

Leucoseris? Californicus. Hieracium? Californicum, DECAND., Vol. VII., p. 235. From the remark that "the pappus is *white*, fragile, and in a *single* series," I conjecture this may be a species of the present genus. The author also imagines that it may belong to a new genus. The flowers have probably been white, as he says they are purplish beneath.—Collected in Upper California by Mr. Douglas. It is described as smooth, with the stem erect, striated, the summit paniculate, the branches bracteolate and monocephalous; the leaves sessile, sublanceolate-linear, acuminate, entire; the scales of the involucre linear and imbricated. The mature fruit was not seen.

Obs. This genus, nearly allied to *Andryala*, is distinguished by the free leaves of the involucre, which are not at all ingrafted; by the presence of a copious, imbricated involucellum; a convex receptacle, wholly naked; a pentangular achenium, white flowers, and a pubescence which is not stellated or glandular. On the other hand, the mode of growth is similar, the form of the involucre, as well as the singular character of the pappus, and general form and striatures of the fruit. Under *A. Cheiranthifolia*, L'HERITIER has well described the pappus of that species as pilose and *pubescent* at the base: the rays are about eighteen.

Subtribe VIII. HIERACIÆ. (Lessing.)

MULGEDIDIUM. (Cassini.)

† *Flowers blue, the substance of the achenium attenuated into a long point.*

Mulgedium pulchellum. Sonchus pulchellus, PURSH. *Lactuca integrifolia*, NUTT. Gen. Am., Vol. II., p. 124. *Lactuca pulchella*, DECAND., Vol. VII., p. 134.

*Mulgedium *heterophyllum*; leaves linear-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, the lower ones often runcinately pinnatifid or toothed towards the base; panicle divaricate, squamose; involucre conic-ovate, the segments lanceolate in three or four series, and very unequal; flowers blue; achenium with a distinct rostrum, of the same substance with the striated achenium. *Sonchus Sibiricus*, HOOKER, Flor. Bor. Am., Vol. I., p. 293, not of Linn.

HAB. Lake Huron, and Canada, to latitude 66°. (HOOKER.) On the Rocky Mountain plains, and the banks of the Oregon, in the interior. Entirely unlike *M. Sibiricum*, which is annual;

ours a stout perennial, with large deeply penetrating roots; very smooth and sometimes glaucous; the panicle spreading, not racemose. Flowers as large and showy as those of *Cichorium Intybus*. Nearly allied to the preceding, which, however, appears to have different leaves, but with the fruit very similar.

†† *Flowers blue or white; achenium shortly acuminate.*

Mulgedium acuminatum. *Sonchus acuminatus*, WILLD. Achenium pale and spotted, with a tumid margin and two or three striæ on either side.

Mulgedium **divaricatum*; branch leaves sessile, somewhat runcinately pinatifid with wide and shallow denticulated segments; panicle divaricate, naked; involucre subcampanulate, caliculate; achenium with a short, conformable rostrum, transversely rugulose, with about three elevated central striæ on either side; pappus white.

HAB. Louisiana. (Mr. Trudeau.) The flower appears to have been blue or white; segments of the caliculus lanceolate. Bractes of the very divaricate panicle minute, distant, and subulate. Apparently a very distinct and genuine species of the present genus.

§. LEUCOMELA.—*With the pappus gray; florets nearly half way tubular; anthers bisetose at the base. Achenium transversely rugose, merely attenuated at the summit, with three ribs on one side and four or five on the other; flowers white, with a tinge of purple.*

Mulgedium leucophæum, DECAND., Vol. VII., p. 250.

* GALATHENIUM.

(*Lactuca* and *Mulgedium* species of authors.)

MULGEDIUM, but with the achenium elliptic and flatly compressed, transversely rugulose, with a broad and thin opaque margin, the centre on either side marked with one to three slender striæ; the rostrum distinct, abrupt, shorter than the achenium, ending in a circular disk with a pubescent margin. Pappus white, slender and slightly scabrous, in several series.—North American plants, usually perennial, with the habit of *Lactuca* or *Sonchus*; the flowers yellow or blue; the achenium black.—(The name from *γαλαθηνος*, *milky*, in allusion to the milky properties of the plants, and also their alliance with *Lactuca*.)