

fleshy herbage, strongly saline and hard to dry, and its longer, less canescent akenes.

Senecio Cedrosensis.

Shrubby, about a foot high, much branched above; branchlets and foliage somewhat pubescent and glandular: leaves an inch or more long, oblong-lanceolate, deeply pinnatifid, the short lobes deeply toothed: heads in threes, or solitary at the ends of the branchlets, less than a half inch high: involucre narrow, acuminate: flowers not seen.

Rocky summits of the northern part of Cedros Island, 1885. The specimens are not in flower, but the peculiarities of habit and foliage mark strongly enough a new species. The leaves are like those of *Pedicularis Canadensis*.

Stephanomeria coronaria.

Annual or biennial, resembling *S. exigua*, but the numerous white-plumose pappus-bristles deciduous above the abruptly paleaceous base, leaving a crown of setose scales: akenes clavate, sharply 5-angled and quite smooth, with no traces of corrugation.

Santa Lucia Mountains, August, 1885, T. S. Brandegee.

Hieracium Brandegei.

Perennial, a foot or two high, paniculate from near the base: leaves spatulate-oblong to ligulate-lanceolate, entire, crinite-hirsute, and with some close, white, stellular tomentum, the latter extending to the branches and the glandular involucre: flowers yellow: akenes short-columnar: pappus nearly white.

Santa Lucia Mountains, T. S. Brandegee.

Malacothrix (Malacolepis) insularis.

Annual, glabrous, a foot or two high, corymbosely paniculate above, leafy below: leaves oblong-lanceolate in outline, laciniated-cleft to the middle, two inches long, sessile