

unequal pappus setae. It also shows resemblance, but less close, to *C. Newii* and *C. congoensis*. See also *C. Rueppellii*, m.v. 5 and 6. Since the pollen grains are regular, 3-pored, and 26–30 μ in diameter, this is probably a diploid species.

55. *Crepis Bruceae* sp. nov.

(Fig. 92.)

Herba perennis 1.5–3 dm alta; caudex rectus brevis 1 cm latus in radici robusto attenuatus superne foliatus; folia caudicalia ad 10 cm longa 3 cm lata oblanceolata obtusa sinuato-denticulata breve petiolata glanduloso-pubescentia; folia caulina pauca plerumque bracteiformia; caulis rectus fistulosus paululum pilosus et tenuiter glanduloso-pubescentis; inflorescentia aggregata cymoso-corymbiformis; capitula parviuscula multiflora; involucria 9–10 mm longa ad basim 3–4 mm lata campanulata, squamis exterioribus 10–12 inaequalibus linearibus, interioribus circa 14 lanceolatis acutis carinatis sed in fructu non incrassatis; receptaculum nudum; corolla 9 mm longa, ligula 6 mm longa 1 mm lata flava, tubo pubescenti pilis brevis; antherae 1.6 mm longae; rami styli 0.7 mm longi flavi; achaenia nigro-fusca 4 mm longa 0.3–0.4 mm lata breve rostrata 10-costata; pappus pallido-flavidus 5 mm longus 1-seriatus persistens.

Perennial, 1.5–3 dm high; caudex vertical, short, 1 cm wide, covered with black bases of old leaves, attenuate into a strong taproot, bearing several rosette leaves and 1 or 2 stems; caudical leaves up to 10 cm long, 3 cm wide, oblanceolate, obtuse, finely sinuate-denticulate, denticles mucronate, constricted at base into a short winged petiole, midrib dark, conspicuous, finely pubescent with short brown gland hairs; stem erect, terete, striate, fistulose, \pm canescent-pilose, finely gland-pubescent, 1-branched near summit or 2-branched, the lower branch near middle, and then the first cauline leaf lanceolate, acute, closely dentate or shallowly lacinate near base, upper cauline leaves bractlike; aggregate inflorescence a few-headed corymbiform compound cyme; peduncles 0.5–2 cm long, canescent-pilose and finely gland-pubescent; heads erect, rather small, many-flowered; involucre 9–10 mm long, 3–4 mm wide near base in fruit, campanulate; outer bracts 10–12, unequal, longest $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as inner ones, linear, acuminate, \pm brown-scarious, gland-pubescent, sometimes with a few black setules near apex; inner bracts about 14, lanceolate, acute, very dark, pale membranous-margined, canescent-pilose, gland-pubescent, often with a few black glandless setules near apex, ventrally glabrous, becoming dorsally carinate enclosing marginal achenes, but merely indurate, not spongy-thickened in fruit; receptacle areolate-fimbriate, fimbriae membranous, naked; corolla 9 mm long; ligule 1 mm wide; teeth 0.2 mm long; corolla tube 2.5–3 mm long, pubescent, like base of ligule, with very short (up to 0.13 mm long) stalked acicular hairs; anther tube 1.6 \times 0.75 mm dis.; appendages 0.4 mm long, oblong, acute or obtuse; filaments unequal, 0.5–0.8 mm longer; style branches 0.6–0.8 mm long, 0.1 mm wide, attenuate, yellow; achenes (nearly mature) dark brown, 4 mm long, 0.3–0.4 mm wide, marginal slightly curved, inner straight, gradually attenuate upward into a beak 0.5–1 mm long and 0.15 mm wide, with expanded pappus disk, constricted at the narrow hollow base, with a unilateral lip or callosity, 10-ribbed, ribs equal, rounded, finely spiculate to summit; pappus yellowish-white, 5 mm long, 1-seriate, rather fine, soft, united at base, persistent. Flowering Jan.; flowers yellow.

Known only from the type locality, where it was reported as "not infrequent."

Monomorphic.

Tanganyika: Morogoro, Uluguru Mts., Lukwangule, summit grassland, 2484 m, *Miss E. M. Bruce*, Jan. 30, 1935 (K, UC 557860) type, isotype.

