

collected c. 10 km to the N.N.W., in the same mountain range, on the hills situated on the Lakonian-Messenian border between Mt. Lipovouni and Mt. Neraidhovouna. They grow in clefts and hollows of karstified rock flats. Locally, the species is quite abundant, forming intricate clumps or cushions resembling *Lactuca graeca* Boiss. or some *Launaea* species in their squarrose habit, which is accentuated by the grazing (sheeps and goats) against which the plants seem to be rather poorly protected.

Crepis guioliana Babcock in Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 22: 485. 1947.

Macedonia occ., prov. et distr. Grevena: in latere boreo-orientali montis Livadhi (Milea, Salatoura), alt. 1700-1800 m, in clivis asperis rupestribus ophiolithicis septemtriones spectantibus, ad rupes praeruptas, 14.8.1974, *Charpin 11074, Ditrach, Greuter 12235 & von Auw*; in declivibus montis Aftia [recte: Flenga?], in valle Arkoudholakka (Valea Kaldha) ditionis pagi Perivoli, alt. 1700-2100 m, substr. serpent., 30.-31.7.1956, *Rechinger 18454 (G!)*.

The two new localities extend considerably toward the S.E. the range of this distinctive serpentine endemic, originally described from a single gathering from Mt. Smolikas in Ipiros. Both the pattern of distribution and the sequence of discovery recall in a striking manner the one recently reported for *Bornmuellera baldaccii* (Degen) Heywood, another rare serpentine endemic originally described from Mt. Smolikas and collected since in the Arkoudholakka region by Rechinger and around Mt. Livadhi by myself (Greuter, 1975a). But whilst *Bornmuellera baldaccii*, a species of open scree and stony slopes, has been collected also in Central and S. Albania, *Crepis guioliana*, an inhabitant of steep cliffs and rock crevices, is only known from Greece. Furthermore, the former species shows an obvious geographic variation pattern with two different subspecies in the Arkoudholakka-Livadhi sector and on Mt. Smolikas (and probably a third one in Albania); in *Crepis guioliana* no evidence of such a differentiation has been found so far: the cited specimens fit in every detail the description and drawing of the Smolikas type given by Babcock (1947). Pending the comparison with specimens from the ditio classica, not now available to me, the species can be considered as monomorphic.

Crepis baldaccii Halácsy subsp. *carpini*¹ Greuter, subsp. nova

Typus: *Charpin 11336 & al.* (G).

A typo differt foliis subcoriaceis (nec tenuiter membranaceis), obovato-lanceolatis, in parte distali indivisis acute serrato-dentatis, basi saepe runcinato-pinnatifidis vel -pinnatifidis (nec lanceolatis, totâ longitudine irregulariter sinuato-lobatis, lobis integris vel angulatis). Foliorum formâ *C. turcicam* in eadem ditione

¹Amico et comiti dilecto Andreae Carpino, vulgo Charpin, qui quantumvis titubans et male montium afflicto nobiscum per aspera ad Astrakam strenuus scandit, ex animo dicata.

obviam, indumento eglanduloso, achaeniorum formâ et pappo deciduo distinctissimam referens. Vide fig. 1.

Epirus, prov. Ioannina, distr. Dhodhoni: montes Timfi (Gaṃila), in latere boreo-orientali montis Astraka, alt. 1900-2000 m, ad rupes calcareas praeurptas, 21.8.1974, Charpin 11336, Dittrich, Greuter 12508 & von Auw; montes Timfi, "m. Konitzia sub Papingon (Vradeton)", in praeurptis, 14.7.1896, Baldacci 183 (G!, G-BU!).

The plants from the Timfi mountains, attributed by Baldacci (1899), and by all subsequent writers, to *Crepis baldaccii*, are quite distinct in habit from the Albanian material of that species checked by me, which comprises one isotype from Mt. Tomorr in S. Central Albania (Baldacci 209, 1892) and two sheets from Mt. Ćika in S.W. Albania (Baldacci 144, 1894). The form and texture of the leaf — except for the non-winged petiole — are rather similar to that of *Crepis turcica* Degen & Bald., found at lower altitudes in the same region. The latter species, however, differs from both *C. baldaccii* and our Timfi material in several features of primary diagnostic importance, such as the non-glandular indumentum, the deciduous pappus and the shorter, stouter achenes with fewer, more prominent and more regular ribs. Since the Timfi plant agrees well with *C. baldaccii* in all these respects, I found it appropriate to describe it as a subspecies under the latter rather than as an independent species.

