

This covered large areas on the ridge. It is almost identical with Professor Greene's type.

65. *Malacothrix implicata*, sp. nov.

Stems woody, purplish, glabrous or slightly viscid, branched above: leaves numerous and close together, irregularly bipinnatifid into numerous narrow, linear divisions which form a tangle so that individual leaves cannot be separated in the dried specimens; length of entire leaf about 6 cm., with divisions beginning at the base, varying in length from 4 mm. to 3 cm.: heads 2 cm. in diameter, closely cymose at the ends of the branches on short peduncles; ligules white, unevenly toothed and lobed; tube pilose with upwardly spreading hairs; akenes $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long, four or five angled, with one or two ribs between the angles, brown, minutely tuberculate, scar at base prominent, apex with white denticulate border. The receptacle, as in *M. saxatilis* becomes capitate, with the bracts of the involucre deflexed.

“Queens's Dairy,” sand and wind carved cliffs.

It has been extremely puzzling to know what to do with this. It might just as well be made a variety of *M. saxatilis*.

From an inspection of allied *Malacothrix* from the other islands and the mainland it is found that all are more or less alike, differing in leaves, habit of growth, size of heads, and character of akenes. They are all evidently the offspring of a common parent and having been isolated, have developed peculiarities of their own. They are excellent examples of Darwinian species. This one from San Nicolas is most similar to one collected by W. G. W. Harford on San Miguel, but differs in having smaller heads and a more compact habit. There are no seeds on the San Miguel plant and we shall probably remain forever ignorant of its fruit, since, according to Dr. Gustav Eisen, who visited the island during the summer of 1897, the vegetation has been entirely destroyed by goats and the island has become a desolate waste of drifting sand.

I have provisionally included the San Miguel plant as well as specimens from Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz under this name. The last two have the divisions of the leaves broader and thicker, the inflorescence an open cymose panicle, and the heads smaller.