

and bearing a label indicating that it was collected in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California. Dr. B. L. Robinson writes me that the specimen in the Gray Herbarium, of which he has kindly sent two heads for examination, has also a California label, but that it bears the notation "Nevada" in the hand of Dr. Gray. There can be little doubt that both specimens are of the same collection and from Nevada.

***Ptiloria cinerea*** Blake, sp. nov.

Perennial (?), about 30 cm. high, freely divaricate-branched, densely cinereous-tomentulose throughout except on the involucre; lower leaves deciduous, the middle ones linear-lanceolate, 2.5 cm. long, about 5 mm. wide across the teeth, acuminate, runcinate-toothed; the upper entire, lance-subulate, 1 cm. long or less or reduced to scales; heads few or solitary at tips of branches and branchlets, erect, on pedicels 2 mm. long or less, 5-flowered; involucre cylindric, 7 to 8 mm. high, glabrous, the principal phyllaries 5, linear-oblong, obtuse or rounded, the calyculus of few unequal ovate acute or acutish phyllaries half as long as the inner, or less; corollas not well seen; achenes subcolumnar, 3.3 mm. long, 5-angled, whitish, slightly transverse-rugulose, obscurely hispidulous; pappus brownish-tinged, 5.5 mm. long, deciduous in a ring, the setae 14, merely hispidulous for 1 mm. at base, plumose above.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 348173, collected in the Pahrump Valley, Nevada, altitude 610–915 meters, June, 1898, by C. A. Purpus (no. 6049). Duplicate in the herbarium of the University of California, no. 92336.

OTHER SPECIMENS EXAMINED: NEVADA: Ash Meadows, May-October, 1898, *Purpus* 6080 (herb. Univ. Calif.).

At once distinguished from most members of the genus by its dense tomentose pubescence. It is nearest *P. canescens* Greene, of middle California, known to me only from description, which has a similar pubescence, but is said to be an annual with a pure white pappus plumose almost throughout. Unfortunately the specimens of *P. cinerea* which I have examined, including two loaned by Professor N. L. Gardner from the University of California Herbarium, do not show the base completely, but the species appears to be perennial.