

A NEW SUNFLOWER FROM ILLINOIS.

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HELIANTHUS ILLINOENSIS. Erect, six to ten dm. high, from a long running rootstock. Stem simple, slightly angled, densely villous below, pubescent above. Leaves six to eight pairs, strictly opposite, slightly scabrous above, softly pubescent beneath and villous on the veins, obtuse; the lowest four or five pairs oblong-lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, three-nerved, entire, ten to fifteen cm. long, tapering at the base into a villous winged petiole equalling or but little shorter than the leaves; the upper two or three pairs much smaller or bractlike, petiole short or none. Lower internodes five to eight cm. in length, or the two lowest pairs of leaves approximate, upper internodes much longer. Inflorescence of one to seven heads; peduncles three to ten cm. long; involucre broadly campanulate or hemispherical, eight mm. high; scales lanceolate, acuminate, ciliate. Disk flowers yellow, rays about thirteen, two to three cm. long, bright yellow, achenes minutely pubescent. Flowers in August.

On the sand dunes along the Illinois river near Havana, where it is common in the black-jack oak woods, especially along the edges and in the more open and sunny places. Material was collected in 1903 and 1904, and the type, collected on August 17, 1904, is in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Helianthus illinoensis is evidently closely related to *Helianthus occidentalis* Riddell, which it resembles in the reduction in size of the upper leaves. It is at once distinguished from the latter species by the villous pubescence and the greater length of the lower internodes. The two are sometimes associated in the field, but in general appearance they are entirely distinct. *Helianthus occidentalis* has broad, scabrous, light-green, short-petioled leaves which are nearly erect in a basal cluster, while in *Helianthus illinoensis* they are darker green, more or less spreading and scattered on the stem.
