

*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.

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### 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,<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> Bull. Calif. Acad. ii, 41-55.

*M. CASTANEA.* *M. Bigelovii*, Greene, Man. 222, not of Gray. Usually a foot high, not rarely ever taller, the deeply simply and regularly pinnatifid or pinnatisect foliage nearly half as long: involucre hemispherical, more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad: achenes barely 2 lines long, short-columnar, or the yellowish-villous outer ones inclining to turbinate, the others chestnut-color, very smooth to the unaided eye, but the thick ribs under a strong lens obscurely and minutely scabrous; pappus fully 5 lines long, consisting of a lanceolate palea of 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines long, usually whitish or pale, and a long slender barbellulate chestnut-brown awn.

Confined to sandy elevations among the low salt-marshes of the shores of San Francisco Bay; the type specimens now in the California Academy collected by myself at West Oakland, 10 May, 1883, and near Belmont, San Mateo Co.. 10 May, 1886. The longer and almost columnar achenes, and the long whitish pappus-pales, together with the great size of the plant, upright growth, and peculiarly maritime habitat impel the recognition of the species as distinct from its much more variable and difficult ally, *M. Bigelovii*.

*M. INSIGNIS.* As tall as *M. castanea*, like it in habit, but leaves (in the only known specimens) narrowly oblanceolate and merely short-toothed; the tall scapes only 1 or 2, the heads round-ovate: achenes of outer series and of disk all alike, and all densely villous in lines (between the ribs), the ribs faintly scaberulous; paleæ of the pappus dark-colored, subulate, scaberulous and often more or less appressed-pubescent, scarcely a line long, entire, tapering to a stout subplumose awn of about 3 lines.

Known only in a single sheet of few specimens preserved in the California Academy, and labelled, in the handwriting of Mrs. Curran, as having been collected by myself in 1886. But this must have been, I think, a mere guess, and a wrong one. I could not have overlooked, in 1886, such pronounced specific characters as are here evident.