With very fine specimens of the above, Dr. Parry has also collected *T. pathalulata* Nutt. (Nos. 142 and 145), and a single plant of a very different species which he proposes to call

*T. condensata* (no number. See p. 196).—It has a proper caudex two inches long, marked with the scars of former leaves, and at the top bears a dense mass of small, oblong-spatulate, white-hairy leaves, and, buried among them, a single sessile head rather larger than that of *T. sericea*. The involucre is composed of numerous very narrow acuminate scales, which are lacerate-ciliate along the scarious margin. The pappus consists of rather long barbellate bristles, that of the (infertile?) rays similar but shorter. The rays are pale pink, and about eight lines long, and the disk-florets exceedingly numerous. Not having seen a specimen of Nuttall's *T. incana*, I have some doubt as to whether this may not be his plant of that name. If not, it may properly bear the name which Dr. Parry has proposed. It grew on a high peak in northwestern Wyoming.—D. C. EATON.

164. *Aloeopappus (Stenotus) multicaulis*—*Stenotus multicaulis* Nutt., Torr. and Gray, Flora. Wind River.—An interesting rediscovery of this species, which seems to hold truly distinct from *A. acaulis*, which is also in the collection (157).—A. GRAY.

150. *Schkuhria integrifolia*.—Hoary-puberulent, becoming glabrate; scapiform flowering stems a span high from a branching caudex, leafy only at base, bearing one to four or five loosely corymbose heads; leaves alternate, thickish and coriaceous, ovate or sometimes oblong, entire, lightly 3-nerved, abruptly narrowed into a slender petiole; scales of the hemispherical involucre 10-14, oblong-lanceolate, acute, shorter than the disk; flowers yellow; rays 6-9, exserted, oblong, often 3-toothed; akenes linear-cuneate and 4-angled; pales of the pappus linear-lanceolate, hyaline, mucronate or short-awned by the excurrence of the stoln midrib or else in the outermost flowers oblong and pointless.—Wind River valley, on high gypsaceous ridges.

A narrow-leaved form of this ambiguous composita (var. oblongifolia) was collected by Prof. Newberry in McComb's expedition several years ago, at "San Juan" (either in Utah or New Mexico); and Dr. Parry has now found it much farther north. The character here given is copied from a still unpublished revision which I have recently made of the genus, as now extended according to the views of Bentham in the Genera Plantarum, where it is made to include *Achyropappus* (of which section we have *S. Neo-Mexicana*, *S. Bigelowii*, *S. Woodhousei*, *S. pedata*, and *S. iberinata*), all but the first published by me under *Bakla* or *Achyropappus*; and now the present species adds a peculiar section, *Platyschkuhria*, with perennial root, peculiar foliage and habit, but the head and flowers of *Achyropappus*.—A. GRAY.

153. *Arnica Parryi*.—About a foot high, hisinate and glandular; stem simple, naked above, bearing (excepting bracts) only one or two pairs of cauline leaves and 1-5 rather small heads; radical and lowest cauline leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate with obtuse or acute base tapering into a short margined petiole, lightly 3-5-pinnate, acutely denticulate; the others small and sessile or bract-like; lateral peduncles short; involucres somewhat turbinate; rays none; akenes almost glabrous; pappus densely barbellate in the manner of *A. mollis*—*A. angustifolia*, var. *discoidea latifolia* Gray in Sill. Jour. 33, p. 238. *A. angustifolia*, var. *radiata* Gray in Proc. Acad. Philad., 1893, p. 68. Mountains of Colorado (Parry, Hall and Harbour, Greene), and now found by Dr. Parry in Wyoming. Rev. Mr. Nevius sends a specimen from the mountains in Oregon. Allied on one hand to *A. mollis*, on the other to broad leaved forms of *A. alpina*. Seemingly a well marked species in a genus the species of which are hard to limit.*—A. GRAY.

156. *Arnica foliosa* Nutt.—*A. Chamissonis* Torr. and Gray, in part. This is a dwarf and less downy form of a species which abounds from the Rocky Mountains to...