(or sometimes very minute and chaffy. DC.)—An annual glabrous or somewhat glaucous small herb, 4-12 inches high, branched from the base; the branches slender, erect or ascending, bearing 1-3 or several umbellate slender pedicels at the summit, and also frequently in the axils of the cauline leaves, mostly a little hispid near the summit, terminated by single small heads. Radical leaves obovate-oblong or lanceolate, entire or sparingly toothed, the primordial nearly sessile, the others tapering into petioles; cauline lanceolate, acute or acuminate, entire, sessile, partly clasping; the uppermost mostly opposite! Flowers yellow.

A. humilis (Ell.! l. c.)—A. humilis & A. gracilis, DC.! l. c.

β. lyrata: radical and lower cauline leaves (either some or all of them) variously lyrate-toothed or pinnatifid.—A. lyratum, Nutt.! in jour. acad. Philad. 7. p. 71, & in trans. Amer. phil. soc. (n. ser.) 7. p. 424. Serinia

cæspitosa, Raf. fl. Ludov. p. 149? (DC. prodr. 7. p. 261.)

South Carolina! Georgia! and Florida! to Louisiana! Arkansas! and Texas! β . Louisiana, Drummond! Dr. Hale! Plains of Arkansas, Nut-tall, Dr. Pitcher! &c. Texas, Drummond! April-June.—We cannot discover the 'minute chaffy pappus' in an original specimen of A. gracilis, DC., nor find any appreciable difference in the achenia. In both Elliott's and Nuttall's plants, also, the pedicels are frequently furnished with bristly hairs towards the summit; and the irregular incision of the leaves in the latter is very inconstant.

Subtribe 2. HYOSERIDEE, Less.—Receptacle not chaffy. Pappus simple or double, either wholly or partly chaffy, squamellate, or coroniform.

179. KRIGIA. Schreb. gen. p. 532; Willd.; DC. prodr. 7. p. 88.

Heads 15-30-flowered. Scales of the involucre 6-15, somewhat in a double series, equal. Receptacle naked. Achenia turbinate, many-striate, somewhat 5-angular. Pappus double; the exterior of 5 broad and rounded scarious chaffy scales; the inner (rarely wanting) of as many slender scabrous bristles alternating with the scales, and corresponding with the angles of the achenium.—Small annual (North American) herbs, branching from the base; the mostly lyrate or toothed leaves radical or nearly so; the naked branches or scapes long and slender, simple, terminated by solitary small heads. Flowers yellow.

- § 1. Bristles of the pappus more or less exceeding the chaffy scales, but not longer than the terete achenium, sometimes entirely wanting: scales of the involucre 5-8, with a strong midrib, erect and carinate-navicular in fruit.—

 Cymbia.
- 1. K. occidentalis (Nutt.): scapes very numerous from the same root, diffuse, simple, leafless, hispid; leaves either entire or lyrate; the exterior with the lamina or terminal lobe oval or roundish; the innermost lanceolate or narrowly linear; achenia equally many-ribbed, ciliolate-scabrous on the ribs which correspond with the bristles of the inner pappus, very minutely

reticulate-rugose by transverse lines.—Nutt.! in jour. acad. Philad. 7. p. 104, & in trans. Amer. phil. soc. l. c. p. 427.

 β . mutica: bristles of inner pappus altogether wanting!

Arkansas, Nuttall! Dr. Leavenworth! Texas, Drummond! (a. & β . under no. 164.)—Scarcely a span high. Earlier radical leaves in shape not unlike those of Cardamine bellidifolia, sometimes lyrate-pinnatifid with several divisions; the later ones much more slender. One of two of the involucral scales are usually 2-3-nerved, and 2-3-carinate in fruit.—Except as to the pappus, the var. β . is not distinguishable from the ordinary form.

- § 2. Bristles of the pappus much longer than the pentangular achenium: scales of the involucre 10-18, linear-lanceolate, nearly nerveless, spreading in fruit.—Eukrigia.
- 2. K. Virginica (Willd.): scapes at length several, sparsely and minutely pubescent, especially near the apex; leaves somewhat glaucous; the primary orbicular or spatulate, mostly entire; the succeeding spatulate-oblong or lanceolate, lyrate-toothed, or sinuate-pinnatifid.—Willd. spec. 3. p. 1618; Nutt.! gen. 2. p. 127; Ell. sk. 2. p. 264; Bigel. fl. Bost. ed. 2. p. 289; Darlingt.! fl. Cest. p. 440; DC.! l.c. Hyoseris Virginica, Linn. spec. 2. p. 809; Lam. jour. hist. nat. 1. p. 22, t. 12; Michx.! fl. 2. p. 88. Cynthia Virginica, Beck, bot. p. 169, not of Don.

β. dichotoma (Barton): more caulescent; stems much branched near the base.—K. dichotoma, Nutt.! l. c.; DC.! l. c. Hyoseris ramosissima, Bart.

prodr. fl. Philad.

Dry sandy grounds and rocks (rarely in wet places), Canada! to Louisiana! and Texas! May-Aug.—Scapes 1-10 inches high. Flowers deep yellow. Achenia minutely hispid-scabrous on the angles.—The var. β . is a summer state of the species.— $Dwarf\ Dandelion$.

3. K. Caroliniana (Nutt.): scapes solitary or several, slightly and sparsely pubescent, often somewhat hispid at the summit; primary leaves linear-lanceolate, acute at each end, entire or with one or two divaricate lobes on each side; the succeeding variously pinnatifid, runcinate, or incised, acute or obtuse.—Nutt.! l. c.; Ell. l. c.; DC.! l. c. Hyoseris Caroliniana, Walt. Car. p. 194.

β. leptophylla: leaves all linear-lanceolate, acuminate, either entire or with one or two slender divaricate lobes on each side.—K. leptophylla,

DC.! l. c.

Carolina! to Florida, Alabama! and Texas! Feb.-May.—Scapes 1-12 inches high. Leaves very variable as to size, incision, &c.

‡ Uncertain species.

4. K. montana (Nutt. l. c.): very glabrous, procumbent; leaves lanceolate [or somewhat spatulate], entire; pappus double; the exterior minute chaffy scales and the bristles few. Michx.—Hyoseris montana, Michx. fl. 2. p. 87.

On the highest mountains of North Carolina, Michaux.

180. CYNTHIA. Don. in Edinb. phil. jour. 12. p. 305; Less.; DC.

Heads many-flowered. Scales of the involucre 12-15, linear-lanceolate, equal, somewhat in a double series, shorter than the corolla. Receptacle flat, foveolate. Achenia short, obscurely quadrangular, many-striate, not