

*Lapsana* L.

After examining numerous specimens of *Lapsana* from Europe and W. Asia I came to the conclusion that all the taxa described from that region could be included in one species, *L. communis*, with a number of rather poorly defined subspecies.

*Crepis* L.

The account of *Crepis* follows closely the monograph by E. B. Babcock in *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.*, 21: 1-197 (1947) and 22: 198-1030 (1947) with additions in the same journal 23: 383-404 (1951). The following changes in the taxonomy and nomenclature have been found necessary.

- (1) *Crepis chrysantha* (Ledeb.) Turcz. in *Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou*, 11: 96 (4 Jan., 1838); Froelich in DC., *Prodr.*, 7: 165 (late April, 1838).  
Syn. *Hieracium chrysanthum* Ledeb., *Fl. Altaica*, 4: 129 (July-Dec., 1833);  
*Icon. Pl. Fl. Ross.*, 5: tab. 456 (July-Oct. 1834).

(2) *Crepis fraasii* Schultz Bip.(a) Subsp. *fraasii*

Syn. *C. montana* D'Urv. in *Mem. Soc. Linn. Paris*, 1: 357 (1822), non Bernhardi (1800).

*C. fraasii* Schultz Bip. in *Flora (Regensb.)*, 25: 173 (1842).

*C. sieberi* Boiss., *Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov.*, 2(11): 53 (1849).

(b) Subsp. *mungieri* (Boiss. & Heldr.) P. D. Sell, stat. et comb. nov.

Syn. *C. mungieri* Boiss. & Heldr., *Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov.*, 2(11): 55 (1849).

As there is considerable overlap in the characters that separate *C. mungieri* Boiss. & Heldr. from *C. fraasii* Schultz Bip., and as it to some extent geographically replaces *C. fraasii*, it is reduced to the rank of subspecies. The best distinguishing characters are set out by Babcock in *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.*, 22: 292 (1947).

(3) *Crepis bocconi* P. D. Sell, sp. nov.

Species montana sectionis Soyeriae (Monnier) Benthani diu infauste sub nomine absurdo "pontana" lapsu calami Linnaei e "montana" commutato bene cognita, a *Crepide conyzifolia* (Gouan) Dalla Torre et *C. pyrenaica* (L.) W. Greuter involucris majoribus et cypselis longioribus distinguibilis.

*Herba* perennis; radix recta elongata lignea, reliquiis foliorum praeteritorum coronata. *Caulis* 15-60 cm altus, simplex, villosus, capitulo unito raro capitulis 2 vel 3 terminatus. *Folia* tantum ad marginem et subtus ad nervos pilis brevibus paucis munita cetera glabra; *folia basalia* oblanceolata, apice obtusa vel acuta, sinuato vel retrorso-denticulata, basin versus angustata, 4-12 cm longa, 1.5-3 cm lata, petiolis brevibus late alatis; *folia caulina* inferna basalibus similia, supera remota lanceolata acuminata integra amplexicaulia vel bracteiformia. *Involucrum* 18-20 mm longum, 18-25 mm latum; *bracteae* (phyllaria) linearilanceolatae, obtusae vel acutae, exteriores longitudine 2/3-3/4 interiorum aequantes, extus pilis numerosis simplicibus inaequalibus viridibus vel flavidis

tectae, intus pubescentes. *Flosculi* flavi. *Cypselae* (achenia) cylindricae, apicem versus valde angustatae, 10-12 mm longae, 1.2-2 mm latae, flavido-brunneae, c. 17-costatae, costis 5-6 prominentioribus quam reliquis.

*Holotypus*: Val d'Isères, Savoie, France, July 1932, M. Heard (BM).

This species has been recorded in most recent European Floras as *C. montana* ("pontana") (L.) Dalla Torre. It is illustrated in Jacquin, *Fl. Austr.*, 2: 54, t. 190 (1774) as *Hieracium montanum*, in Reichenbach,  *Ic. Fl. Germ.*, 19: t. 145a (1859) as *C. montana* and in Hegi, *Illustr. Fl. Mittel-Europ.*, 6(2): 1138 (1928) as *C. "pontana"*.

The species was first made known by the much-travelled Italian botanist Paolo Boccone (Paulus Bocconus; 1637-1703) in his *Museo di Piante rare*: 148, t. 113 (1697), under the name *Hieracium latifolium, montanum, praealtum, glabrum, Endiviae folio*, where he gives an excellent engraving and states that he had found it in the mountains of Savoy ("nelle montagne della Savoia, vicino ai prati, e alle siepi").

Linnaeus published it as *Hypochaeris pontana* in *Sp. Pl.*, ed. 2: 1140 (1763) as follows:

pontana 1. *Hypochaeris* caule simplici folioso unifloro, foliis lanceolatis dentatis.

*Hypochaeris* non ramosa, endiviae folio praelongo, monanthos.

*Vaill. act.* 1721. p. 215.

*Hieracium latifolium pontanum praealtum glabrum, endiviae folio.*

*Bocc. mus.* 2. p. 148, t. 113. *Raj. Suppl.* 142.