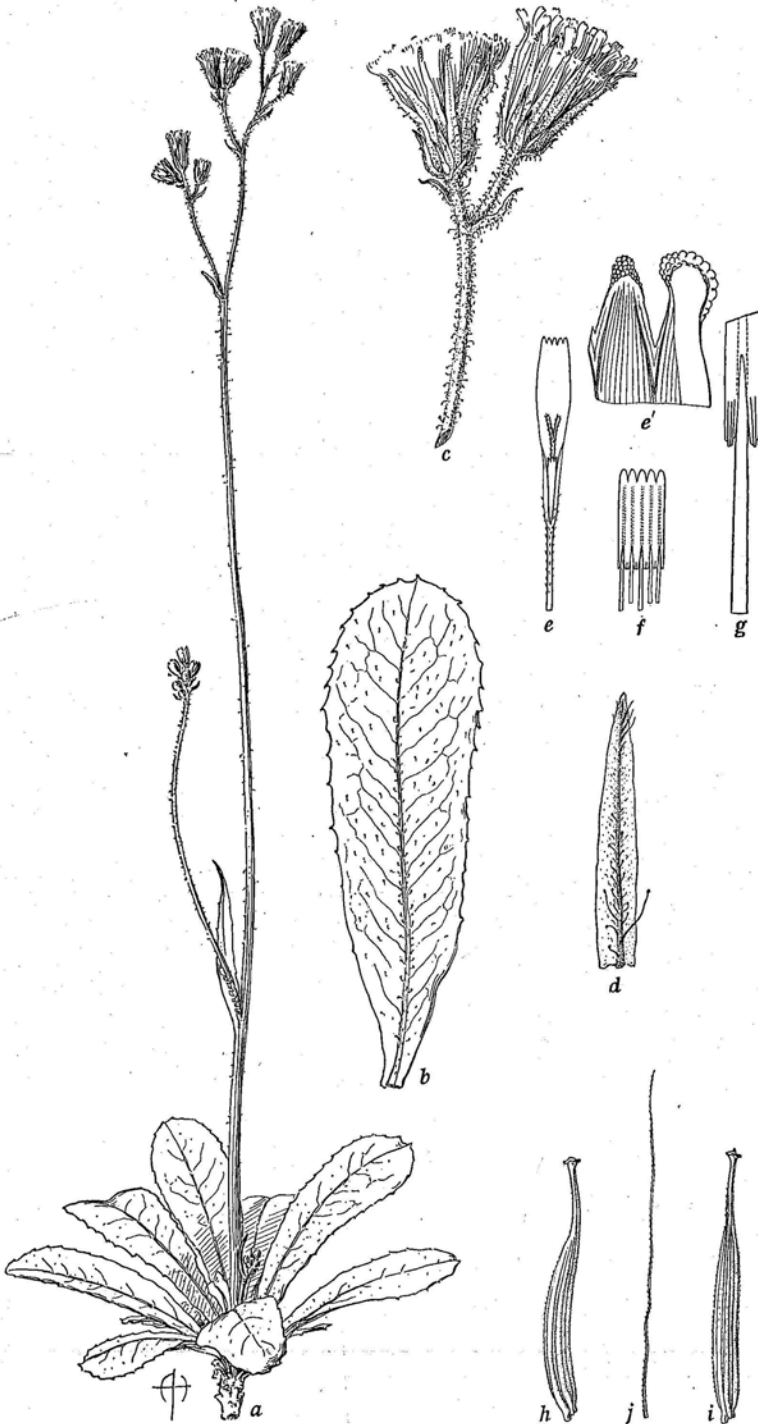


Fig. 92. *Crepis Brucae*, from type (K) and isotype (UC 557860): *a*, plant, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; *b*, caudical leaf, $\times 1$; *c*, flowering and fruiting head, $\times 2$; *d*, inner involucre bract, $\times 4$; *e*, floret lacking ovary, $\times 4$; *e'*, detail of ligule teeth, $\times 50$; *f*, anther tube, $\times 8$; *g*, detail of appendages, $\times 32$; *h-j*, achenes and a pappus seta, $\times 8$.

Relationship

Crepis Bruceae is closely related to *C. Mildbraedii* and *C. Friesii*, as well as to *C. Newii*, but is very distinct from them in the more numerous and extremely reduced florets and achenes and in the glandular indumentum of the whole plant. Considering the small size of the fruits and flowers and the character of the aggregate inflorescence, this must be considered to be the most advanced species in this section, even though the inner involucreal bracts are not spongy-thickened. Apparently the pollen grains are both 3-pored and 4-pored, which may indicate that this is some sort of polyploid.