

corolla nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, of a dark lurid purple, narrow, slightly ventricose.

Common on alpine slopes, below retreating snow banks, in wet clayey or gravelly soil, in the Sierra Nevada of California, August to October. It seems to have been referred heretofore to *P. confertus*, and is doubtless allied to it, though of totally different habit, and peculiar habitat.

PTILORIA FILIFOLIA. Perennial, erect and rather strict, 1 or 2 feet high, wholly glabrous and glaucous, the somewhat virgate branches and main portion of stem clothed with long filiform entire leaves, the lowest leaves broader and runcinate toothed: involucre narrow, 5-flowered: achenes columnar, sharply pentagonal, the whole perfectly smooth, as long as the delicate white pappus, this about 15-rayed and plumose to the base.

Gravelly banks of the Yakima River near Clealum, Washington, collected by the writer, 13 Aug., 1889.

PTILORIA SCABRELLA. Perennial and dwarf, the solitary rather stout and widely branched stems only 4 to 6 inches high; herbage glaucous, roughish with scattered sharp mucronate points: leaves mostly barely an inch long, linear, sharply runcinate-dentate, scabrous, spreading or deflexed, the uppermost rameal reduced to subulate entire bracts: rather numerous heads a half-inch high, about 5-flowered: achenes unknown; pappus long and copious, dull-white, softly long-plumose from below the middle, the basal portion naked and slightly dilated.

Texas, S. C. Neally, 1888; the specimens distributed for *Stephanomina exigua*, and apparently so referred in Coulter's Botany of Western Texas; but not related to that species.