

alterna, petiolata, orbiculata, inciso-dentata vel lobata, lobis dentatis, basi late cordata, trinervia, utrinque viscosissima; floralia in ramis corymbi pauca, parva, subsessilia, ovata, dentata. Corymbus oligocephalus, ramis apice monocephalis, inferioribus elongatis. Capitula hemisphærica, vix semipollicem diametro, iis *Hemizoniarum* multiflorarum subsimilia. Squamæ involucri exteriores flores disci subæquantes, margine subscariosæ, dorso viscoso-pubescentes, interiores fere omnino scariosæ, omnes acutiusculæ. Corollæ radii circa 20, tubo dense glanduloso-hispido, ligula 4 lin. longa apice tridentata, styli ramis glabris. Corollæ disci numerosæ, fere ad apicem dense glanduloso-hispidæ, dentibus 5 brevibus. Styli rami exserti, longi. Achænia radii et disci conformia, nigra, acutangula, ad angulos minute subglanduloso-serrulata, cæterum glabra.

Although the number of genera of *Compositæ* with radiate heads, without chaff on the receptacle or pappus to the achænia, be but very few, this plant does not agree with any of them, and the structure of the style being as it were intermediate between that of the *Vernoniaceæ* and of the *Senecionideæ*, it is difficult to place it. The general appearance is that of some *Astereæ*, but the lower leaves are opposite, and the involucre, flowers, and style are very nearly those of the *Hemizoniæ*. The receptacle being entirely free from chaff, does not agree with the technical character of the *Madiæ*, yet, on the whole, it appears to be amongst them, and next to *Hemizonia*, that the genus should be placed.

105. *ACHILLEA millefolium*, Linn.—Torr. et Gr. Fl. N. Amer. 2. p. 409.—San Francisco.

106. *ARTEMISIA pachystachya*, DC.—Torr. et Gr. Fl. N. Amer. 2. p. 422.—Bodegas.

Certainly the same as the plant gathered by Douglas, upon which De Candolle established his *A. pachystachya*. I find, however, in these specimens, as well as in Douglas's, more or less of long white hairs on the hermaphrodite florets. All the specimens are too young to ascertain whether these florets are fertile or not, but they certainly appear to me to be infertile; and it is matter of great doubt whether the species be not referable to the *A. pycnocephala* (DC. Torr. et Gr. l. c. p. 416), gathered by Chamisso in the same locality as Douglas's specimens.

107. *ARTEMISIA vulgaris*, Linn.—Torr. et Gr. Fl. N. Amer. 2. p. 421.—Santa Clara.

108. *GNAPHALIUM Sprengelii*, Hook. et Arn.—Torr. et Gr. Fl. N. Amer. 2. p. 427.—San Francisco.

109. *GNAPHALIUM palustre*, Nutt.—Torr. et Gr. Fl. N. Amer. 2. p. 427.—San Francisco.

110. *TRIXIS frutescens*, P. Br.—DC. Prod. 7. p. 68.—Bay of Magdalena.—A tropical genus, of which this appears to be the northern limit.

111. *STEPHANOMERIA virgata*, sp. n., caule erecto elato virgato paniculato, capitulis secus ramos fasciculatis 8-10-floris, achæniis tuberculoso-rugosis.

Caules 2-3-pedales vel altiores, teretes, striati, crassiusculi, glabri, intus cavi, ramulis floriferis numerosis virgatis paniculati. Folia inferiora desunt, superiora linearia vel lineari-lanceolata, apice subulata, acuta, integerrima vel prope basin argute inciso-dentata, glabra. Capitula in ramulis brevissimis 2-3-cephalis secus ramos paniculæ fasciculata, subsessilia, floribus sæpius 10. Involucra 3 lin. longa; squamæ interiores sæpius 5, oblongo-lineares, acutiusculæ, virides, extus squamellis bracteolisve pluribus brevibus suffulta. Ligulæ roseæ,

involucro paullo longiores. Achænia anguste oblonga, leviter incurva, apice truncata, tetragona, tuberculis numerosis rugosa, glabra. Pappi setæ achænio subduplo longiores, numerosæ, niveæ, elegantissime plumosæ.

A very pretty species when recent, with numerous small pinkish flowers.

ERICACEÆ.

112. *ARBUTUS Menziesii*, Pursh.—DC. Prod. 7. p. 582.—San Francisco.

There were two varieties found, one quite smooth, with the leaves nearly entire, the other with a few hairs on the branches and petioles, and the leaves more serrate; neither were in flower, but both apparently belong to this species.

OLEACEÆ.

113. *FRAXINUS latifolia*, sp. n., petiolis villosulis, foliolis 5, lateralibus sessilibus late ovato-ellipticis, terminali obovato, omnibus integerrimis supra glabris subtus pilosulis, samaris elongatis angustis emarginatis.—San Francisco.

Pubes e pilis patentibus mollibus sparsis constans, in petiolis ramulisque junioribus copiosa, in pagina inferiore foliorum rarior, præcipue in venis et marginibus sita. Petioli usque ad foliolum terminale 4-6 poll. longi, angulati. Foliola lateralia in folio adulto $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 poll. longa, 2 poll. lata, obtusa cum acumine brevissimo, basi rotundato-cuneata, membranacea, penninervia; terminale 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longum, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. latum, basi in petiolo angustatum. Flores non vidi. Paniculæ fructiferæ infra folia fasciculatæ, foliis breviores, parce ramosæ, pedicellis ultimis 3 lin. longis. Calyx sub fructu persistens, dentatus, et fructus grossificatione fissus. Samaræ pars seminifera 7-8 lin. longa, subcylindrica; ala 9-10 lin. longa, vix 3 lin. lata, apice profunde emarginata. Species *F. pubescenti* affinis videtur, sed foliorum forma et pube diversa.

APOCYNACEÆ.

114. *VALLEZIA dichotoma*, Ruiz et Pav. Fl. Per. ii. p. 26. t. 151.—Precisely similar to the South American specimens.

ASCLEPIADIACEÆ.

115. *METASTELMA californicum*, sp. n., (Plate XVIII.) glabrum, caule filiformi volubili, foliis ovato-oblongis breviter acuminato-mucronatis, basi rotundato-subcordatis, pedunculis subnullis, pedicellis glabris, corollæ laciniis ovatis intus incano-papillois, coronæ stamineæ foliolis lanceolatis acutiusculis gynostegium sessile paullo superantibus, stigmatibus planiusculo.—Bay of Magdalena.

M. parvifloro simile. Folia brevius mucronata et basi sæpius late subcordata. Flores paullo minores.