

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

From Contra Costa to Colusa Counties, on wooded hills. Leaves commonly laciniate-pinnatifid as in most species.

S. MONTANA.—Resembling the preceding, but stouter, the foliage less deeply laciniate: akene linear-columnar, not narrowed below, 5 lines long: pappus light brown: paleæ linear-lanceolate, truncate or slightly notched at the apex, only 3 lines long, its short-plumose awn a little longer.

Mountains of Kern County above Tehachapi Pass, June, 1884, Mrs. Curran.

A coarser plant than *S. sylvatica*, with very different fruit. The awn though really plumose, does not bring this species into troublesome proximity to *Ptilocalais*, for it is short, straight, and of firm texture.

***Acaulescent*.—South Pacific species.

S. SCAPIGERA.—*Scorzonera scapigera*, Forst. Prod. 91; *Scorzonera Lawrencii*, Hook. f. Lond. Journ. vi. 124; *Phyllopappus lanceolatus*, Walp. in Linnæa, xiv. 507; *Microseris Fosteri*, Hook. f. Fl. Nov. Zel. i. and Fl. Tasm. i. 226; Benth. Fl. Aust. iii. 676; Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. ix. 209.

High mountains of Australia and New Zealand. Outer bracts of involucre somewhat calyculate, as in our *S. leptosepala*. More strictly scapose than any of our species, and a smaller plant; commonly less than a foot high.

PTILOCALAIS, (Gray, Pac. R. Rep. iv. 113).

Perennial root, foliage, involucre, receptacle, etc., as in *Scorzonella*. Pappus bright white, soft and fragile, double, namely, of a single short, external bristle, and 15—20 short, truncate or emarginate paleæ, terminating in a long, gracefully recurving, soft-plumose capillary bristle or awn.—*Ptilophora*, Gray, Pl. Fendl. 112. *Calais* § *Ptilophora*, Gray, Pac. R. Rep. 1. c.; *Microseris* § *Ptilophora*, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. ix. 208, Bot. Cal. ii. 423, Syn. Fl. ii. 416.—Genus with the habit of *Scorzonella*, but pappus resembling that of *Stephano-*