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ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION

621. *Crepis*¹ Hieracioides Vaill. A. G. 1721. 47. 52. 13. 17. 18.

CAL: *Communis* auctus, oblongus: *Squamis* multis linearibus, aequalibus, parallelis. *S. paucis* brevibus, basi incumbentibus.

COR: *Composita* imbricata, uniformis: *corollulis hermaphroditis* plurimis, aequalibus. *Propria* monopetala, ligulata, linearis, truncata, quinquedentata.

STAM: *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria, brevissima. *Anthera* cylindracea, subulata.

PIST: *Germen* infra corollam propriam. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum. *Stigmata* duo, reflexa.

PER: nullum. *Calyx* subrotundus.

SEM: solitaria, oblonga, coronata *Pappo* longo, plumoso.

REC: nudum.

EXPANDED DESCRIPTION

Perennial, biennial, or annual herbs; plant \pm pubescent or glabrous; rhizomatous or with a deeply penetrating, woody or ephemeral root; caudex \pm woody, rarely suffruticulose, leafy; caudical leaves usually rosulate, many or few, persistent or ephemeral; cauline leaves numerous, few or none, the lower similar to the caudical ones or (sec. *Pyramachos*) cataphyllous, the others gradually or abruptly reduced, sometimes all or mostly bractlike; stem or stems erect or decumbent, \pm branched or

¹ *Crepis* Vaill. is referred to *Sonchus* Tourn. by Linnaeus (Gen. ed. 1. 240. no. 617. 1737).

scapiform; heads large, medium, or small, many- or few-flowered; involucre composed of outer and inner series of bracts, glabrous, tomentose, pubescent, setose, or hirsute; outer bracts many or few, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as the inner bracts or very short, ovate-lanceolate and \pm imbricate to linear, remote; inner bracts in 2 or more ranks, many or few, glabrous or pubescent on inner face, in mature fruiting heads becoming little changed, or each bract becoming \pm carinate or navicular and spongy-thickened on outer face and then usually ultimately reflexed, or the whole involucre becoming strongly indurate enclosing the achenes; receptacle plain or convex, areolate and naked, or alveolate, the fimbriae often ciliate, or paleaceous with setiform or thin narrow membranous bracteiform paleae; corolla tubular-ligulate, the tube $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ (mostly $\frac{1}{3}$) as long as the whole corolla, the ligule yellow, orange, pink, or white, self-colored or tinged reddish or rarely greenish on the outer face, ligule teeth 5 or rarely 4, \pm glandular, sometimes purple; anther tube yellow, greenish, white, or pink, the appendages long or short, oblong-truncate to linear-acuminate; style branches filiform, attenuate, or truncate at the apex, yellow or green; achenes black, purplish, reddish, brown, tawny, yellow, stramineous, or white, monomorphic and all beakless or beaked, or dimorphic, the marginal compressed and the inner terete or the marginal beakless and the inner beaked, 10–35-ribbed or striate; pappus white, dusky, or yellow, uni- or multiseriate, the setae coarse or fine, rigid, pliable, or very soft, from extremely short (less than 1 mm) to longer than the achene, united at base or free, persistent, deciduous, or caducous.

The word *Crepis* (*Κρηπίς*) comes from the folk speech of the old Greeks, according to Bischoff (*op. cit.* 245), and is found as the name of a plant in Theophrastus (*Hist. lib. VI. cap. 8*). According to G. Dalla Fior (*La Nostra Flora. Trento. 518–519. 1926*) the word means a sandal and refers to the shape of the fruit. But according to I. Low (*Die Flora der Juden 3:162. 1924*) the word signifies *ein Gebäck* = a baking, a batch of baker's wares, or pastry, which probably refers to the symmetrical rosettes formed by the caudal leaves, and may be a modern connotation.

DIAGNOSES OF THE SECTIONS

Section 1.—*Desiphylon* sec. nov. Herbae perennes rhizomatosae; planta pubescens; folia infera magna petiolata; caulis robustus 3–15 dm altus oligocephalus; capitula magna multiflora; corolla 13–20 mm longa, tubo 3–9 mm longo; achaenia fusca vel straminea 4.5–11 mm longa 10–20-costata vel 25–35-striata; pappus albidus vel flavidus 6–10 mm longus.

Perennial rhizomatous herbs; plant pubescent; caudex leafy, 1-stemmed; lower leaves large, petiolate, dentate, or subpinnatifid; upper leaves gradually reduced, sessile; stem stout, 3–15 dm high, few-headed, aggregate inflorescence cymose-corymbiform; heads large or medium, many-flowered; longest outer involucre bracts $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts little changed in mature fruiting heads, glabrous on inner face; corolla 13–20 mm long, the tube 3–9 mm long; achenes brown, tawny, or stramineous, 4.5–11 mm long, fusiform or columnar, \pm attenuate, not beaked, 10–20-ribbed or 25–35-striate; pappus whitish or yellowish, 6–10 mm long. *Desiphylon*, from *desis*, a bond, + *phylon*, a tribe; indicating a connecting group. Type species: *C. sibirica* L.

Section 2.—*Spathoides* sec. nov. Herba perennis rhizomatosa; planta pubescens; folia oblanceolata petiolata denticulata; caulis robustus 3 dm altus oligocephalus; capitula magna 50-flora; corolla 14 cm longa, tubo 3–4 mm longo; achaenia nigra 6–7 mm longa, 10–12-costata; pappus albidus 7–8 mm longus.

Perennial rhizomatous herb; plant \pm pubescent, villous on upper leaves, peduncles, and involucres; caudex leafy, 1–2-stemmed; lower leaves oblanceolate, petiolate, denticulate, upper leaves gradually reduced, sessile; stem rather stout, about 3 dm high, 3–4-branched near the top, the branches pedunculate; heads large, up to 50-flowered; longest outer involucre bracts about $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts becoming indurate but otherwise little changed at maturity, glabrous on inner face; corolla about 14 mm long, the tube 3–4 mm long; achenes blackish, 6–7 mm long, columnar, \pm attenuate, not beaked, 10–12-ribbed, the rounded ribs very prominent; pappus dusky white, 7–8 mm long. *Spathoides*, from *spathē*, a blade, + *-o* + *eidōs*, resembling; referring to the bladelike leaves. Type species: *C. kashmirica* Babc.