 1863: 68. 1863.  
Not *S. croceus* DC.

This is well distinct from both the preceding and from *S. aureus*, differing in its smaller oval or obovate, coarsely and bluntly dentate, somewhat fleshy basal leaves. It represents *S. obovatus* of the East. It was collected in Montana by Mr. Flodman in the Little Belt Mountains, near the pass, no. 911.

CREPIS RUNCINATA ALPICOLA.

Stem scapose, about 1 dm. high, generally only 1-flowered; leaves entire, or with a few small teeth, and with very short petioles.

In habit it is very unlike the typical *C. runcinata*, but I have been unable to find any essential characters in the heads, involucre, pappus or achenes, by which to separate it as a species. The short 1-flowered stem, smaller and more entire leaves may be due to the high altitude, 7000 feet, at which it grew.

Type: Flodman, no 931, August 24, 1896, from Yogo Baldy, Little Belt Mountains.

*Antennaria dioica* and its North American Allies.

BY P. A. RYDBERG.

In 1892 when I began to determine my Black Hills collection, I felt that there must be something wrong in the genus *Antennaria*, especially in the group of which *A. dioica* is the representative species. My studies then, my field work in 1895 and 1896, and Mr. Flodman's collection have made it possible I think to remove at least a part of the difficulty. What have been named in our herbaria *A. dioica* and *A. alpina* constitute not less than six distinct species. I suspected that *A. plantaginifolia* contains more than one species, but have not been able to satisfactorily solve the problem. This seems to have been done by Prof. E. L. Greene in a recent