

be of specific importance. As in the Californian plant, the leaves are either glabrous or pubescent; and either entire, or with a few spreading teeth, or lacinate-pinnatifid. In some of the exterior, chiefly sterile flowers, the awns of the pappus are as long as the palea.*

PINAROPAPPUS ROSEUS, *Less., DC. Prodr.* 7. p. 99. Stony hills of the San Felipe, Western Texas. (1420.)

RAFINESQUIA NEO-MEXICANA (sp. nov.): humilis; foliis runcinato-pinnatifidis; involucri squamis propriis 7 – 8 lanceolatis uniseriatis; acheniis breviuscule rostratis, exterioribus cinereo-pubescentibus, intimis glabris; pappo albo, setis rigidulis. — Stony hills along the Rio Grande near El Paso, abundant; March, April. (1421.) — Plant from 3 to 12 inches high, branching, from a slender monocarpic root (which probably originated from the seed late in the autumn previous), rather slender, entirely glabrous. Leaves slightly fleshy, one to two inches long; the radical obovate or oblong, barely toothed; the cauline lanceolate or linear, auriculate-clasping at the base, and pinnatifid, with few or several oblong or linear spreading or somewhat recurved lobes; the uppermost linear and entire, gradually reduced to small bracts. Heads solitary, terminating the branches. Involucre an inch long, cylindraceous, tapering upwards, or elongated-conical, composed of about 10 short ovate-acuminate calyculate scales, and of 7 or 8 elongated lanceolate membranaceous scales, tapering to a point, as long as the disk; all somewhat united and thickened at the base. Receptacle flat, naked, areolate. Flowers from 15 to 18, all fertile and similar. Ligules rose-color, or nearly white above and purple underneath. Achenia terete, obscurely 5-ribbed, tapering from the base (the large areola of insertion basilar) upwards, and prolonged into a not very slender beak, which is about half the length of the body of the achenium; the exterior canescently pubescent; the innermost glabrous and smooth, or very nearly so. Pappus bright white, composed of 10 or 12 rather rigid setæ (like those of *Scorzonera*), about the length of the achenium, and conspicuously and densely plumose from the base to a little below the capillary apex. — This handsome vernal plant appears to be a genuine congener of the *Rafinesquia Californica* of Nuttall, notwithstanding the shorter and stouter beak to the fruit, and stronger, more paleolate bristles of the pappus.

STEPHANOMERIA MINOR, *Nutt.; Gray, Pl. Wright.* p. 128. Alluvial soil on the Pecos; June. (1300.)

S. RUNCINATA, *Nutt.; Gray, Pl. Fendl.* p. 112. *Jamesia pauciflora*, *Nees! in Newwied Trav. App.* p. 16. Hills near El Paso; May. (1422.) — “Flowers purple.”

S. RUNCINATA, *Nutt.*, var. *caulibus elatioribus* (1 – 2-pedalibus); ramis paniculatis; foliis tenuioribus. — Pebbly bed of Howard’s Creek, Western Texas; May. (1301.)

* *Hymenonema?* *glaucum*, *Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. p. 300, judging from the imperfect original specimen, is not the *Calais macrochæta*, *Gray, Pl. Fendl.*; but a *Scorzonella*; perhaps the entire-leaved state of *S. laciniata*.