

glabrate; leaves mostly radical, numerous, and of a fleshy texture, ovate-oblong, obtuse, often a little cordate at base, strongly cuspidate-toothed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, 3 inches long, on petioles of almost equal length; stem  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, slender, leafless, or with a few large and small bracts; corymb lax; heads middle-sized, on slender peduncles; involucre with a few almost filiform calyculate scales or bracts at base; rays 9–12, yellow.

Lynx Creek, in Northern Arizona, May 31st, 1883; collected by H. H. Rusby.

MICROSERIS ACUMINATA.—Near *M. Bigelovii*, but larger, the scapes more than a foot high, and rather stout; leaves pinnately parted into numerous, narrowly linear division; akenes only slightly contracted at summit,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long; pappus  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, consisting of 5 linear-lanceolate scales, each tapering very gradually into a short, slender awn.

Collected, in a few depauperate specimens, near Vallejo, in April 1883; and also, at about the same date, in the Sacramento Valley, by Mrs. Kate Curran, her specimens being of a strong, luxuriant growth. Dr. Gray informs me that it was even long ago collected sparingly by Bigelow, on Mark West's Creek, and that it has been referred, first to *M. Douglassii* and later to *M. Bigelovii*.

TROXIMON HETEROPHYLLUM.—This will apparently have to be the name of the North American plant which has been for some years past called *T. Chilense*, Gray. (Proc. Am. Acad., ix., 216, and Bot. Cal., i., 439.) The Chilian plant, for which Dr. Gray's specific name will be retained, differs in having considerably larger akenes, which are always all alike in the same head, and a shorter stipe to the pappus.

The North American plant runs into varieties so remarkable that, on two of them, so acute and able a botanist as Nuttall founded genera; and I even now doubt if they do not merit the rank of species. However, since my venerated friend Dr. Gray (who, by the way, has lately, and independently of my fresh specimens and notes, reached also the conclusion that our species is distinct from the Chilian) regards them as mere varieties, I here so place them; namely:

var. CRYPTOPLEURA.—Outer akenes nearly globose inflated and hardly striate, the inner of normal thickness and also barely striate, not at all winged. This is the *Cryptopleura Californica*, Nutt., and *Macrorhyncus Californicus*, Torr. & Gray. Although hitherto accounted very rare, and thought to be perhaps a merely abnormal state not likely to recur, I have this year found plenty of it in two patches a quarter of a mile distant from each other, though both within the limits of the town of Berkeley.

var. KYMAPLEURA.—Outer akenes with broad and strongly and beautifully undulated wings, the inner merely striate. This is *Kymapleura heterophylla*, Nutt., and also *Macrorhyncus heterophyllus*, of the same author. It is the most common form of the species in the central part of California.

Besides these striking varieties, which do not show any signs of running together, there are other forms, namely, one with akenes all