

Colorado mountains, is but a dwarf state of this with flowers more rose than yellow; but all transitional shades occur; and it belongs to the whole genus to have either yellow flowers disposed to turn rose-red, in drying, or saffron-colored ones fading to a like shade under the same process.

In all the foregoing the crown of the root is simple, or nearly so, with the leaves scattered equably on all sides of it. In the first which follows, there is a totally different phyllotaxis.

TROXIMON PARVIFLORUM, Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. vii. 434 (1841); T. & G. Fl. ii. 490. *T. glaucum*, var. *parviflorum*, Gray, Syn. Fl. 437.

Caudex multicapitous, the narrowly linear or broader and lanceolate leaves strictly 2-ranked, thus subtending the more or less decumbent scapes: whole plant nearly or quite glabrous: bracts of the involucre nearly equal, all lanceolate-acuminate: heads and achenes much shorter than in the last, the latter almost beakless; pappus less flaccid and more nearly approaching the deciduous.

I collected this last July on the Laramie plains where it is abundant and the only species; noting at the time the excellent vegetative characters, which the herbarium specimens also show. About Laramie the leaves of the plant are thoroughly grassy in their extreme narrowness and immunity from all indentation of margin. At lower elevations and further westward they are broader, shorter and often toothed; but by the important characters above noted the species is perfectly valid and one of the best.

TROXIMON ARIZONICUM. About a foot high, slender, glabrous except a woolliness under the involucre: leaves narrowly oblanceolate, entire or runcinately toothed: head more than an inch high, few-flowered, more than an inch broad when expanded; involucreal scales in two series, the outer oblong, the inner lanceolate, all purple in the middle: ligules light

yellow: beak of the achene very much attenuate, longer than the body; pappus fragile and deciduous.

Mountains of Arizona and New Mexico; apparently referred by Dr. Gray to his *T. glaucum*, var. *laciniatum*, but the peculiarities of its involucre, achenes and pappus must undoubtedly exclude it from that species. It is more like *T. purpureum*, yet with floral characters of quite another order.

TROXIMON PLEBEIUM. Near *T. grandiflorum*, but the lanceolate leaves with a slender acumination and fewer teeth or lobes: heads very large and many-flowered, but ligules very short, suberect, deep yellow: achenes very small (in proportion to the size of the head, and of the whole plant), tapering abruptly to the long filiform stipe of the pappus.

Abundant in open grassy places along all the western side of the Mt. Diablo and Coast Ranges in middle California, where it is known locally as "*T. grandiflorum*," and whence it was distributed by the writer six or seven years ago to many correspondents, under that name. It is a very distinct species, easily recognizable as such, by its altogether inconspicuous flowers. The expanded head is less than an inch broad, the short ligules scarcely or not at all spreading, and almost concealed by the large bracts of the involucre. I long ago communicated to Asa Gray an account of these, and I perceive that the character "ligules short" ascribed to *T. grandiflorum* in the Synoptical Flora, was taken on my authority, both of us thus confusing two quite different plants. In true *grandiflorum*, common in the interior of California, and thence northward to the British boundary, the ligules are so long that the expanded heads measure two inches across, and even more. The achenes in this are exactly fusiform, and twice as large as in the homely *T. plebeium*.

DOWNINGIA TRICOLOR. Branches few, a span long, weak, tortuous and reclining: flowers few, upper lip of corolla very small, of two segments which are erect or slightly curved backwards but parallel; lower lip parted to below the middle

*Slightly divergent in specimens from
Santa Rosa*