

* ERYTHREMIA.

Capitulum about ten-flowered. Involucrum subcylindric, caliculate; sepals about eight, in a single series. Receptacle naked. Achenium short, subcylindric, erostrate, ten?-striate or ten-ribbed. Pappus exceedingly copious and long, barbellate towards the base, nearly simple, and more slender above. Style and branches of the stigma exerted beyond the anthers, very hirsute, the stigmas acuminate, sublanceolate or clavellate.—Perennials, with low, few-flowered stems, naked or foliaceous towards the base, with long, linear, fleshy, entire leaves, almost all radical. Capituli with rose-red flowers. Allied to *Lygodesmia*, but with a different achenium and pappus, and a more compound capitulum; also to *Nabalus*, but with a widely different habit and different achenium.—(The name is derived from *ερυθρημα*, *redness*; in allusion to the colour of the flowers.)

Erythremia * *grandiflora*; leaves long and linear, acuminate; stem scarcely exerted beyond the leaves, forked, with two or three capituli.

HAB. In the Rocky Mountain range, on the borders of the Platte. Root large, tuberous or tap-shaped and descending; very milky and bitter. Leaves chiefly radical, or at the base of the stem, linear, entire and acuminate, glaucous or pale green, two to four inches long, half a line to a line wide, usually curved or spreading, of a thick and fleshy consistence. Stem three or four from the root crown, forked, having two or three capituli. Stem three to seven inches high: a large leaf at the first division, on the upper part of the stem shorter, or mere bractes as they approach the flower. Caliculum of about five, very short, ovate, lacerately ciliate leaflets. Involucrum of eight equal, linear-oblong, flat leaves, pubescent at the summits, somewhat obtuse, membranous on the margin, with a single faint nerve in the centre. Florets about ten, fine rose-red, and exerted beyond the involucrum, about its length, flat and five-toothed at the extremity. Style and stigmas very much exerted, and very hirsute; no awns or obscure ones at the base of the anthers. Pappus yellowish-white, in a crowded and numerous series, twice or three times the length of the achenium, the rays thicker and more serrated or barbellated towards the base. Receptacle punctate. The ripe fruit is unknown, but it appears to have about double the number of ribs there are in *Lygodesmia*. In *Lygodesmia juncea*, the stigmas only are exerted and slenderly filiform, and the pappus appears almost perfectly simple, or without any serratures. In both these genera, as well as in *Nabalus*, the anthers are bisetose at base.