

linear-lanceolate, 4 lines long, the awn very little shorter.—
Prod. l. c.; *Microseris*, Gray, l. c.

From San Francisco to San Diego; equally as common as the first species.

C. PARRYI, Gray. Furfuraceous-puberulent, 6—8 inches high: akenes 3 lines long, and not at all attenuate; palea softer than in the last, its awn less than half as long.—Pac. R. Rep. iv. 112; *Microseris*, Gray, l. c.

Common from the plains back of Mt. Diablo to San Diego: easily mistaken for small *C. Lindleyi*, but, on closer inspection, appearing clearly distinct. The fruit is here for the first time described. The species does not appear to have been collected save by Dr. Parry, in a very immature condition, and by the present writer; but it is no rarity in the field.

+ ÷ *Awn of the pappus longer than the palea.*

C. MACROCHÆTA, Gray.—Like *C. Lindleyi* in size and aspect, but akenes shorter and more attenuate at summit; palea short, only a third as long as the awn, and cleft to the middle.—Pl. Fendl, 112; Pac. R. Rep., l. c.

From Oregon to San Diego, but very rarely collected.

C. KELLOGGII.—Also resembling *C. Lindleyi*: akenes 3—4 lines long, attenuate at each end: palea a third the length of the awn, and with a shallow notch.

San Bruno Mountains, near San Francisco, Dr. Kellogg.

SCORZONELLA, Nutt.

Involucre campanulate; bracts herbaceous, imbricated in several series, the inner long-acuminate, the outer successively shorter and acute. Receptacle flat or convex, foveolate or alveolate. Akenes linear, or somewhat turbinate, 8—10-costate or -striate, truncate at summit, the basal callosity acute and not expanded, areola lateral. Pappus of about 10 (in one species 5) ovate or lanceolate paleæ, tipped

with a generally much longer, straight, scabrous or barbelate bristle or awn. Glabrous perennials with fusiform roots, stems mostly leafy at base with laciniate foliage, and long-peduncled heads which are nodding in the bud. Inhabiting wet grassy grounds, chiefly in the mountain districts from middle California to British Columbia, with one species in the high mountains of Australia and New Zealand. Flowering in summer.—Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. vii. 426; Torr. & Gray Fl. ii. 470; Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. ii. 533. *Calais* ♂ & § *Scorzonella* & *Anacalais*, Gray, Pac. R. Rep. iv. 113. *Microseris* § *Scorzonella*, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. ix. 208 and xx. 300, Bot. Cal. i. 424, and Syn. Fl. ii. 417 (excl. *M. Parryi*).

**Caulescent*.—North American species.

S. MEGACEPHALA.—Glaucous, Robust, 2—3 feet high: leaves oblong, acuminate, entire above the middle, laciniate-toothed toward the clasping base, 6—8 inches long: peduncles stout, a foot long: heads hemispherical more than an inch high, 2 inches broad, 200—225-flowered: bracts of the involucre 40 or more, imbricated in 4—5 series, exterior round-ovate, innermost ovate-lanceolate, all (the outer very abruptly) long-acuminate: akenes 2 lines long, somewhat turbinate: pappus brownish and firm, of 5 ovate-lanceolate paleæ a line long, tapering to an awn of 3—4 lines.

Eel River, Mendocino County, 1866, H. N. Bolander, being a part of his number 4737. A single specimen only, differing from the next species, not in habit or general appearance, but remarkably distinct from it in the characters of the involucre, akene and pappus.

S. PROCERA.—Leaves more laciniate: not acuminate: heads narrower, 100—150-flowered: bracts of involucre 25 or more, in 2—3 series, the exterior ovate, innermost ovate-lanceolate, all acuminate: akenes nearly columnar, 3 lines long: pappus brownish, the paleæ 10 (as in all the following) lanceolate, passing into a thrice longer, barbellate