

long and showy, deep yellow; disk-corollas with short villous tube and much larger subclavate throat; achenes small, black, glabrous, but with a line of shortly stipitate glands besetting the 4 or 5 prominent angles; pappus short, firm, white, barbellate-scabrous.

Plant of the Rocky Mountains northward, in Alberta, the type in U. S. Herb. from Vermillion Mountain, near Banff, 24th July, 1899, W. C. McCalla, the specimens in flower only; but the account of the achenes and pappus is drawn from specimens in my own herbarium, also from the vicinity of Banff, by Miss Edith M. Farr, who gathered them at Mt. Fairview, 18th August, 1905.

A. FALCONARIA. Upright, stout and simple, 10 to 16 inches high, rather pale with a minute but sparse viscidulous pubescence, the stems and petioles somewhat villous; leaves mainly subcordate-oval, obtusish, irregularly and coarsely dentate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, tapering very abruptly to a petiole as long, the reduced upper cauline pair either spatulate and sessile, or with short broadly-winged petiole; heads 1 to 3, large, on moderately long peduncles; involucre campanulate, of about 10 rather broad elliptic-lanceolate thin sparsely villous bracts; rays, none; disk-corollas with short villous-hirtellous tube and much longer narrow funnelform throat, the segments all villous at tip; achenes slender, sparsely short-setulose and as sparsely beset with minute sessile glands; pappus white, barbellate.

Falcon Valley, Washington, 27th June, 1892, W. N. Suksdorf; type in U. S. Herb. under No. 1617, labelled *A. cordifolia*, var. *eradiata*, Gray; but the plant bears no intimate relation to that particular species.

A. EVERMANNII. Low, leafy at base, the peduncles several, mostly subscapiform, the whole plant 5 to 7 inches high; leaves deep green, not thin, ovate-subcordate to ovate-lanceolate with subtruncate base, about 2 inches long, the petioles about as long, the single cauline pair as large but spatulate, all acutish, remotely and saliently dentate, the pubescence very scanty; involucre turbinate-campanulate, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, bracts 9 to 11, thin, subbiserial, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, viscidly villous; rays of medium length but very narrow; disk-corollas with short thinly setulose tube and longer narrow-funnelform throat; achenes linear, strate, minutely short-setulose; pappus white, barbellate.

Subalpine species of Northern Idaho and adjacent Washington, found at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 feet; the type by B. W. Evermann, from shores of Pettit Lake, 13th August, 1895.