

L. glaberrima DC. Prodr. v, 664. Somewhat fleshy: stems ascending, 6-12 inches long: leaves elongated-linear: heads on long peduncles which are enlarged at the summit, nodding in flower: involucre about 15-toothed: corollas all shorter than the minutely puberulent oblong-linear achenes: pappus of 5-10 rigid paleæ, two or three of them with subulate or short-awned points, the others erose or lacinate. In salt marshes along the coast of Oregon and California.

60 BAERIA F. & M. Ind. Sem. Hort. Petrop. t. 7.

Low plants with opposite sessile leaves, and slender-peduncled heads of yellow flowers. Heads mostly many-flowered, with 5-15 conspicuous rays. Bracts of the campanulate or hemispherical involucre as many as rays, plain or becoming somewhat carinate, at least below. Receptacle subulate to conical. Tips of the style truncate-capitate, with or without a central apiculation, to ovate, sometimes with a cuspidate appendage. Disk-corollas with slender tube as long or longer than the campanulate 5-lobed limb. Achenes clavate-linear to linear-cuneate. Pappus a few paleæ or paleaceous awns or both, often wanting.

B. aristosa. *B. gracilis* var. *aristosa* Gray. Slender annual 3-10 inches high, strigose-pubescent: leaves linear, entire, mostly opposite: involucre 3-4 lines high, of 8-10 broadly lanceolate to ovate acute bracts: rays as many as bracts, ligulate, lanceolate obtuse: achenes linear-oblong, with pappus of 4-5 small paleæ with awns gradually and slightly widened downward and as long as the achene. dry open places, southern Oregon and California.

* * Receptacle flat or convex. Achenes from linear to obpyramidal, rarely 5-angled. Flowers (with few exceptions), all fertile.

61 ERIOPHYLLUM Lag. Nov. Gen. & Spec. 28.

Floccose-tomentose or rarely glabrate herbs (rarely suffruticose), with alternate or partly opposite leaves, peduncled or sometimes sessile heads of mostly yellow flowers. Involucre many-flowered, from hemispherical to oblong, commonly equaling the disk, of one or sometimes two series of oblong or narrower firm-herbaceous or coriaceous permanently erect bracts, distinct or sometimes partially united into a cup: at least in fruit concave in the centre and partially enclosing the subtending achenes. Ray-flowers usually with broad ligules, very rarely none. Disk-corollas with distinct and sometimes slender proper tube. Style-tips truncate, obtuse or obscurely capitellate-conical. Achenes narrow, from clavate-linear to cuneate-oblong, mostly 4-angled. Pappus of nerveless and mostly pointless paleæ.

E. stæchadifolium Lag. l. c. Canescent with close-pressed pannose tomentum, at length partly denudate, 1 to 4 feet high from a woody base: leaves once or twice pinnately parted into oblong or linear divisions, or the upper ones sometimes entire, about an inch long, soon glabrate and green above: heads 3-4 lines high, in rather loose paniculate clusters; involucre cylindrical-campanulate, of 8-10 linear-spatulate to narrowly-oblong thinnish bracts: rays 6-8, only a line or so long, roundish-oval: receptacle

convex, alveolate-toothed: pappus of 8-12 oblong-linear paleæ much shorter than the linear smooth achene. Along the coast from Chetco Oregon to southern California.

E. cæspitosum Dougl. Lindl. Bot. Reg. t. 1167. Floccosely white-woolly herbaceous perennial; many-stemmed from spreading rootstocks, 6-24 inches high: leaves from spatulate to cuneate or roundish in outline, from incisely 3-5-lobed to pinnately parted, or the upper verging to linear and entire, upper face often glabrate in age: involucre bracts 8-12, oblong or oval, often more or less united: rays 6-12, 6-8 lines long: tube of the disk-corollas mostly hirsute-glandular and longer than the oblong scales of the pappus. Common from Alaska to California and the Rocky Mountains.

E. achillæoides Greene Man. 207. *E. cæspitosum* var *achillæoides* Gray. Stems slender, 1-2 feet high: leaves pinnately parted or cleft into 3-5 narrow laciniately incised or pinnatifid divisions: heads somewhat corymbose-ly collected and rather short-peduncled: involucre hemispherical, 3-4 lines high, of 9-13 narrow bracts: rays 9-13, 6-8 lines long, usually narrow: achenes sparsely pubescent or glabrate. Southern Oregon to California.

E. leucophyllum *Bahia leucophyllum* DC. Lanuginose-tomentose throughout: stems 6-12 inches high, branching from the base, naked above: leaves oblanceolate or oblong-spatulate, 3-cleft or lobed at the apex, or somewhat pinnately incised or the upper linear and entire: heads solitary, long-peduncled; involucre campanulate, 4-5 lines high, of about 8 oblong bracts; rays oblong: achenes glabrous: pappus of 4 oblong or lanceolate acutish scales and as many alternate smaller ones. Dry plains, Alaska to California.

E. lanceolatum. Scurulose-stoloniferous: stems slender, 8-12 inches high, simple, bearing a single large head or few-flowered cyme, floccose-woolly: leaves lanceolate and entire, or the lower ones spatulate and sparingly dentate toward the apex, 6-12 lines long, densely white-tomentose when young: involucre 5-6 lines high, very densely white-tomentose, of 10-15 lanceolate bracts: paleæ of the pappus acute, fimbriate-laciniate. In marshy places, Siskiyou Mountains near Ashland Oregon.

E. integrifolium Greene Fl. Fr. 444 *Bahia integrifolia* DC. Low, often dwarf, caespitose, 3-10 inches high: leaves from narrowly spatulate and entire to more dilated and 3-lobed, floccosely hoary; heads rather long-peduncled; involucre cylindrical, of 6-8 narrowly oblong bracts: achenes glabrous, rarely somewhat glandular-atomiferous near the summit: paleæ of the pappus mostly of the same length, about equalling the very glandular but not hirsute corolla-tube. Brit. Columbia to California and the Rocky Mountains: usually only on the highest mountains.

E. gracile Gray Proc. Am. Acad. xix, 25. Loosely floccose-woolly: stems slener, 9-15 inches high: leaves narrowly linear and entire: heads on long slender peduncles: involucre nearly 4 lines high, campanulate, of about 10 oblong bracts: rays about 8: receptacle nearly flat, alveolate-dentate: achenes slender, glandular, 2 lines long: paleæ of the pappus oblong or quadrate. Southern Idaho on Snake river.

62. BAHIA Lag. Nov. Gen & Spec. 30.

Suffruticose or herbaceous plants with opposite or alternate, and small or middlesized heads of yellow flowers terminating the branches. Involucre hemispherical or obovate, lax or open in fruit, many flowered: the plain wholly herbaceous bracts distinct, in a single, or rarely double series. Receptacle small, mostly flat. Lobes or teeth of the corolla short. Style-tips truncate or obtuse.