

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

awn.—*Microseris laciniata* var. *procera*, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. ix. 209 Bot. Cal. i. 424; *Microseris procera*, Syn. Fl. ii. 417.

From Sonoma county to the borders of Oregon.

S. PRATENSIS.—Leafy at base only, the scapose peduncles 2 feet high: leaves linear, lanceolate, long-cuminate, entire, a foot long: heads an inch high and nearly as broad; bracts 16—20 in 3 series, ovate—to lanceolate—acuminate: akenes 2 lines long; pappus white, 4 lines, the triangular-ovate palea $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Sunny and rather moist meadow lands at Yreka, in the northern part of the State, collected by the writer June 21, 1876, and distributed by him under number 883 as *Microseris laciniata* var. *procera*. It is readily distinguishable from the preceding and the following by its long, scapose peduncles, and narrow, entire, long, slender-pointed foliage.

S. LACINIATA, Nutt.—Stem less robust and more branching and leafy than in the last: leaves pinnately parted, the segments narrowly linear, an inch or more long: heads a half inch high; bracts 16—20, from round-ovate to lanceolate, all abruptly acuminate: akene 2 lines long: pappus white, about 3 lines, the ovate-lanceolate palea less than a line.—Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. P vii, 426: Torr. & Gray, Fl. ii. 470. *Microseris*, Gray, l. c.

Northern borders of California to the confines of British Columbia.

S. LEPTOSEPALA, Nutt., l. c.—Bracts of involucre in 2 distinct series, the ovate outer ones 5 or 6 only, and hardly more than calyculate to the numerous, lanceolate inner ones, akenes, white pappus, etc., in all their parts more elongated than in the last species; foliage less divided, often merely toothed. Torr. and Gray, l. c.; *Microseris*, Gray, l. c.

Same range as *S. laciniata*, from which it differs very obviously in the character of the involucre.