abruptly into a slender acuminate appendage. — Collected by C. & E. Seler, near Xochicato, Cuernavaca, Mexico, December, 1887, no. 410, also near the Hacienda S. Gaspar in the same region, 18 December, 1887, no. 317. The affinity of this species appears to be with *D. grandiflora*, DC., *D. serratifolia*, DC., *D. integrifolia*, Gray, and *D. squammosa*, Gray. From all these it is readily distinguished by its glandless involucre with larger herbaceous outer scales. Type specimens are preserved in the Royal Botanical Museum, Berlin.

Lygodesmia ramosissima. Much branched from a perennial base; branches striate-angled, glabrous, somewhat junciform, not spinescent: leaves linear to subulate-linear, 0.5 to 7 cm. long, entire or remotely denticulate, occasionally with more conspicuously spreading teeth, glabrous: heads 5–6-flowered, terminating the ultimate branchlets on either short or elongated peduncles: involucre 2 to 2.3 cm. long, the outer calyculate bracts ciliate, the inner bordered by a hyaline margin and bearing near the apex a keel-like appendage: mature achenes subterete, smooth and glabrous, about 1.5 cm. long; pappus nearly or quite equalling the achenes, tawny. — *Lygodesmia juncea*, Gray, Pl. Wright. i. 129, not Don. — Collected by Charles Wright on the expedition from western Texas to El Paso, prairies of the Pecos River, August, 1849, no. 417; by C. G. Pringle on plains near the city of Chihuahua, Mexico, 18 August, 1885, no. 578 and by E. W. Nelson, between Ramos and Inde, Durango, 11 to 14 August, 1898, no. 4710. In habit *L. ramosissima* resembles most closely *L. juncea*, Don, but from this species it is readily distinguished by the size of the heads. From *L. aphylla*, DC., and its variety, our plant is at once separated by the copiously branched stems.

II. — SYNOPSES OF THE GENERA JAEGERIA AND RUSSELIA.

By B. L. Robinson.

The Genus Jaegeria.

The small helianthoid genus *Jaegeria*, inhabiting muddy shores and shallow pools of tropical America, is exceedingly well marked by its non-imbricated involucral bracts. These are similar to each other in form and are equal in number to the rays, in fact each stands just in front of