

tapering below into petioles about 3 cm. long; inflorescence corymbiform; heads about 4, about 12 mm. high; involucre obconic-turbinate, floccose at the base; bracts linear, gradually acute; rays pale-yellow, 8-9 mm. long, 3 mm. wide.

This species is probably most closely related to *S. pentodontus*, but distinguished by the peculiar involucre, which tapers gradually into the peduncles.

COLORADO: Lake City, 1878, *H. N. Prase*.

Senecio multicapitatus Greenman, sp. nov.

Perennial with a thick woody root; stem 4-10 dm. high, yellowish, glabrous, branched and broom-like, leafy; leaves irregularly pinnately dissected into linear-filiform lobes, 1-1.5 mm. wide, or the upper simple and linear-filiform, somewhat fleshy, glabrous and yellowish-green; heads in a corymbiform inflorescence, numerous, almost cylindric, 7-8 mm. high, about 4 mm. in diameter; bracts 8-10, yellowish, linear, gradually acute, glabrous and shining; calyculate ones small, subulate; rays pale-yellow, 7-8 mm. long and 2 mm. wide; achenes striate, grayish strigose-hispidulous.

This species has been included in *S. Douglasii*, which has long calyculate bracts and is confined to the west coast. *S. multicapitatus* resembles closely *S. Riddellii* in habit, but differs in the narrow heads and few bracts. In *S. Riddellii* the bracts are 12-15 and the involucre campanulate. *S. multicapitatus* grows on plains and in mountain valleys of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

COLORADO: Huerfano Valley, near Gardner, 1900, *F. R. Vreeland* 651; Mt. Princeton Station, 1901, *Underwood & Selby* 465.

NEW MEXICO: Gray, Lincoln Co., *F. S. Earle & Ester S. Earle*; high plains north of El Capitan Mountains, *F. S. Earle & Ester S. Earle* 388.

ARIZONA: Holbrook, 1896, *Myrtle Zuck*.

PRENANTHELLA Rydb. gen. nov.

Low diffusely branched annuals, with numerous small heads terminating the branches. Lower leaves ample, oblong or spatulate in outline, more or less runcinate; the upper reduced and bract-like. Involucres oblong, 4-5-flowered with as many oblong bracts and 1 or 2 small calyculate ones. Achenes gradually tapering downward from the truncate summit, 4-5-ridged. Pappus of white soft capillary bristles.

The species on which this genus is based was first described as a *Prenanthes* and later transferred to *Lygodesmia*. It is so unlike the other species of *Lygodesmia* in habit, that the habit alone would suggest a distinct genus. But the best character is found in the achenes, which are ribbed and tapering downward from the summit instead of upwards from the base. The fruit agrees better with that of *Nabalus* (*Prenanthes*), but from this genus *Prenanthes* is distinguished by the habit and the structure of the involucre.

***Prenanthes exigua* (A. Gray) Rydb.**

Prenanthes exigua A. Gray, Pl. Wright. 2: 105. 1853.

Lygodesmia exigua A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 217. 1874.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.