In its broad sense, *C. baldaccii* appears to be a geographically diversified Albanian-Epirotic endemic, mostly limited to calcareous mountain cliffs, although two records, unchecked by me, suggest that it may also occur on an ophiolitic substratum (prevailing in the region of Mt. Smolikas where, according to Babcock, 1947, it was collected by Guiol), and even in mesophile mountain meadows ("Hochstaudenwiesen") in Jablanica Mts., E. Central Albania, according to Markgraf (1927). On the other hand, the N. Albanian specimen Dörfler 262 (G!), though cited by Babcock (1947) under *C. baldaccii*, obviously belongs to the closely related *C. albanica* (Jáv.) Babcock.

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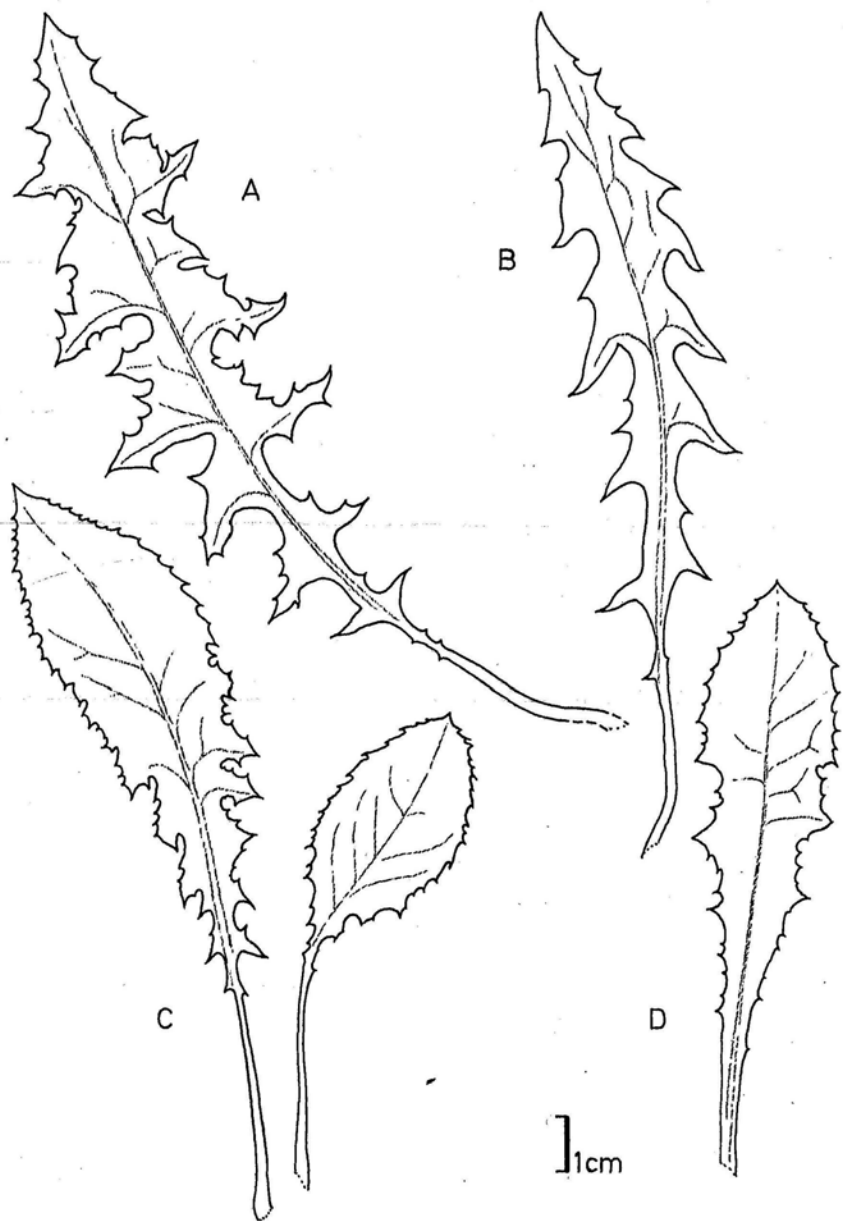


Fig. 1. — Basal leaves of: A-B, *Crepis baldaccii* subsp. *baldaccii* (Baldacci 144, 1894, Mt. Čika in Albania); C, *C. baldaccii* subsp. *carpini* (from the type gathering); D, *C. turcica* (Baldacci 182, 1896, from Leskovik distr. in S.E. Albania). Line Guibentif del.