SOME NEW CANADIAN SENECIOS.

By EDW. L. GREENE.

The following members of the genus Senecio, all apparently hitherto undescribed, form a part of a most rich and valuable collection of plants made by Mr. James M. Macoun in the Chilliwack Valley, B.C., during the summer of 1901.

Senecio crepidineus. Perennial, low but rather stout and very leafy, allied to S. taraxacoides and S. Holmii, commonly 4 to 7 inches high, lightly somewhat arachnoid or floccose-pubescent, or often almost glabrous: leaves mostly basal and supra basal, the one or two properly cauline quite similar to, and scarcely smaller than the others, all obovate-lanceolate, 1½ to 4 inches long, tapering to a broad petiole, acutish, saliently and sharply dentate: corymbose panicle of large more or less nodding heads little or not at all surpassing the leaves: involucres nearly ½ inch high, subcylindric, the linear bracts about 10; rays about as many, light-yellow, about 5-nerved.

Collected at an altitude of 6,000 feet; closely allied to several alpine and subalpine species of the more southerly Rocky Mountains, the whole forming a group of which S. Soldanella may be considered typical. The heads in this new one are much more numerous and notably narrower than in any of the allied species. Its number in the Geol. Surv. collection is 26,678. Its habitat, as given by Mr. Macoun is "damp debris on a snow-slide."

Senecio prionophyllus. Resembling S. triangularis, but leaves on shorter petioles and distinctly hastate, more gradually acuminate, much more deeply and sharply serrate-dentate, in texture much firmer and dark-green, with venation pale or whitish, underneath whitish tomentulose, above obscurely and sparsely short-hairy, but the stem densely villous-tomentulose from base almost to summit, this indument subfuscous: inflorescence denser and more fastigiate than in S. triangularis; the rays longer and very narrow: achenes short and slender-columnar, not narrowed under the pappus, this very fine and promptly deciduous.