

mination of the genus. The minute fascicled leaves inserted on silky pulvini remind one of some species of *Phyllisa*.

[Its closest ally is *P. Bodinieri*, Beauverd, collected near Yunnanfu by both Ducloux and Bodinier (in herb. Paris).—Diels.]

Lactuca Beesiana, Diels. Sp. nov.

Caulis circ. 75 cm. altus, inferne glaber, superne puberulus, subsimplex. Folia inferiora tempore florendi evanida, media petiolo 2-3 cm. longo haud alato praedita, supra strigilloso-pilosula, subtus glabriora, alte pinnatipartita (cum petiolo), 9-10 cm. longa, 5-6 cm. lata; segmenta utrinque 2-3 obscure rhombeo-elliptica, levissime repanda denticulisque minutis mucronulatis ornata. Folia superiora mox integra, linearilanceolata; summa bracteiformia. Flores inferi cynam paucifloram axillarem formantes, superiores solitarii, pedunculati. Involucri phylla pauciseriata, herbacea, purpurascens, parce strigoso-pilosa; exteriora lanceolata, interioribus 1-1½ cm. longis linearibus subdimidio breviora. Achaenia complanata, apice rostrata, circ. 6 mm. longa; pappus albus fragillimus.

“Plant of 1½ to 2 ft. Flowers pale blue. Grassy ledges of cliffs on the eastern flank of the Lichiang Range. Lat. 27° 30' N. Alt. 10-11,000 ft. October 1906. N.W. Yunnan.” G. Forrest. No. 3081.

Allied to *L. Henryi*, Dunn (Henry No. 13494, of Southern Yunnan); but the leaf-blade of *L. Beesiana* is not decurrent into the petiole, the leaves are smaller and not scabrous, the segments not obtuse triangular but of a more rhombical form.

Crepis rosularis, Diels. Sp. nov.

Caulis 2-6 cm. longus, inferne glabratus squamis membranaceis anguste lanceolatis linearibusve, superne foliis inflorescentiam rosulato-cingentibus obtectus. Folia longe petiolata vel suprema demum subsessilia; lamina tenuiter membranacea praecipue ad marginem floccoso-pilosa pilis brunneis, obovata vel subspathulata, obtusa, integra, uninervis, 1½-2 cm. longa, 1-1½ cm. lata. Capitula breviter pedunculata vel subsessilia arcte conferta; bracteolae lineares ciliato-pilosae; involucri phylla circ. 5 subaequalia, linear-oblonga, viridia, fere glabra, vix marginata subobtusa. Flores intense lutei, fragrant; ligulae alte dentatae. Achaenia (perfecta non visa) immatura compressa, pappus rufescens, fragilis, involucrum superans.

“Plant of 1-2 inches. Flowers bright canary yellow, fragrant. Open situations on limestone drift at base of cliffs on the eastern flank of the Lichiang Range. Lat. 27° 25' N. Alt. 11-12,000 ft. July 1906.” G. Forrest. No. 2776.

Belongs to the *Glomeratae*, Hook. f., and seems to be nearest

to *C. glomerata* (Decne.) Hook. f. (Kashmir), but the leaves are obovate, the involucre bracts have not a white edge and are nearly glabrous. The ripe achenia are unknown, but, in the young state, they seem different from those of *C. glomerata*. For the whole affinity compare Franchet, in Journ. de Bot. ix (1895), 255.

***Crepis rigescens*, Diels. Sp. nov.**

Caules saepe plures, superne ramis virgatis praediti, 20–40 cm. longi, stricti, glabri, subangulati, subrigidi. Folia pauca, basalia petiolata, caulina subsessilia, anguste lineari-lanceolata, utrinque sensim angustata, 5–8 cm. longa, 2–8 mm. lata, glabra, margine ± revoluta. Corymbi rami subcurvati, rigidiusculi, bracteolis minutis subulatis praediti. Involucrum phyllis bracteoliformibus paucis auctum; phylla 8–12, lineari-lanceolata, basin versus parce et minute lanuginosa, marginibus pallidiora, ca. 8 mm. longa, 1 mm. lata. Flores aurantiaco-flavi, 1.3–1.5 cm. longa. Pappi pili nivei 5–6 mm. longi. Ovarium glabrum ambitu ovato-oblongum apice attenuatum.

“Plant of 9–18 inches. Flowers orange-yellow. Open, dry situations amongst oak and pine scrub on plain at north end of Lichiang valley. Lat. 27° 10' N. Alt. 9000 ft. May 1906.” G. Forrest. No. 2192.

“Plant of 10–16 inches. Flowers yellow. Dry, open situations in pine scrub on the eastern flank of the Tali Range. Lat. 25° 40' N. Alt. 8–10,000 ft. July–August 1906. W. Yunnan.” G. Forrest. No. 4050.

Allied to *C. chloroclada*, Coll. et Hemsl., of the Shan hills, but differing in the more glabrous involucre and more numerous flowers of the heads. I have not seen the ripe achenes. Possibly our species is only a form of the Shan plant.

***Crepis paleacea*, Diels. Sp. nov.**

Perennis. Caulis glabratus, basi simplex, 50–60 cm. longus. Folia basalia petiolo lato subalato 4–5 cm. longo praedita, lamina herbacea, subtus pilis paleiformibus pallide rufis subfloccosa, ambitu late oblanceolata, uncinato-pinnatifida lobis patentibus triangularibus, 6–8 cm. longa, 3–3.5 cm. lata. Folia caulina mox subintegra, lanceolato-lineararia. Inflorescentiae rami apice pauciflori; pedunculi pedicellique sub capitulis parce lanuginosi. Involucri phylla basalia minuta, ovata vel lanceolata, brevia, interiora ca. 12 mm. longa, viridia, lineararia. Pappi pili albi, 6 mm. longi, simplices. Stamina 10–12 mm. longa. Corolla flava 12–14 cm. longa, apice 5-dentata.

“Plant of 1–2 ft. Flowers orange. Open, grassy situations on the margins of pine forests on the eastern flank of the Lichiang