

13 by 7 mm. The only real discrepancy is in the "marginè revolutis" of Velenovský, and he was not describing *Athos* specimens.

(4) Bentham says "suffrutex semipedalis," but of the pieces on Sibthorp's sheet two measure just 8 inches (20.5 cm.); Pichler's and Coumary's plants 10-22 inches without the base of the stem. Grisebach places *T. heterotrichus* among his "fruticuli erecti vel ascendentes, rhizomate descendente," distinguished from "suffrutices, ramis primariis demum decumbentibus; floriferis adscendentibus." Indeed, the whole plant is obviously a much taller and more erect plant than *T. Chaubardi* or any of our forms of *T. ovatus* (*T. Chamædrys*).

(5) The rather stiffly hairy calyx is set, as in so many Mediterranean thymes, with beautiful ruby glands, some of which also stud the outside of the corolla. Hitherto no one seems to have noticed that a certain number of similar glands are found on the upper part of the stem itself. These are conspicuous in Pichler's and Coumary's plants, but are very difficult to see on Sibthorp's. However, I have detected a few.

The *Thymus* to which this species seems more nearly related by its remarkably small calyx and corolla is *T. montanus*, Waldst. & Kit., as figured in Pl. Rar. Hung. t. 71, and represented Fl. Exsicc. Austr. Hung. no. 2142 and by the Slavonian specimens from Mt. Veliky Gradac, distributed by Dr. S. Kupcok. This, however, has the leaves of *T. ovatus* (= *T. Chamædrys*), glabrous stems and calyces hardly, if at all, glandular. But it would require a complete study of the thymes of the Balkan peninsula to establish the precise affinities and the limits of distribution of *Thymus Sibthorpii*.

(2) *CREPIS RUTILANS*, sp. nov., e Sect. *Barkhausia*. Radix verticalis, nescio an biennis seu annua. Caulis solitarius, erectus, 35-65 cm. altus, villis albis, mollibus, tenuibus et pilis robustioribus rubro-purpureis, basi dilatato indidentibus, præditus. Folia pilosa, mollia, inferiora in exemplari (A) simplicia, leviter repando-dentata, dentibus retrorsis, in (B) runcinato-pinnatopartita segmento terminali maximo; caulina media amplexicaulia, oblonga, superiora e basi sagittata lanceolata. Pedunculi etiam ante anthesin erecti, sub anthesi breves (1-2.5 cm.), in fructu elongati (1.5-3 cm.), pilis rubro-purpureis aliisque pallidis brevioribus, nonnullis glanduliferis, crebre vestiti. Capitula mediocria, eis *C. setosæ* æqualia, illis *C. fetidæ* dimidio minora. Involucri phylla externa subadpressa, pilis longis rubro-purpureis barbata, interiora sparse cano-tomentosa, dorso etiam in fructu vix indurato. Achenia tenuia, omnia in rostrum tenuissimum, ipsis vix brevius, abeuntia, pappo niveo involucrum vix superante.

Differt ab omnibus *C. fetidæ* varietatibus caule non a medio ramoso, panicula corymbosa, alabastris erectis, capitulis minoribus, acheniis cum pappo duplo brevioribus.

A *Crepidi setoso*, cui structura affinior, indumento molli pilisque rubropurpureis.

Cæteris *Crepidibus* in Græcia aut Italia notis omnino absimilis, insigni caractere, pilis rutilis, statim dignoscitur.

The above account is based on the only two specimens of whose existence I am aware : (A) A plant in seed in John Ball's herbarium, now at Kew, left by him without any name but now bearing the words "*Crepis (Barkhausia)*" in the hand of Mr. J. G. Baker. Ball's label reads "Iter orientale 1877. Ex Insula Corcyra in maritimis. Mense Junio. J. Ball." (B) A plant, hardly yet in full bloom, in the herbarium of Mr. G. C. Druce, collected by him at Monrepos, Corfu, in May 1914.

It is with some hesitation that I have ventured to propose a new species based on only two specimens, but I am encouraged to do so in the hope that botanists who visit Corfu will look out for this remarkable plant and make plentiful gatherings of it.

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