

Common along streams at 6,000 to 7,000 feet elevation in the Sierra Nevada of middle California, hitherto confused with *S. triangularis*, which is not in California, and is easily distinguished by its yellow-green somewhat fleshy herbage, coarsely toothed elongated leaves, and twice or thrice longer cylindrical involucre arranged in a simple cyme; a species which abounds at the far north, but appears to extend southward only to Oregon on the Pacific coast, and is plentiful much farther southward in the Rocky Mountain system. *S. trigonophyllus* is more nearly related to the Oregonian *S. subvestitus*, Howell; but that is a conspicuously pubescent species.

CREPIS GRANDIFOLIA. Tomentulose throughout, the stout stems 1 to 3 from the root and 12 to 16 inches high, the several oblanceolate acuminate runcinate-toothed long-petioled radical leaves nearly as long as the stem, the 1 or 2 cauline reduced in size but not small: branches of the cymose panicle several, unequal, and, with the pedicels, somewhat glandular-hispidulous: heads 8 to 15, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, 12 to 18-flowered: achenes 3 or 4 lines long, dull-black, linear-fusiform, with ten prominent obtuse ribs.

Foothills of the mountains of eastern Nevada east of Wells, 15 July, 1896. Allied to *C. acuminata* and *occidentalis*, and remarkable for the length of its ample and rather numerous root-leaves.

CREPIS RUNCINATA, var. CILIOSA. Leaves as in the type, except that the longer and more conspicuously winged petioles are more or less strongly, sometimes tomentosely, ciliate: heads larger; achenes more elongated, rather distinctly tapering above.

Mountain meadows about the headwaters of the Humboldt River, Nevada, 15 July, 1896.

CREPIS SUBCARNOSA. Stout and low, more or less pubescent, slightly succulent, the scape about a foot high, bearing

at summit few and long-pedunculate heads: leaves of spatulate-oblong outline, obtuse or acutish, saliently but not runcinately toothed: peduncles and involucre glandular-hispid: slender-fusiform achenes tapering; pappus fine and fragile.

Meadows along the Humboldt River at Deeth and elsewhere in eastern Nevada, thence northward to southern Idaho. Related to *C. runcinata* and *platyphylla*.

CREPIS LANCIFOLIA. Naked and scapiform stems and tufts of radical leaves several from a perennial root: herbage glabrous throughout even to the involucre: leaves 5 to 8 inches long, narrowly oblanceolate, attenuate-acute, entire, with narrow winged petioles: rather large and showy heads forming a somewhat close cymose terminal cluster: bracts of the involucre oblong-lanceolate, very thin and glabrous except at the very tip which is pubescent: achenes not known.

Moist meadows below Marshall Pass, Colorado, 4 Sept. 1896. Also of the group to which *C. runcinata* belongs, but with marked characters of leaf and involucre, and a peculiar mode of growth, the root being surmounted by a short branching caudex.

ALLOCARYA NITENS. Annual, prostrate, very diffusely branched, the slender branches a foot long or more, racemose and leafy or leafy-bracted almost throughout, the foliage and especially the calyx strigose-hispidulous; corolla minute: nutlets $\frac{3}{4}$ line long, ovate, acuminate, obtusely but prominently carinate ventrally down to the narrow supra-basal scar, the back wholly devoid of either rugosities or murication, but marked lengthwise by a low broad median elevation, the whole surface on all sides otherwise smooth and vitreous-shining.

Dry beds of spring pools in meadows of Pine Creek, Nevada, 20 July, 1896. A very strongly marked species by its smooth and polished nutlets.