

motely but saliently dentate, the uppermost pair reduced, broadly ovate, abruptly acuminate: involucre narrow and rays few, all the flowers light-yellow: achenes silky-villous, not glandular; pappus fine and white, barbellate.

This is Mr. J. C. Flodman's n. 891 (of my set) from the Little Belt Mountains, Montana, 1896, distributed for *A. fulgens*, to which it bears no particular resemblance. It is even nearer what we call *A. latifolia* Bongard, though the leaves are narrow. These are in about five pairs, and are not notably pubescent or glandular.

AGOSERIS MONTICOLA. Root stout, elongated and deep-seated, simple in young plants, in the older multicapitous and bearing several tufts of depressed leaves and short scapes: herbage very pale and glaucous, glabrous or more or less tomentulose: leaves from obovate and entire to narrowly lanceolate and toothed or pinnatifid: scapes stoutish, mostly 2 or 3 inches high, its upper part glandular-hairy; outer involucre bracts ovate or ovate-lanceolate, the inner narrowly lanceolate: achenes linear-fusiform, distinctly narrowed at summit and this portion vacant (not filled by the seed); pappus dull-white, very firm, scarcely scabrous.

A common and well marked species inhabiting the summits of the higher mountains of the middle and northern Californian Sierra, formerly referred to *A. glauca*. The description is drawn mainly from specimens collected on Mt. Shasta, in 1898, by Dr. C. Hart Merriam. I gathered it myself, near Donner Lake, as early as 1874, and Mr. Pringle once distributed excellent specimens from, I think, the vicinity of Mt. Shasta.

LACTUCA CAMPESTRIS. Stout, low and very leafy, seldom  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, with a broad but short panicle: leaves ample, pinnatifid and toothed, the teeth sharp and salient, all the foliage sessile by a broad and somewhat sagittate-clasping base, the midvein beneath prickly, the whole plant other-

wise glabrous: involucre  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, the outer bracts elongated deltoid, the inner oblong-lanceolate: flowers blue: achenes nearly black, compressed, sharply angled and with one sharp carinate nerve traversing the flattened face: filiform beak about equalling the achene; pappus very fine, bright-white.

Common on open prairies in southwestern Minnesota; collected by the writer at Prairie Junction, 7 July, 1898. With much the general likeness of a low and very leafy *L. leucophæa*, this plant drew my attention as something wholly distinct from that woodland species by its clear white pappus. I gathered specimens, not doubting that it was a new species, yet left them lying without examination or comparison, until, in January, in the first issue of *Rhodora*, there appeared an account of a new *Lactuca Morssii*, blue-flowered but with white pappus, from New England. Then I conceived that Dr. Robinson's species must probably be the same as my unpublished one from Minnesota. But now, upon actually investigating my plant in the light of the description and figure of *L. Morssii*, I perceive that they can not be the same; the prairie species exhibiting an extremely different foliage, much larger heads, and a one-nerved achene.

**CAMPANULA WILKINSIANA.** Glabrous perennial, the upright leafy few-flowered stems 3 to 6 inches high, from very slender rootstocks: leaves from obovate-cuneiform and toothed across the summit only, to oblong-lanceolate with serrate-toothed margins: flowers 1 to 3, on slender erect peduncles: calyx obpyramidal, the erect lanceolate entire teeth more than equalling the tubular portion: corolla deep blue-purple, funnelform, erect, cleft nearly to the middle, the segments moderately spreading: style about equalling the corolla.

Head of Squaw Creek, Mt. Shasta, California, at an altitude of about 8,000 feet, August and September, 1898, Miss Lewanna Wilkins. A beautifully distinct *Campanula*, with