

obcompressed pods, with their narrow margin, are quite peculiar.

SENECIO ASTEPHANUS. A tall perennial, lightly floccose-pubescent when young, at length nearly glabrous: leaves ample, thin, undivided, the radical nearly a foot long including the short petiole, elliptic-oblong, acute at both ends, coarsely dentate, the teeth spreading, triangular, callous-tipped, the sinuses rounded and the larger of them denticulate: heads few, slender-peduncled, nearly an inch high and two thirds as thick: involucre calyculate at base, its proper scales lanceolate, acuminate: rays none.

Obtained in the mountains of San Luis Obispo County, California, in the summer of 1887, by Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon. A large and apparently rather graceful species, singular in that its very large and loosely corymbose heads are rayless, but otherwise much like those of *S. Greenei*; but the foliage is more like that of *S. Rusbyi*.

ERIGERON VISCIDULUS. Perennial, erect, a span high, very leafy throughout, and minutely but densely glandular-puberulent: leaves an inch long, spatulate-linear, acute: heads 1—3, on short bracted terminal peduncles, many-flowered, discoid; scales of the involucre unequal, in 2 or 3 series: akenes sparsely setulose; pappus simple, the bristles nearly equal.—*E. inornatus*, var. *viscidulus*, Gray, Syn. Fl. 215.

Fresh specimens from "A high rock near the southeastern corner of Humboldt County, known as Schroeder's Rock," collected by Mr. Marshall in 1887, leave no doubt that the plant is quite distinct from *E. inornatus*. One of the heads, in Mr. Marshall's specimens, displays a single well developed rose-colored ligule.

TROXIMON MARSHALLII. Perennial, stout and coarse; leaves more than a foot long, petiolate below, the elongated blade pinnately parted into narrow somewhat falcate-incurved segments an inch long, glabrous and pale green above, woolly-

puberulent beneath, the margins more conspicuously woolly-ciliolate: scapes 2 feet high or more, often with a bract at some distance below the head: involucre an inch high and nearly as broad, of 40 or 50 closely imbricated bracts, the outer half of them foliaceous, ovate, with acute spreading tips, the inner lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, membranaceous, erect: ligules large and showy: akenes 2 lines long, tapering into the filiform stipe of the pappus which is a half-inch in length.

Meadow lands of the southern part of Humboldt County, California, 1887, Mr. C. C. Marshall. The largest known species of its genus; well marked by its very numerous and leafy involucral bracts.

PHACELIA RUGULOSA, Lemmon in herb. Annual, 6 inches high, puberulent and very viscid: leaves mainly radical, 2 inches long, divided pinnately into small 3—5-lobed sessile segments as broad as long: racemes terminal, slender, elongated, on sparingly leafy peduncles: corolla minute, bluish: stamens not exerted: fruiting calyx 2 lines long, the segments narrowly linear below the abruptly dilated summit, exposing the elliptical transversely rugulose capsule: seeds about 30, oblong, $\frac{1}{4}$ line long, encircled by deep and closely connected foveolations, and intermediate sharp ridges.

Lower California, May, 1888, Mr. Lemmon. A species which seems to break down the division between the *Microgenetes* and other sections of *Phacelia*.

PHACELIA LEUCANTHA, Lemmon in herb. Annual, viscid-pubescent, near the last but taller, a foot or two high, the racemes paniced: leaves lanceolate, pinnatifid, the linear-oblong segments entire, or coarsely crenate or dentate: racemes ternate, rather dense: corolla-limb rotate, nearly an inch broad, clear white, the short throat and tube yellow: stamens very short: calyx 3—4 lines long, the linear-spatulate segments far surpassing the oval capsule: seeds 20 or 25,