

and decussately imbricated, and keeled as in the flowers of that genus; the pappus and small number of florets are also in accordance with the same genus. The leaves are linear-oblong, obtuse, entire and attenuated below. The tubular perfect florets are most generally three, the female ligulate ones never exceed two, the border linear-oblong and obscurely three-toothed at the tip. Although the condition of the florets in this plant appear artificially almost similar to those of *Solidago*, the real affinity of the plant and what it would be pronounced at a hasty glance, would be *Chrysocoma*, from which genus, in fact, it only materially differs by the presence of liguli.

Hub. West Florida, where it was collected several years ago by Mr. Ware.

6. *CYNTHIA* **lyrata*. Glaberrima, acaulis, foliis sublyratis oblongis acutis, scapo unifloro nudo, laciniis calycinis linearibus acutis.

21. Very nearly related to *C. dandelion*, but with a fibrous root, and the leaves, which are glaucous, more or less inclined to produce divaricate laciniæ, which vary in number, and are sometimes very few. The flower orange yellow? exactly as in the species mentioned, but with the base of the calyx glabrous, and its divisions somewhat narrower. The pappus double and the hairs numerous.

The above new species was collected by my-

self and Doctor Pitcher, in the territory of Arkansas.

7. *CYNTHIA* **Griffithii*. Glaberrima, glauca, foliis radicalibus runcinato-lyratis oblongis, caulinis amplexicaulis, caule paucifloro, (2—3,) floribus longe pedunculatis.

Hab. In the vicinity of Philadelphia, with the *C. amplexicaulis*, which it wholly resembles. Distinguished by Doctor Griffith. Blended up by Pursh who no doubt had seen it, in his description of *C. amplexicaulis*. It is smaller than that species; with the leaves more or less deeply runcinate-lyrate, the terminal and entire lobe being large and obtuse and almost rounded. The stem scapoid with one amplexicaule leaf, and two small nearly opposite ones beneath the umbel of three or more long pedunculated flowers. The external pappus is nearly obliterated! It is also smaller than its near relative with which we have now compared it. For the use of the specimen I am indebted to its discoverer, Doctor R. E. Griffith.

KRIGIA dichotoma proves to be nothing more than an autumnal state of *K. virginica*!

8. *BORKHAUSIA* **grandiflora*. Subacaulis, pilosiuscula, foliis runcinato-lyratis lobis incisus acutis s. integriusculis, caule brevissimo, pedunculis subsolitariis longissimis unifloris.

○? A very large flowered and remarkable spe-