appressed; achenia muricate and spinulose toward the apex, when mature shorter than the beak.—The specimens now collected have leaves 3–4′ long and 5–6″ wide, slightly toothed and very obtuse. The involucral scales are certainly corniculate, as they are also in Hall & Harbour's plant:—no European specimens are at hand for comparison. Arctic America and Labrador to Alaska; Colorado, (357 Hall & Harbour;) Greenland, Europe, and Northern Asia. Uintas, on a peak at the head of Bear River; 12,000 feet altitude; August. (723.)

TARAXACUM PHYMATOCARPUM, J. Vahl. Dwarf, glabrous; leaves 1–2′ long, lanceolate, runcinate with rather short obtuse teeth, or nearly entire; scapes scarcely exceeding the leaves; heads very small, blackish; outer involucral scales short, spreading; inner ones 8–12, 3–4″ long, not corniculate, narrowly scarious-margined; flowers very short; mature achenia not seen.—Described from Greenland specimens sent from Copenhagen with the above name. The present specimen, a single one only, is rather larger than those from Greenland, but is plainly the same plant. It is assuredly not *T. lævigatum*. It must be noted that both *T. palustre* and *T. phymatocarpum* are considered forms of *T. Dens-leonis* by Dr. Hooker. Uintas, with the last, on a peak at the head of Bear River; 12,500 feet elevation; August. (724.)

GLYPTOPLEURA[1] MARGINATA.—Sandy Artemisia plain in Truckee Pass of the Virginia mountains, in a cañon of the Trinity Mountains, and in Unionville Valley, Nevada; 4–5,000 feet elevation; May, June. Also collected in 1870 at St. George in Southern Utah by Dr. Edward Palmer, a form with less developed outer involucral scales. PLATE XX. Fig. 11. A single branch; natural size. Fig. 12. Outer involucral scale or bract. Fig. 13. Inner involucral scale. Fig. 16. Corolla; each enlarged four diameters. Fig. 14. Achenium and pappus; enlarged two diameters. Fig. 15. Achenium. Fig. 17. Style. Fig. 18. Stamen; all enlarged eight diameters. (725.)

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[1] GLYPTOPLEURA. Heads many-flowered; the flowers all ligulate. Involucre subcylindrical, composed of 7–12 equal oblong-lanceolate herbaceous white-margined entire scales, and of 4–8 outer spatulate or panduriform white-margined lacerate-fringed bracts, either nearly as long as the proper scales or reduced to calyculate bractlets. Receptacle flat, naked. Achenia obconic-oblong, with a scurfy-granulose whitish surface, obtusely 5-angled; the angles more or less transversely rugose, the sides furrowed and pitted, and the summit forming a shallow obscurely 5-toothed cup, from the interior of which rises a short 5-furrowed beak, its apex somewhat dilated and bearing a copious white capillary pappus deciduous in a ring.—A small annual or biennial branching prostrate herb, forming a dense flattened tuft 2–6′ in diameter; leaves somewhat fleshy, oblong, pinnatifid and laciniately denticulate with whitish scarious teeth; flowers purplish, terminal, nearly hidden by the leaves.

The affinities of this curious plant are with *Taraxacum*, *Chondrilla* and *Willemetia*, all of which have the achenium suddenly contracted into a beak; the two former have more or less roughened or muricated achenia, and the two latter a circle of teeth or a corona surrounding the base of the beak.

PLATE XX

1-4. STEPHANOMERIA MYRIOCLADA. 5. S. PANICULATA. 6-7. S. EXIGUA.

8-10. S. PENTACHÆTA. 11-18. GLYPTOPLEURA MARGINATA.