

these was described by O. Hoffmann (Engl. Bot. Jahrb. xv. (1893) p. 546) on imperfect material, it is true; but, in spite of that, there is no reasonable doubt that Hiern correctly referred Welwitsch's 3615 and 3616 to this species, although the specimens were not altogether satisfactory. Gossweiler's 1207 and 4350 have large mature heads, and these answer Hoffmann's description. The differences between the two can be thus stated:—

Leaves broadly elliptical or suborbicular, up to 10 cm. across, 7-nerved.

Heads 4×4 cm. *plantaginifolia*.

Leaves obovate, up to 4 cm. across, obscurely 3-nerved. Heads 2·5×
2·5 cm. *nana*.

Two Rhodesian acaulescent specimens at Kew (Chilanga; *Rogers*, 8528, and Mumbwa; *Mrs. Macauley*, 803), referred by Wilson to the caulescent *quinquenervia*, would seem to belong to an undescribed species near *plantaginifolia*.

In reducing my *D. superba* to *D. quinquenervia* I believe Wilson to be right, but the specimen on which *superba* was founded (*Gossweiler* 1216) on a first view looks very different from the type (at Kew) of *quinquenervia*, it being a strong-growing plant with leaves thrice as wide as those of the other and very large heads. It seems worth a varietal name, and may be called *D. quinquenervia*, var. LATIFOLIA. My var. *angustifolia* of *superba* (*Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* xxxvii. (1906) p. 327) is a remarkable plant: here the narrowed leaves have almost lost their two external nerves, and the heads are much reduced in size. This should be called *D. quinquenervia*, var. ANGUSTIFOLIA. *Kassner's* 2990 *a* from Mt. Mugila, Belgian Congo, is another variety, or perhaps a form a good deal off type.

D. vaginata O. Hoffm. There is no authentic material of this in the London herbaria, but a Museum specimen from the Kilosa subdistrict of the Tanganyika Territory (*Swynnerton* 789) answers the description fairly well. If this be a correct identification, the affinity must be with *D. Kirkii*, not with *D. quinquenervia* as Wilson supposes.

Lastly, a Museum North Cameroons plant (*Talbot* sine no.) is similar to Nigerian specimens (*Dalziel*, etc.) named at Kew and in Wilson's Revision *D. sessiliflora*. The heads, however, are not sessile and there are other differences, *e. g.* the leaves which, although narrow, are 7-nerved at the base. Judging from the description these would seem to be *D. Poggei* O. Hoffm. *Swynnerton's* 791 from Kilosa, with somewhat broader leaves, is probably conspecific.

CREPIS.

CREPIS GOSSWEILERI, sp. nov. *Herba* perennis rhizomate crasso sursum circa 1 cm. diam.; *caulibus* erectis compressis optime costatis perpaucifoliosis; *foliis* radicalibus sessilibus obovato-oblongis obtusis basi longe attenuatis margine calloso-denticulatis utrinque præsertim in costis pilis strigillosis appressis inspersis; *capitulis* in paniculam elongatam laxam paucibracteata

oligocephalam digestis; *pedunculis propriis* quam capitula longioribus minute puberulis; *involucri* campanulati phyllis exterioribus parvis anguste linearibus quam interiora 13 linearia obtusiuscula brevioribus omnibus dorso pilis strigillosis nigris vestitis; *receptaculo* plano nudo; *corollis* breviter exsertis; *achæniis* lineari-oblongis compressis in rostrum longum exeuntibus glabris; *pappo* achæniis æquilongo setis glabris albis.

Angola, in woods composed chiefly of *Berlinia Baumii*; *Gossweiler*, 2895.

Planta fere 4-spithamea. Folia pleraque 12–14 cm. long., superne 1·5–2·5 cm. lat. Folia caulina lanceolata, ± 4 cm. long. Panicula circa 25 \times 12 cm.; bractæe lineari-setaceæ, ± 7 mm. long. Pedunculi proprii 1·5–4 cm. long. Capitula 12 \times 10 mm. Involucri phylla ext. circa 5 mm., int. 11 mm. long. Achænia 7 mm. long., rostrum solum 2–5 mm. Pappi setæ 6–7 mm. long.

A good deal like *C. polyodon* Bolus, but different in the foliage and somewhat smaller and narrower heads.

APPENDIX.

In 1913 De Wildemann and Muschler dealt with a number of Kassner's South Tropical African *Compositæ* (Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. 4, ii. pp. 156–180). In several instances the Kassner specimens at the British Museum do not agree with the numbered determinations given by those botanists: the list of discrepancies so far noticed is as below. At the British Museum:—

No. 2802 is	<i>Berkheya gracilis</i> O. Hoffm.,	not	<i>Gutenbergia gracilis</i> Muschl.
„ 2546 „	<i>Vernonia campicola</i> S. Moore,	„	<i>V. Calvoana</i> Hook. f.
„ 3168 „	<i>V. macrocyanus</i> O. Hoffm.,	„	<i>V. Granti</i> Oliver.
„ 3005 „	<i>V. pauciflora</i> Less.,	„	<i>V. Kotschyana</i> Sch. Bip.
„ 2683 „	<i>V. musofensis</i> S. Moore,	„	<i>V. lappoides</i> O. Hoffm.
„ 3024 „	<i>V. senegalensis</i> Less.,	„	<i>V. oxyura</i> O. Hoffm.
„ 2569 „	<i>V. Petersii</i> Oliver & Hiern,	„	<i>V. pauciflora</i> Less.
„ 2711 „	<i>Gutenbergia Kassneri</i> S. Moore,	„	<i>V. Smithiana</i> Less.
„ 2875 „	<i>Vernonia assimilis</i> S. Moore,	„	<i>V. zanzibarensis</i> Less.
„ 2962 „	<i>Helichrysum Kassneri</i> S. Moore,	„	<i>H. Buchananani</i> Engl.
„ 3128 „	<i>H. fruticosum</i> Less.,	„	<i>H. chrysochlorum</i> S. Moore.
„ 2768 „	<i>H. Keilii</i> Moeser (ex descript.),	„	<i>H. leimanthium</i> Klatt.
„ 3214 „	<i>H. Newii</i> Oliver & Hiern,	„	<i>H. Meyeri-Johannis</i> Engl.
„ 2520 „	<i>Sphacophyllum candelabrum</i> O. Hoffm. (reduced form),	not	<i>Anisopappus africanus</i> Oliver & Hiern.
„ 2582 „	<i>Schistostephium heptalobum</i> Benth. & Hook. f.,	not	<i>S. artemisiaefolium</i> Bak.
„ 2825 „	<i>Crassocephalum radiatum</i> S. Moore,	not	<i>Senecio purpureus</i> Linn.
„ 2890 „	<i>Erythrocephalum caudatum</i> S. Moore,	not	<i>E. nutans</i> Benth.

No. 2522 named "*Vernonia lavandulifolia* Muschl., in Herb. Berol.," apparently still a *nomen nudum*, is *V. ocephala* Bak., var. *angustifolia* S. Moore (Journ. Bot. lii. (1914) p. 334). Kassner collected this also on Mt. Kundelungu (Nos. 2742 & 2777).