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o, *Merriam*, Septem-

Hillsbaugh, no. 677.
arlan County, *Kear-*

TENNESSEE: Knoxville, *Ruth*, September, 1894.

MISSISSIPPI: Agricultural College, *Pollard*, no. 1267.

Lacinaria Halei

Perennial, glabrous or nearly so. Stems erect, 6-9 dm. tall, simple or sparingly branched: leaves various; lower with linear blades 1-2 dm. long, upper narrowly linear and much shorter, not ciliate near the base: heads short-peduncled or nearly sessile, not densely crowded: involucre becoming narrowly turbinate, 7-9 mm. high: bracts lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, acuminate, ciliolate, rigid: pappus plumose: achenes closely pubescent.

On prairies, Louisiana. Summer.

This species has heretofore been included in *Lacinaria acidota*, with which it has little or nothing in common, and it may be separated by its fewer leaves and much smaller heads which are disposed in elongated interrupted spikes. The bracts of the involucre are much shorter than those of *L. acidota* and have less elongated tips.

The species is founded on Hale's no. 334.

Lacinaria platylepis

Perennial, bright green. Stems erect, 8-9 dm. tall, simple, glabrate below, pubescent with white hairs above: leaves not very numerous, narrowly linear, 2-10 cm. long, or longer at the base of the stem, glabrous or nearly so: heads rather approximate, sessile, surpassing the subtending bracts: involucre cylindrical-campanulate, 7-9 mm. long; outer bracts often ovate, acute, inner larger and broader, broadest above the middle, rounded at the apex, ciliolate: pappus not plumose, pale.

In sandy soil, Louisiana.

Plants belonging here have been referred to *Lacinaria acidota*, although none of the several characters warrant such a disposition. The fewer and shorter leaves, the elongated more or less interrupted spikes and smaller heads and involucre with their broad rounded inner bracts, are some of the characters that separate *Lacinaria platylepis* from *L. acidota*. The pappus too is not plumose.

The original specimens were collected in Louisiana by Dr. Hale.