

not yet in flower, some small lettuce or sow thistle; its affinities apparently with *S. cernuus* of the Colorado Mountains, though the rather crowded very small heads are quite erect.

Ptiloria divaricata. Perennial, the tufted and diffusely branching stems in no degree woody at base, the monocephalous flowering twigs rather long, slender and divaricate: early leaves 2 inches long, linear-lanceolate, runcinately toothed; those of the growing branches subulate, less than an inch long, spreading or recurved, commonly with a few small runcinate teeth at base, those of the ultimate branchlets reduced to the short-subulate and almost spinescent: heads 4 or 5 lines high, 6- to 9-flowered, the involucre subtended by imbricated bractlets: achenes angular, nearly smooth: pappus-bristles 12 to 15, brownish, slightly dilated and more or less joined into bundles of 3 at the naked base, the upper half strongly plumose.

Foothills of the Kern Co. mountains, near Caliente, Calif., Norman C. Wilson, 1893.

NOTES ON WEST AMERICAN CONIFERÆ.—III.

By J. G. LEMMON.

Bibliography of Two Californian Pines.

The confusion which has prevailed concerning the Monterey Pine and the Knobcone Pine invites an examination of the earlier descriptions and of the many names that have been given these Californian species.

MONTEREY PINE.

The earliest writer who is known to me to have treated of a Californian pine is Loiseleur de Longchamps, who published—1810 to 1825—what has become a classical treatise on trees and shrubs, usually referred to as “Nouveau Duhamel,” being an enlargement and continuation of the “Traite” of Duhamel, the leading French dendrologist of the eighteenth century.