*Habitat in Sabaudiae montibus.*

As there are no specimens of *Hypochaeris pontana* in the Linnaean Herbarium and as it is not mentioned in Linnaeus's *Mantissa*, everything rests on his original publication. The meaningless epithet *pontana* obviously comes from the Boccone synonym being incorrectly transcribed by Linnaeus, probably hurriedly and maybe almost illegibly, and is thus simply a manifest orthographic error for *montana*; early authors such as Jacquin and Tausch accordingly corrected it to *montana*. In accordance with the International Code art. 73 it should be cited as *H. montana* L. (sphalmate "pontana").

Tausch in *Flora (Regensb.)*, 11, Erg. 1: 79 (1828) transferred the species to *Crepis* as *C. montana*. By 1828, however, the epithet *montana* had already been twice used in *Crepis*. The first, *C. montana Bernhardi*, *Syst. Verz. Pflanzen um Erfurt*: 138 (1800), is an illegitimate substitute for *Hieracium sabaudum* L. This invalidates the second, *C. montana* D'Urv. in *Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris*, 1: 357 (1822), for which the correct name is *C. fraasii* Schultz Bip. Unfortunately there is no synonym for *C. montana* (L.) Tausch. Instead of substituting directly a new name for Linnaeus's one, which would then be based on Boccone's 1697 publication without supporting herbarium material to typify it, I have here described this species as new and designated a type. The epithet *bocconi* is in accordance with Boccone's own *Manifestum botanicum Pauli Bocconi* (1688), the Latin 'Elogium' in his *Museo di Piante rare* (1697), which ends 'Coronabitur Bocconus', the preface of John Ray's *Stirpium Europaearum*

*Sylloge* (1694) referring to the "Catalogus sicularum *Pauli Bocconi*" and Seguiet's *Bibliotheca botanica* (1740) with its entries on p. 16 under "Bocconus (Paulus)" and statements such as "ex hoc Bocconi opere".

*Hypochaeris montana* has been transferred to *Hieracium* by Jacquin, *Fl. Austr.*, 2: 54 (1774) (non Scop. (1772)); to *Andryala* (as *pontana*) by Villars, *Hist. Pl. Dauph.*, 3: 67 (1788); and to *Soyeria* by Monnier, *Essai Hier.*: 75 (1829).

I am indebted to R. E. G. Pichi-Sermolli for first pointing out the problem to me, and to J. E. Dandy and W. T. Stearn for suggesting the above solution.

(4) *Crepis pyrenaica* (L.) W. Greuter, *Exsicc. Genav.*, 1: 15 (1970).

Syn. *Hieracium pyrenaicum* L., *Sp. Pl.*: 804 (1753).

*Hieracium blattarioides* L., *loc. cit.* (1753).

*Hieracium pyrenaicum* var. *blattarioides* (L.) L., *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12, 2: 523 (1767).

*C. blattarioides* (L.) Vill., *Hist. Pl. Dauph.*, 3: 136 (1788).

The most familiar name for this species is *C. blattarioides*, but Linnaeus himself in 1767 was the first to unite the simultaneously published *Hieracium pyrenaicum* and *blattarioides* under the former less well-known epithet.

(5) *Crepis tingitana* Ball in *Jour. Linn. Soc. London (Bot.)*, 16: 537 (27 Feb. 1878) (Lectotype: Tangier, *Salzmann* (K)).

Syn. *C. boetica* Lange in *Vid. Meddel. Dansk. Naturh. Foren. Kjøbenhavn*, 1877-78: 227 (1878).

Babcock (in *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.*, 22: 407 (1947)) has established that the paper in which *C. boetica* was described was read before the Danish Natural History Society on Feb. 15, 1878 and must have been printed later in that year, while *C. tingitana* was published on Feb. 27th, 1878. Babcock goes on to say that Ball transferred *Hieracium tingitanum* Salzm. to *Crepis*, but this is not so. *Hieracium tingitanum* Salzm. was only a name on a herbarium sheet that was never validly published. Ball's description was thus the first and the specimens cited are syntypes. The *Salzmann* specimen at Kew from Herb. Bentham, regarded as the type by Babcock, fits the original description and is accepted as the lectotype. As already pointed out by Babcock, one Casa Blanca specimen cited by Ball is *C. amplexifolia* (Godron) Willk. and another from the same locality, labelled by Ball *C. tingitana*, is now the type of *C. balliana* Babcock.

(6) *Crepis auriculifolia* Sieber ex Sprengel, *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 16, 3: 634 (1826).

Syn. *C. raulinii* Boiss, *Diagn. Pl. Or. Nov.*, 2(11): 58 (1849).

I have taken the advice of W. Greuter (in verb.) that the characters given by Babcock for distinguishing *C. auriculifolia* and *C. raulinii* (viz. height of plant, size and shape of leaves and presence of glandular hairs) break down when enough material is taken into consideration, and that *C. raulinii* should therefore be reduced to synonymy.