

I think has been redescribed under the name *C. exilis* Osterhout,* omitted by Nelson.

Crepis pumila Rydb. is made a synonym of *C. occidentalis*. *C. pumila* is not only a lower plant, without any trace of black glandular hairs, but it has different, perfectly columnar achenes. Apparently it was included by Dr. Gray in his *C. occidentalis costata*.

Crepis atribarba Heller is made a synonym of *C. barbiger* Leiberger. The two are not even closely related. The latter is not found within the region, and there was no need of even considering it.

***Crepis seselifolia* sp. nov.**

Perennial with an ascending rootstock and short base covered by remains of old leaves; stem 4-6 dm. high, slender, canescent-tomentulose or the upper part glabrous; basal leaves long-petioled; blades 1-2 cm. long, deeply twice pinnatifid, with linear filiform divisions, canescent-tomentulose, caudate-acuminate, with an elongated linear entire end 5-8 cm. long; stem-leaves subsessile, less divided or the uppermost entire and linear-filiform; heads corymbose-paniculate; involucre glabrous, cylindric, about 1 cm. long; calyculate bracts ovate or ovate-lanceolate, only 1-1.5 mm. long; bracts proper 5-7, linear, yellowish green; flowers 5-7; ligules nearly 1 cm. long; achenes somewhat fusiform, striate.

In habit this species resembles most *Crepis gracilis* (D. C. Eaton) Rydb., but the divisions of the leaves are much narrower and often again divided into very narrow divisions, and the involucre is glabrous as in *C. acuminata*. The leaves resemble those of certain species of the genus *Seseli*.

IDAHO: Rocky hillsides, scarce, valley of Big Potlatch River, Nez Perces County, Idaho, June 6, 1892, Sandberg, MacDougal & Heller 326 (type, in herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

HIERACIUM

Professor Nelson includes both *Hieracium umbellatum* L. and *H. canadense* Michx. in the flora of the Rocky Mountains. Neither is found in the region. *H. umbellatum* is exceedingly rare in America and confined to the extreme northeastern part, evidently an introduced plant. *H. columbianum* on account of its

*Muhlenbergia 1: 142. 1906.