cioribus; acheniis apice parum contractis; pappo sat molli uniformi. — Washington Territory, on Mount Paddo (formerly called Mount Adams), Suksdorf. Oregon on Mount Hood or in the mountains near it, L. F. Henderson.

TROXIMON GRACILENS. Macrorhynchus, inter perennes, T. aurantiaco proximum; floribus etiam aurantiacis; foliis sæpissime integerrimis flaccidis; scapo ultrapedali; pappo nulli; rostro tenuissimo (lin. 4-5-longo) achenio fusiformi-lineari paullo longiore. — Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington Terr., Lyall, Nevius, Suksdorf. Rocky Mountains in N. Wyoming, Dr. Forwood.

Var.? Greenei. Humilius; foliis linearibus lineari-lobatis. — Scott Mountains in Siskiyou Co., N. California, in dry open ground at 7,000 feet, *Greene*.

The beak of the akene affords very good characters in this difficult genus. I adopt the subjoined arrangement for the North American species. \*

## \* TROXIMON, Nutt.; Benth. & Hook.

- § 1. Eutroximon. Beak of the more or less linear akene either none or short and thickish, and traversed by the nerves of the body.
- \* No beak, the short contracted summit of the akene similar in texture to the body: involucral bracts tapering above into a slender acumination: pappus rigidulous.
- T. CUSPIDATUM, Pursh, the earliest name published with a character. T. marginatum, Nutt.; not a bad name, for the tomentum commonly persists on the margins of the leaf.
  - T. ALPESTRE, Gray. Vide supra.
- \* \* A firm and thickish lightly nerved beak, decidedly shorter than the body of the akene: involucral bracts not attenuate-acuminate.

T. GLAUCUM, Nutt., Pursh. A widespread and polymorphous species; of which the following are leading varieties: — Var. Parviflorum, T. parviflorum, Nutt. Var. Laciniatum, with forms on the one hand differing from T. parviflorum only in the laciniate-pinnatifid leaves, but in the Sierra Nevada with stouter and cinereous-pubescent forms, some approaching the next. Var. Dasycephalum, to the synonyms of which in Flora N. America should probably be added T. pumilum, Nutt., as well as T. taraxicifolium. At least there are dwarf as well as large and robust forms.

- § 2. Macrorhynchus. Akenes with a slender and nerveless (commonly filiform) beak.
  - \* Perennials; the akene with acute or pointed beak-bearing apex.
- + Beak little or no longer than the cylindraceous or narrowly fusiform akene.

  + Flowers orange or reddish.
  - T. AURANTIACUM, Hook. T. roseum, Nutt., imperfectly known, seems to be