

Suborder III. **LIGULIFLORÆ.**Tribe VIII. **CICHORACEÆ.** (VAILL. JUSSIEU.)Subtribe III. **HYOSERIDEÆ.** (Lessing, Decand.)**APOGON.** (Elliott.) **SERINIA?** (Rafin.)

OBS. Involucrum generally eight-leaved, connivent in the fruit. Liguli about the length of the involucrum.

Apogon lyratum, (NUTT. ;) smooth and glaucous; cauline leaves dilated at the base, the lower and radical ones runcinate lyrate; pedicels two or three; pappus none; achenium smooth.—*Serinia cespitosa?* RAFINESQUE, Flor. Lud., p. 149. Probably a dwarf state, as it is not cespitose.

HAB. The plains of Arkansa. Very nearly allied to *A. humilis*, from which it principally differs in its lower lyrate leaves; segments about two pairs, upper leaves elongated linear-lanceolate, the floral pair opposite. Involucrum eight-leaved. In *A. humilis*, the summit of the pedicel, and base of the involucrum is often pubescent.

***UROPAPPUS.**

(Section **CALOCALAIÏS** of **CALAIÏS**, Decand. in part.)

Capitulum many-flowered. Involucrum ovate, loosely imbricate; sepals sublanceolate in two or three series, the outer shorter. Receptacle naked, flat. Florets about equal with the involucrum. Achenium subcylindric, minutely scabrous or muricate, striate, attenuated into a thick rostrum. Pappus of five linear-lanceolate, one-nerved paleæ, cleft at the summit, with a slender, somewhat scabrous awn issuing from the cleft.—Smooth and rather slender annuals of Upper California, with long, linear, attenuated leaves, entire or pinnatifidly laciniate. Pedicels very long, scapiform, one-flowered. Flowers yellow.—(The name alludes to the singular setaceous caudate pappus.)

§. I. CALOCALAIÏS, (Decand.)—*Involucrum with the external series shorter and unequal. Fruit in all the florets similar, and with a long rostrum.*

Uropappus Lindleyi. Calaiis Lindleyi, DECAND. Prod., Vol. VII., p. 85.

HAB. On the north-west coast of America.

Uropappus linearifolius. Calaiis linearifolius, DECAND., Vol. VII., p. 85. Exclude the synonym of *Hymenonema? glaucum* of Hooker, which appertains to the following genus.

HAB. This plant I have met with, both at St. Barbara, and St. Diego, Upper California. OBS. Leaves very long and narrow, linear, the lower often irregularly lacinate, or more or less pinnatifid, with slender segments. Flowers yellow and small. Pedicels six inches to a foot long; the stem frequently branched from the base. Pappus of a silvery whiteness, and very shining, the awn much shorter than the paleæ. Achenium black, ribbed, and transversely striate, but smooth, and with a longish rostrum; the fruit all similar. Sepals from eight to twelve, with four or five other shorter external ones.

*Uropappus *grandiflorus*; leaves (as in the preceding) long and linear, the lower often laciniately pinnatifid, with filiform segments, the upper entire; at first often tomentosely ciliate at base; stem branching, pedicels very long; involucre of ten to fifteen leaves, the outer shorter; achenium slightly striate or lined, scabrous with minute hairs, and with a very long rostrum.

HAB. With the above, which it wholly resembles, except in the larger capitulum, brown and very slender, scabrous achenium, and the shorter proportion of the bristles of the pappus. Sepals, as in all the other species, lanceolate and acuminate.

§. II. *BRACHYCARPA.—*Achenium somewhat attenuated, scarcely rostrate, transversely rugose; the fruit of the outer series (five or six) hirsute, all deeply striate; the bristles of the pappus as long as the scale.*

*Uropappus *heterocarpus*; stem short and few-flowered, often scapoid; leaves long and linear, at first a little hirsute; longer sepals about eight, three or four shorter.

HAB. St. Diego, Upper California. About half a foot high, with the leaves entire, scarcely a line wide, attenuated at both ends; pedicel long, resembling a scape. Flowers pale yellow and small. Achenium long and cylindric, but not properly rostrate. Paleæ straw colour, the bristles distinctly scabrous, and about the same length.