

***Crepidifolium* sect. 2. *Pseudoixeridopsis* (Czer.) Sennikov, **comb. nova.** — *Youngia* sect. *Pseudoixeridopsis* Czer. in Bobrov & Tzvelev, Fl. URSS 29: 727. 1964, “*Pseudo-Ixeridopsis*”.**

Calathidia 5–10-flora, involucri phyllis internis 5–8. *Folia rosularia runcinata, axillis glabris. Achenia immatura costis in tribus conjugatis. Pappus rufescens.*

Capitula with 5–10 flowers, inner phyllaries 5–8. Basal leaves runcinate, glabrous in the axils. Achenes (immature) with ribs fused into triplets. Pappus rufescent.

Type: *C. serawschanicum* (B.Fedtsch.) Sennikov.

3. ***Crepidifolium serawschanicum* (B.Fedtsch.) Sennikov, **comb. nova.** — *Crepis serawschanica* B.Fedtsch., Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 40(2): 203. 1924. — *Youngia serawschanica* (B.Fedtsch.) Bab. et Stebb., Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 484: 231. 1943.**

Type: Uzbekistan. “Seravschan, Voru, 1892 *V. L. Komarov*” (LE, lectotype, designated by Babcock & Stebbins 1943: 231).

= *Crepis distincta* M.Pop. et Vved., Bull. Moscow Soc. Naturalists, ser. biol., n. s. 13(2): 147. 1933. — *Youngia distincta* (M.Pop. et Vved.) Bab. et Stebb., Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 484: 233. 1943.

Type: Kirghizia. Talas-Alatau Mts., stony slopes in the lower course of the Topchaksu River, 20.07.1931 *N. V. Pavlov* 658 (MW, holotype; isotype LE).

Distribution (Kovalevskaya 1962; Czerepanov 1964; Arbaeva 1965; Roldugin 1966; Czevtaeva 1991; Kamelin & Kovalevskaya 1993; An 1999): Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, China.

3a. ***Crepidifolium serawschanicum* var. *serawschanicum*.**

Basal leaves runcinate or pinnatisect.

3b. ***Crepidifolium serawschanicum* var. *tianshanicum* Sennikov, **var. nova** (Fig. 6).**

Folia rosularia lineari-lanceolata vel spathulata, margine subintegra.

Basal leaves linear-lanceolate to spatulate, with subentire margins.

Type: Kirghizia. “Western Tian-Shan: Santalash River valley, the mouth of the Beshmairak Brook, 14.08.1902 *B. A. Fedtschenko*” (LE, holotype; isotypes LE).

In this species, the most common are plants with dentate, runcinate, or pinnatifid basal leaves. The plants with almost entire leaves are rare in collections; besides of the type locality, such plants are found in Chimkent District, Southern Kazakhstan.

The Chinese part of the distribution area of *C. serawschanicum* is much doubtful. This species is not even mentioned in *Flora of China* (Shih 1997), and a single fruiting specimen (“Qinghai: Gormud, 19.08.1973 *Economic and geographic group* 211”) tested in the Herbarium HNWP was referable rather to *Sonchella dentata* var. *tibetica*. However, several localities are given for this species in *Flora Xinjiangensis* (An 1999).

Crepidifolium* sect. 3. *Ikonnikovia* Sennikov, **sect. nova.*

Calathidia 5-flora, involucri phyllis internis 5. *Folia rosularia lineari-spathulata vel pinnatifida, axillis glabris. Achenia ignota. Pappus niveus.*

Capitula with 5 flowers, inner phyllaries 5. Basal leaves linear-spathulate or pinnatifid, glabrous in the axils. Achenes unknown. Pappus snow-white.

Type: *C. afghanicum* Podlech.

The section name commemorates Sergei S. Ikonnikov, a famous explorer of the flora of Badakhshan and Pamir, who discovered *Crepidiastrum afghanicum* in Badakhshan and recognised it as a new species already in the late 1960th. Ikonnikov tragically died in the summer of 2005 in Shelomino Village (St. Petersburg Region) where he silently enjoyed his days of retirement.

4. *Crepidifolium afghanicum* (Podlech) Sennikov, **comb. nova.** — *Youngia afghanica* Podlech, Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. München 8: 186, fig. 14. 1970.

Type: North-eastern Afghanistan. "Badakhshan: Oberes Anjuman-Tal, steiles Seitental südlich von Anjuman, 3400 m, Granit," 15.08.1965 D. Podlech 12396 (M, holotype).

Distribution (Podlech 1970; personal data): Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan.

This species was included into *Crepis flexuosa* by Rechinger (1977), even though its affinity has been correctly shown by Podlech (1970).

4a. *Crepidifolium afghanicum* var. *afghanicum*.

Basal leaves pinnatisect.

4b. *Crepidifolium afghanicum* var. *badachschanicum* Ikonn. ex Sennikov, **var. nova** (Fig. 7, 8).

Folia rosularia lineari-lanceolata vel spatulata.

Basal leaves linear-lanceolate to spatulate.

Type (Fig. 9): Tajikistan. Badakhshan: the Yazgulöm River, the Odudi Gorge, among rocks, 3100 m a.s.l., 11.07.1962 S. S. Ikonnikov 13362 [approx. 38.049° N, 71.487° E] (LE, holotype; isotypes LE, H).

In a provisional treatment, S. Ikonnikov correctly recognised this species as new to science on herbarium labels but finally misidentified it with *C. serawschanicum* (Ikonnikov 1979). The forms with pinnatifid leaves (known from Afghanistan, Pakistan) and entire leaves (still known by a single collection from Tajikistan) show the variability parallel to that known in *C. serawschanicum*. *C. afghanicum* (with its var. *badachschanicum*) is therefore a species new to Tajikistan.

7. *Sonchella* Sennikov, **gen. nov.** — [*Youngia* sect. *Stenophytum* Bab. et Stebb., Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 484: 25. 1937, nom. inval. (Art. 36.1).]

Plantae perennes, subglabrae, caulibus erectis paniculatis vel racemosis, rhizomate ramificante longo. Folia rosularia lineari-lanceolata, margine denticulata, glabra. Calathidia ca. 10-flora. Involucrum biseriale, phyllis internis 8–9 mm lg., glabris vel nervo centrali setosis, frequenter ad apicem excrescentiis adnatis; phyllis externis glabris, internis ca. triplo brevioribus. Corolla ca. 12 mm lg., tubo elongato. Achenia cylindrica, sectione transversali angulata, costis 12–15 angustis distinctis inaequalibus (frequenter 5 primariis). Pappus albus, deciduus. Numerus chromosomatum n = 8.

Almost glabrous perennial plants with racemiform or paniculate foliose stems and a long branched rhizome. Basal leaves linear-lanceolate, glabrous, finely dentate. Capitula with ca.