

cially in *M. Californica*, namely, that two (opposite) bristles of the pappus are naked instead of barbellate, and rather stronger and less deciduous than the others.

454. *CREPIS AMBIGUA* (sp. nov. non *B. lb.*): caule scapiformi e radice perenni simplicis basi folioso apice racemoso-5-8-cephalis foliisque obovati-oblongis integerrimis setis patentibus sparsis hispidis cæterum glaberrimis; capitulis majusculis longiuscule pedunculatis circa 30-floris; involucro cylindrico hirto, squamis linearibus, extimis duplo brevioribus appressis; ligulis (flavis?) genitalia haud superantibus; acheniis fusiformibus superne sensim angustatis multicostatis glaberrimis pappum albidum longitudine æquantibus. — Level, grassy places along Santa Fé Creek; June to Aug. — A foot high, from a thick perennial root, which yields a white juice; the purplish stem leafy only near the base, above nearly smooth and bearing one or two linear bracts. Leaves 2 or 3 inches long, sessile; the radical with a tapering base, hispid with slender bristles above, purplish underneath, resembling those of *Hieracium Gronovii*, β . *subnudum*. Heads two thirds of an inch in length. Ligules very short, little longer than the pappus, usually shorter than the styles. Mature achenia blackish, a third of an inch long, attenuated upwards, but not truly rostrate. Pappus copious, dull white, of bristles nearly as stiff as those of *Hieracium*, but occupying much more than one series;—on which account I refer the plant to *Crepis* (although the pappus is not bright white) rather than to *Hieracium*.

455. *MACRORHYNCHUS PURPUREUS* (sp. nov.): perennis; foliis e caudice crasso rosulatis linearibus integerrimis vel plerisque pinnati-3-7-lobatis acutis crassiusculis subglaucis glaberrimis; scapo aphylo (6-8-pollicari) juniore floccoso-pubescente sub capitulo lanoso; involucri glabrati squamis 3-seriatis appressis purpureo pictis obtusiusculis, intimis linearibus extimas oblongas duplo superantibus; floribus (in sicc.) purpureis breviter ligulatis; acheniis lineari-fusiformibus æqualiter 10-costatis glaberrimis in rostrum scabridum iisdem pappoque paulo brevius attenuatis. — Grassy places, bottom of Santa Fé Creek; July. — Plant with the thick caudex and the aspect of a *Troximon*; but most of the densely clustered leaves (two or three inches long) bear a few short linear lobes about the middle. Scapes at length glabrous. Heads cylindraceous, two thirds of an inch long; the scales of the involucre mottled or spotted, or the broader exterior ones entirely painted, except the margins, with deep purple. Flowers purple; the ligule

viridi scariosis late ovalibus obtusissimis, intimis lanceolatis acutis. — California, *Coulter*. — A foot high, stout; the root unknown. Leaves 2 inches long. Heads 10 lines in diameter. Flowers, ovaries, and pappus as in *Malacothrix*; but the scariosus involucre is very remarkable. The fruit is unknown.

Remarkably large specimens of *Malacothrix Californica*, with coarser foliage, and the head, including the expanded rays, two inches in diameter, were collected by Dr. Gambell at Pueblo de los Angeles and distributed under the name of "*Macrorhynchus laciniatus*."

short. Achenia slender, half an inch long including the beak. Pappus one third of an inch long, of minutely scabrous and, for this genus, rather rigid bristles, but finer than in *Troximon roseum*, *Nutt.* — From its resemblance to the present species and the short beak of its half-formed fruit, I suspect that *T. roseum* also is a *Macrorhynchus*; but its pappus is absolutely as well as relatively longer (half an inch in length) than in this plant, its involucre scales all more prolonged and acute, its ligules smaller, &c.*

456. *TARAXACUM PALUSTRE*, *DC.*, var. *LATIFOLIUM*: foliis spathulato-oblongis obtusissimis. (*T. montanum*, *Nutt.*! in *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. (n. ser.)* 7. p. 430, non *DC.*) Banks of Santa Fé Creek; May. (†495, 500, 501.) — The leaves in a specimen from Nuttall are half an inch, in Fendler's fully an inch, in width, sinuate-toothed; those towards the base often narrower and sharper, and runcinate-reflexed.†

†457. *LACTUCA ELONGATA*, γ . *SANGUINEA*, *Torr. & Gray, Fl. 2. p. 496.* East of Mora River; August. (491.)

458. *L. GRAMINIFOLIA*, *Michx.*, approaching *L. elongata* by the runcinate-pinnatifid radical leaves. — Santa Fé Creek in the mountains; July. (504, †505.)

459. *MULGEDIUM PULCHELLUM*, *Nutt.* Loose, gravelly soil, Santa Fé Creek; July. (506.) Also Rock Creek, &c. (492.)

†460. *M. FLORIDANUM*, *DC.*; *Torr. & Gray, Fl. 2. p. 498.* Council Grove. (494.)

461. *SONCHUS OLERACEUS*, *Linn.* Fields around Santa Fé; July. (507, †508.)

†462. *S. ASPER*, *Vill.*; *Torr. & Gray, l. c. p. 501.* Waste places, Santa Fé. (502.)

* Specimens of *Troximon glaucum*, β . *dasycephalum*, *Torr. & Gray*, in Geyer's Oregon collection (no. 666) and in that of Mr. Spalding, with the heads sometimes an inch and a half in diameter, and the leaves lanceolate or oval-lanceolate, often coarsely toothed, and an inch and a quarter wide, evidently constitute the *T. taraxicifolium*, *Nutt.*, from the same region.

† At Saltillo, Dr. Gregg collected a Dandelion, which is doubtless *Taraxacum Mexicanum*, *DC.*, with the young leaves somewhat hairy, and the neck and whole scape at first very woolly, but becoming naked with age. The achenia are nearly smooth towards the base.

** For *Hymenatherum gnaphalodes*, p. 90 (note), I desire, by a slight change, to substitute the name *HYMENATHERUM GNAPHALOPSIS*, and to cite as a synonyme the *Gnaphalopsis micropoides*, *DC. Prodr. 7. p. 248* (inter *Compos. incertæ sedis*). De Candolle founded this genus upon a plant gathered at Monterey, New Leon, in the month of January, by Berlandier. Although he describes his plant as diœcious? with an involucre of exterior subfoliaceous scales and an inner series of distinct, glabrous scales, observed no ligules, describes the pappus as consisting of only five paleæ, and makes no mention of globular pellucid glands under the wool of the leaves, &c., yet I am confident of its identity with Dr. Gregg's plant (which really accords in none of these respects) from the same habitat, and gathered at the same season of the year. The specimen examined probably was very imperfect, and with the ray-corollas fallen or abortive. Much finer specimens of our plant (from Gregg's collection) have just reached me, with the stems branching after the manner of *Micropus*, and four inches in length; and a reëxamination confirms all the characters previously assigned.