

A. MODOCENSE. Allied to the last, the somewhat larger leaves apparently as constantly 5-lobed and with lobes radiant rather than pointing forward, the surface not wholly glabrous, some soft hairs appearing along the veins in some: flowers rather small, sepals, petals and even the anthers green, or greenish-white; sepals mostly (all the outer ones) merely oval, little exceeding the whitish petals, both sepals and petals sparingly hairy; fruit unknown.

Represented by only some flowering branches, with young foliage, collected near the Warm Springs, Modoc Co., California, 4 June, 1892, by M. S. Baker and Frank Nutting. While the leaves here are almost those of *A. Macounii* the flowers are very notably different; for in both that and *A. circinatum* the sepals are narrow, elongated to twice or thrice the length of the petals, and are of a dark red-purple. In *A. Modocense* they are not only green, but very short for those of any maple at all.

A NEW STUDY OF MICROSERIS.

Although the type of this genus is Chilean, the species are most numerous in California. My first critical study of them was made in San Francisco twenty years ago. I proposed then the two new species, *M. attenuata*, and *acuminata*, both of which have since obtained universal recognition.

The researches of three more seasons carried on in that field led to the expression of views that were published in 1886,¹ according to which, out of the heterogenous "*Microseris*" of Gray's *Synoptical Flora*, *Calais* of De Candolle, and *Scorzonella* of Nuttall were restored, and two new genera, *Ptilocalais* and *Nothocalais* were proposed; while for the genuine *Microseris*, the new discovery was made that its species fell into two natural groups, according as the paleæ of the pappus are triangular and plane, or rounded and cymbiform. In this paper I added but

¹ Bull. Calif. Acad. ii, 41-55.

spinulosely serrulate: paleæ of pappus of oval outline, a line long, glabrous and straw-colored, but strongly appressed-accaberrulous, the barbellulate awn about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long.

Known in only a single specimen; this obtained by myself, somewhere on the plains of Fresno Co., California, in April, 1884, and now in the herbarium of the California Academy.

M. CONJUGENS. Leaves shorter than in the foregoing, deeply pinnatifid, the segments oblong-linear, obtusish, spreading: scapes many, 8 to 12 inches high, heads ovoid: achenes slender, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, between columnar and fusiform, all being slightly narrowed under the summit as well as above the base, the outer ones very rarely villous, but always smooth (lacking the ribs), the others brown and scabrous-serrulate on the ribs; pappus-paleæ $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, ovate-oblong, acute under the awn, glabrous, ultimately of a dark dull-brown, the awn paler, 2 lines long.

Collected by the writer, at Byron Springs, California, 24 March, 1889, and near Midway, Alameda Co., 3 May, 1895. This as to foliage and habit closely enough simulates *M. melanocarpha*, and its pappus is almost as nearly black, but the achenes are of quite a different character, in respect to which it makes an approach to *M. attenuata*.

M. LEUCOCARPHA. Decumbent scapes 3 to 7 inches high, at flowering fully equalled by the slenderly pinnatisect foliage; involucre oblong or ovoid; achenes scarcely 2 lines long, linear-fusiform, all glabrous, chestnut-color with darker linear flecks, the ribs only very delicately scaberulous; pappus much longer than the achene, the paleæ oblong-lanceolate, of a clear shining white, glabrous, the awn somewhat longer, barbellulate.

My type of this handsome species is a plant collected at Woodside, San Mateo Co., California, 4 May, 1902, by Mr. C. F. Baker, and to be distributed by him under n. 808. I also provisionally refer to the same, a sheet of my own collecting at Byron Springs in the interior of the State as long ago as 24 March, 1889. This differs from the type only in having slightly villous paleæ. Yet another sheet obtained by me near Midway,