

No. 3036. Sandy, dry ground, Long Valley, Boise County, Idaho, at an elevation of 4100 ft., July 5, 1895. Type in the National Herbarium; co-types in the herbarium of the Idaho University and in my private collection.

CIRCIUM UNDULATUM ciliolatum

Differs from the type in having the bracts noticeably ciliolate.

I should hesitate to call this a variety rather than a species, were it not that I find hardly a single specimen of *C. undulatum* in the Gray Herbarium that has not a few slightly ciliated bracts, and that it has all the other characters of the species. In having ciliolated bracts it approaches *Circium Grahamsi*, but differs from that species in more cottony leaves and involucre, smaller stature, and in more prickly involucral bracts.

No number appears with the specimens. I collected this in dry fields near Ashland, southern Oregon, July 8, 1886. Type in the Gray Herbarium; co-type in my private collection.

LYGODESMIA SPINOSA lanata

Differs from the type only in being lanate all over, stem more striate, and rather longer peduncles. No. 3229. Gravelly banks and bars of Wood River, Hailey, Blaine County, Idaho, July 21, 1895. Type in the National Herbarium; co-types in the Idaho University herbarium and in my private collection.

Microseris nigrescens (§ *Nothocalais*)

Scapes 26 cm. high from a thick caudex, glabrous save for a little pubescence below the head: leaves 3–24 cm. high, linear, widest above the middle, 3–10 mm. wide, pale green, with plane and entire margins, glandular mucronate at apex: involucre 15–20 mm. high, campanulate, the bracts subequal, lanceolate, acuminate, very thin and scarious, mottled with small dark dots: akenes 6–7 mm. long, narrowly fusiform, with rather short neck, the seed reaching almost to the top of the nearly black akene: pappus exceeding the akene, white, from $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ mm. wide, attenuate from near the base: rays purplish on the outside, exceeding the involucre by about 5 mm.

Certainly closely related to *M. troximoides*, but differing from this species in the smaller nearly black akene, in the very fine pappus, not half so wide as in that species, and in the rather wider,

softer leaves with unwrinkled margins. A nearer approach still to *Troximon*.

No. 3033. Wet meadows, Hot Springs, near Warren's Mining Camp, Idaho County, Idaho, July 2, 1895. Type in my private herbarium; co-type in the National Herbarium.

Whatever claim *Stephanomeria myrioclada* may have to specific rank, a thing I very much doubt, it is certain that Dr. Gray confused two plants in his description of this species in the Synoptical Flora. Eaton's type has the pappus just as he described it in the Botany of the King Exploration—"plumose nearly or quite to the base." Dr. Gray, after his description, cites two plants, one the Eaton plant, collected by Watson, the other the Hawthorne, Nevada plant, collected by M. E. Jones. The label attached to the latter bears this inscription: "*S. lygodesmoides* M. E. Jones, n. sp." It is so entirely different from *S. myrioclada* that I do not hesitate to describe it, since Mr. Jones assures me he has never done so.

***Stephanomeria lygodesmoides* M. A. Jones**

Erect from a woody or even "shrubby" base, glabrous, with numerous rather stout ascending branches throughout: lower cauline leaves not seen; upper narrowly linear, less than 2.5 cm. long, ascending or pendent, entire, acute, the smaller bract-like and squarrose: head 4 mm. high, the involucre of 4 principal bracts and the same number of bractlets: flowers 3-5: akenes smooth, angled, with sordid pappus which is very plumose half way down, the remaining part scabrous.

Probably the same thing, or near it, is in the Gray Herbarium from S. B. Parish, no. 3228, but the branches are thicker and more divaricate, the leaves slightly runcinate-pinnate, and the plant even woodier at base. Mr. Jones assures me that his plant was also very woody at base. The akenes of both plants exactly match. These two plants are certainly near Greene's *Ptiloria divaricata*, but he describes his species, which I have not seen, as herbaceous to the base, and with monocephalous branches, while this plant has often two heads to the branch, and the pappus is not "joined into bundles of three at base."

Nemophila inconspicua

Small, depressed, glaucous, with the leaves and calyx much more strigose than the stem; leaves 5-lobed to parted, with