

long-acuminate, with a few very narrow almost filiform elongated teeth near the middle.—Middle Park, Colorado, (Parry, 1864.) Cañons of the East Humboldt Mountains and on a peak west of Parley's Park in the Wahsatch; 7–9,000 feet elevation; July–September. (716.)

CREPIS ACUMINATA, Nutt. Torrey, *in Stansb. Rep.* 392, t. 8. Perennial; stem sparingly canescent, 1–3° high; leaves pubescent, the radical ones lanceolate, long-acuminate, 6–9' long, tapering into a petiole often two-thirds as long, laciniately pinnatifid into numerous linear-lanceolate spreading or curved usually entire teeth; cauline leaves few, mostly sessile, the lower similar to the radical, the upper linear, entire; heads 5–7-flowered, very numerous in a compound fastigate corymb; involucre glabrous or nearly so, cylindrical, calyculate with a few ovate appressed bractlets; the proper scales 6–7, about 5" long; mature achenia tapering slightly upward, 10-striate.—The figure in Stansbury's Report shows a plant with the foliage more like that of *C. occidentalis*, and achenia more decidedly beaked than either species affords among the numerous specimens now examined, though it correctly represents the very numerous slender heads of *C. acuminata*. Oregon and California to Colorado and Nebraska; Mt. Davidson, (Bloomer!) Stansbury Island, (Stansbury.) Hill-sides from Western Nevada to the Uintas; 5–7,000 feet elevation; May–July. (717.)

TROXIMON CUSPIDATUM, Pursh. Northern Illinois and Wisconsin to Oregon, (Spaulding!) Valley of Great Salt Lake, (Stansbury.)

MACRORRHYNCHUS¹ GLAUCUS. (*Troximon glaucum*, Nutt.) Perennial, smooth and somewhat glaucous; leaves linear-lanceolate or lanceolate, 3–6' long, about 6" broad, entire or slightly runcinate-toothed; scapes 6–9' high; involucre scales unequal, the outer ones shorter and broadly ovate-lanceolate, slightly pubescent; inner ones lanceolate, 7–9" long; achenia 10-ribbed, contracted toward the summit, but scarcely beaked; pappus rather coarse, longer than the achenium.—Saskatchewan to Nebraska and Colorado, (65 Parry, 354 Hall & Harbour, in part, 260 Vasey?) Var. LACINIATUS. "Leaves

¹MACRORRHYNCHUS, LESSING. Heads many-flowered, the flowers all ligulate. Involucre campanulate; the lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate scales imbricated in 2–3-series, the inner ones scarious-margined, the outer ones sometimes shorter, often foliaceous. Receptacle naked, or very rarely with a few chaffy scales among the flowers. Achenia glabrous, terete or slightly obcompressed, 10-ribbed or winged, narrowed above and in most species at length produced into a long slender beak, the apex dilated into a small flat disk. Pappus of copious white scarcely scabrous soft and capillary or coarser and somewhat rigid bristles.—Annual or perennial herbs of Western America, North and South, nearly or quite acaulescent, with rather large heads solitary on long naked scapes, and entire or laciniate-pinnatifid often elongated leaves; flowers yellow, rose-color, or purplish.

dilated, lancinate-pinnatifid, segments lanceolate-attenuate." Gray, *Proc. Acad. Philad.*, Mar. 1863, p. 69.—Flowers yellow or orange, turning purplish when dried. Leaves varying from narrowly linear to broadly lanceolate in outline, but always more or less lacinate. None of the specimens have ripened achenia, but the most advanced show a very short beak, one-fourth as long as the achenium. This species and the next agree very closely in foliage, size of head, color of flowers, both fresh and dried, in the young achenia and in the nature of the pappus; even the "long jointed hairs" at the summit of the tube of the corolla are alike in both; so that the involucre, of unequal scales in one species and equal in the other, and the longer or shorter beak of the mature achenium, seem to be the only remaining points of distinction. When both species shall be studied from the living plant with ripened achenia it is quite possible that even these differences will disappear. Colorado, (354 Hall & Harbour, in part.) From the foot-hills near Carson City to the Uintas; 5-7,500 feet elevation; May-September. (718.)

424 Parry, 356 Hall & Harbour, and 361 Vasey belong to Var. *dasycephalus*, T. & G. "Involucre woolly, at least when young, the exterior scales spreading; leaves and scape often somewhat pubescent; receptacle sometimes, but not always, furnished with a few linear-acuminate chaffy scales intermixed among the flowers."—Arctic America to Oregon and Colorado.

MACRORRHYNCHUS TROXIMOIDES, T. & G. Perennial, smooth and somewhat glaucous; leaves 4-10' long, 3-9" wide, linear-lanceolate or linear-spatulate, acuminate or obtuse and slightly apiculate, entire or laciniately pinnatifid; scapes 4'-2° high; involucre 6-10" long, the scales nearly equal, lanceolate from a broad base; achenia 10-ribbed, at first shorter than the pappus and scarcely beaked, at length produced into a slender beak two-thirds as long as the achenium proper, and with it slightly or considerably longer than the pappus.—Flowers orange-color, fading to purplish. The pappus is variable in fineness, one of the best-marked specimens, with rostrate achenia, having rather coarse and evidently flattened bristles. To this species Dr. Gray has already referred *Troximon roseum* and *T. parviflorum*, and it is not at all improbable that *T. glaucum* will eventually follow them. Mountains of Colorado, (66 & 67 Parry, 355 Hall & Harbour, 359 Vasey,) to California, Oregon, and British America; Virginia City, (Bloomer.)