

perhaps quite local, new thistle. The root is, as in all our native species, biennial.

*STEPHANOMERIA TOMENTOSA*. Annual, stout, 3—5 feet high, paniculate above the middle, white-tomentose throughout when young, the inflorescence glabrate: lower leaves spatulate in outline, runcinate-pinnatifid, upper lanceolate, nearly or quite entire: heads 3—4 lines high, closely ranged along the upper half of the virgate branches, 5—8 flowered; ligules pale pink: akenes rugose-tuberculate between the five angles: pappus white, of about twenty distinct, fragile bristles, which are plumose to the base and deciduous.

Central parts of the Island of Santa Cruz, but not common.

*MALACOTHRIX INDECORA*. Annual, diffuse, forming a mat 2—5 inches deep and twice as broad: leaves very thick and succulent, oblong-lanceolate, pinnately lobed, the lobes obtuse: involucre 3 lines high, inner series of scales linear-lanceolate, herbaceous and green, the outer successively shorter and purple: ligules short, greenish yellow: akenes a half line long, 5-angled and 2—3-striate between the angles: pappus with no exterior bristle, wholly deciduous in a ring, the bristles barbellate above, ciliolate below the middle: receptacle naked.

*MALACOTHRIX SQUALIDA*. Annual, 8—12 inches high, with stout branches from near the base: leaves not succulent, lanceolate, laciniate-pinnatifid, the segments and their teeth acute: involucre a half inch high, its imbricated scales pale green with dark midveins and tips: akene less than a line long, angled and striate as in the preceding: pappus wholly deciduous in a ring, the bristles retrorsely ciliolate at base, barbellate-scabrous above: receptacle with minute paleæ.

The two plants above described inhabit together two or three execrable islets, nesting places of innumerable cormorants and gulls, close by the northern shore of Santa Cruz Island. Similar as to the technicalities of akene and pappus,