

14. *H. umbellatum*; caule erecto simplici valde folioso, foliis lineari-lanceolatis glabriusculis dentatis integerrimisque, floribus subumbellatis, pedunculis pubescentibus, involucri glabris.—*Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 1131. Engl. Bot. t. 1771. Rich. in Frankl. 1st. Journ. ed. 2. App. p. 29.*

HAB. From Lake Huron, *Dr. Todd*, to Fort Franklin, on the Mackenzie River, in lat. 66° north, abundant. *Dr. Richardson. Drummond.*

11. TROXIMON. *Nuttall, an Gært.?*

Involucrum duplex: *ext.* e foliolis laxe imbricatis ovato-lanceolatis; *int.* e foliolis 10–12 æqualibus uniformibus, infra medium coadunatis. *Receptaculum* planum, nudum. *Achenia* oblonga, compressa, in rostrum attenuata. *Pappus* pilosus seu scaber, pluriserialis.—*Habitus* *Scorzoneræ sed folia omnino radicalia.*

1. *T. glaucum*; foliis lineari-ensiformibus acutis acuminatisve integerrimis dentatisque glaucis, flore maximo flavo, corollæ fauce valde piloso.—*Nutt. in Frazer's Cat. 1813. Pursh, Fl. Am. v. 2. p. 505. Rich. in Frankl. 1st Journ. ed. 2. App. p. 29.*—*α.* involucri lanato.—*β.* involucri glabro.

HAB. From the Saskatchewan to the Prairies of the Rocky Mountains, and to the shores of the Arctic Sea. *Dr. Richardson. Drummond.*—I suspect the *T. cuspidatum* of Pursh, (the *marginatum* of Nuttall,) is merely a variety of *T. glaucum*.

2. *T. aurantiacum*; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis obtusis in petiolum longe attenuatis integerrimis sinuato-dentatisque, flore aurantiaco, corollæ fauce vix piloso. (TAB. CIV.)

Radix fusiformis, perennis. *Folia* plurima, omnino radicalia, erecta, glabra vel sublanata, membranacea, oblongo-lanceolata, obtusa, in petiolum longum plerumque purpurascentem attenuata. *Scapus* spithamæus ad pedalem, erectus, teres, glaber, superne solummodo pubescens. *Flos* terminalis, "aurantiacus" (*Drummond*), siccitate fere purpureus, erectus. *Involucrum* basi lanosum, duplex: *int.* e squamis 10–12 erectis, lineari-oblongis, æqualibus, obtusis, e basi ad medium coadunatis; *ext.* e foliolis vel squamis 5–6, lato-lanceolatis, laxe imbricatis, erectis. *Receptaculum* nudum. *Corollæ* numerosæ, ligulatæ, calycis foliola excedentes, apice 5-dentatæ: *tubus* glabriusculus, ad faucem vix pilosus. *Achenium* oblongum, compressum, leviter striatum, in rostrum attenuatum. *Pappus* e pilis numerosis, æqualibus, albissimis, sub lente scabris.

TAB. CIV. *Troximon aurantiacum.* *Fig. 1,* Floret; *fig. 2,* Involucre; *fig. 3,* Inner involucre; *fig. 4,* Achenium and pappus; *fig. 5,* Section of the achenium:—more or less magnified.

HAB. Alpine Prairies of the Rocky Mountains. *Drummond.*—Whether this Genus be the same as *Troximon* of Gærtner, I am unable to say, having no means of determining. It is, I think, identical with Nuttall's *Troximon*; but that author describes the pappus as *plumose*, which is not the case in my plants, it is only very minutely scabrous. The beak of the achenium, in either species, is not evident till the fruit is ripe.

12. HYMENONEMA. *Cass.*

Involucrum cylindraceum, foliolis imbricatis, appressis, ovalibus, acutis, coriaceis, marginibus membranaceis. *Receptaculum* nudum. *Achenium* cylindraceum. *Pappus* e pilis paucis scabris æqualibus, basi membranaceo-dilatatis.

1. *H. ? glaucum*; foliis lineari-acuminatis canaliculatis glaucis.

HAB. About Fort Vancouver on the Columbia. *N. Garry, Esq.*—Of this there is only a single specimen, and it appears to be unbranched.

2. *H.?* *laciniatum*; caule ramoso, foliis profunde pinnatifido-laciniatis, laciniis angustolinaribus subfiliformibus.

HAB. Dry plains of the Columbia, from the Rocky Mountains to the ocean. *Douglas*.—This and the preceding plant evidently belong to one and the same genus, and have entirely the habit of *Scorzonera*; but in both, the hairs of the pappus are few in number (about 10), rather harsh and rigid, of a brownish or tawny hue, singularly dilated at the very base, with the upper part very minutely scabrous. Hence it will be seen to accord in a very important particular with *Hymenonema* of Cassini, (a genus supposed to be peculiar to the eastern parts of the Mediterranean region:) but that author describes the hairs of the pappus as bearded (*barbés*) above, and Lessing calls it feathery. Both our plants appear to be annual.

13. KRIGIA. *Willd.*

Involucrum polyphyllum, simplex. *Receptaculum* nudum. *Achenium* turbinatum. *Pappus* biserialis; serie *ext.* coroniformi, e squamis 5–8 membranaceis brevibus; *int.* e setis paucis (5–24), scabris.

1. *K. Virginica*; glauca, foliis primariis rotundatis integris reliquis lyratis glabris, scapo unifloro glabro demum foliis longiore, calyce glabro. *Nutt.*—*Willd. Sp. Pl. p. 1618.* *Pursh, Fl. Am. v. 2. p. 504.* *Bigel. Fl. Bost. ed. 2. p. 289.*—*Hyoseris Virginica. Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 1138.* *Mich. Am. v. 2. p. 88.*

HAB. Canada. *Michaux. Pursh.*

Trib. II. CYNARÆÆ. *Lessing.**

Subtrib. I. CENTAURIÆÆ. *Less.*

14. CENTAUREA. *Linn.*

Involucrum imbricatum. *Receptaculum* setosum. *Pappus* simplex aut nullus. *Cor.* radii seu floris neutri, si adest, 5-partita.

1. *C. nigra*; involucri squamis ovatis pectinato-fimbriatis patulis, foliis radicalibus angulato-lyratis, caulinis oblongis, radio nullo.—*Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 1288.* *Engl. Bot. t. 278.*

HAB. Newfoundland. *Miss Brenton.*—Introduced.

Subtrib. II. CARDUINÆÆ. *Less.*

15. ARCTIUM. *Linn.*

Involucrum globosum, foliolis squarrosis lanatis. *Receptaculum* paleaceum. *Pappus* simplex, multiserialis, brevis, pilis singulis valde caducis.—*Herbæ dichotomæ, foliis petiolatis ovatis subtus pallidioribus.*

1. *A. Lappa. Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 1149. Engl. Bot. t. 38. (and t. 2478, A. Bardana.)*

HAB. Canada. *Mrs. Percival. Mrs. Sheppard. Lake Huron. Dr. Todd.*

16. CARDUUS. *Linn.*

Involucrum tumidum, imbricatum, squamis spinosis. *Receptaculum* setosum. *Pappus*

* Whilst this portion of the *Compositæ* is in the press, I have the great satisfaction of receiving the valuable "*Synopsis Generum Compositarum earumque Dispositionis novæ Tentamen*," &c. of C. F. LESSING; and have no hesitation in adopting, as far as possible, the arrangement of so able an observer, and one who has studied this difficult tribe of plants with the greatest ardour, and under very favourable circumstances. I have only to regret, that I could not derive the advantage such a work is capable of affording for the whole of the Order.