

5. *Crepis kashmirica* sp. nov.

Perennial, about 30 cm. high; radical and lower cauline leaves up to 15 cm. long and 2 cm. wide, oblanceolate, obtuse, irregularly denticulate, tapering into a winged petiole one-fourth to one-half as long as the blade with clasping base, glabrous; upper cauline leaves lanceolate, acute, denticulate, sessile, subamplexicaul, shortly auriculate, \pm villous; stem rather robust, \pm curved, sulcate and glabrous below, striate and villous above, 3-4-branched near the top, branches pedunculate; peduncles 1-4 cm. long, thickened near base of head and like involucre villous with long and short gland hairs; heads erect, large, up to 50-flowered; involucre broadly campanulate; outer involucre bracts 6-8, unequal (1-5 cm. long), triangular or lanceolate, acute; inner involucre bracts 14-20, in two or three ranks of equal length, 9-13 mm. long, lanceolate, acuminate, ciliate at tip, glabrous within; receptacle areolate, areolae ca. 0.5 mm. diam., with broad central stipe; corolla ca. 14 mm. long; ligule ca. 10 mm. long \times 1.7 mm. wide, teeth ca. 0.5 mm. long, glanduliferous; anther-tube ca. 4.25 \times 1.6 mm., dissected (length/width = 2.7), appendages 1 mm. long, oblong, acute; style-branches dark brown, 1.5 mm. long \times 0.1 mm. thick; achenes brown, 6-7 mm. long, fusiform, about equally attenuate to both ends, summit not expanded, pappus-disk ca. 0.5 mm. diam., 10-12-ribbed, ribs very prominent, rounded, smooth, base ca. 0.4 mm. diam., hollow, enclosed by prominent yellowish callus; pappus 7-8 mm. long, of numerous coarse dusky white bristles, united at base into a ring, persistent. Flowering July-September; flowers yellow.

Northern India: Kashmir and Hazara districts, in meadows, 3500-3600 m. alt.

Northwest Himalaya: Kashmir, Rajdianga, meadows at 3600 m. (type locality), *Meebold* 1059 (B); Kashmir, Sonamurg, 3500 m., *C. B. Clarke* 30806 (K, Calcutta); Hazara, Kagan Valley, *Quayal* 19751 (K); *Duthie* (K).

Relationship.—Although somewhat similar in habit to *C. blattarioides* Vill., this species differs in every compared detail, notably in the shorter, strongly ribbed achenes, shorter florets, shorter anther-tube with longer acute appendages, outer involucre bracts shorter, receptacle not fimbriiferous, cauline leaves not auriculate, etc. According to achene characters it is more closely related to another Himalayan species, *C. bhotanica* Hutchinson, as noted by the author of the latter, yet the two are very distinct from each other and from other species of *Catonia*.