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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).

Section 3.—*Omalocline* (Cass., Dict. 48: 431. 1827 pro genus). Perennial rhizomatous herb; plant tomentose or tomentulose and sometimes gland-pubescent; caudex leafy, sometimes several-stemmed; leaves rather small, long-petiolate, lyrate-pinnately parted with few lateral lobes or these sometimes absent, upper leaves only slightly reduced; stems slender, 0.4–2 dm high, several-branched, the branches mostly pedunculate; heads medium, 40–50-flowered; longest outer involucrel bracts $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts little changed in fruiting heads, sometimes spongy-thickened at the very base, glabrous on inner face; corolla 15–20 mm long, the tube 5–7 mm long; achenes dark or light brown or stramineous, 4–9 mm long, columnar, slightly attenuate to both ends, not beaked, 20–25-ribbed; pappus whitish or tawny, 7–10 mm long. *Omalocline*, from *homalos*, flat, + *klinē*, a bed; referring to the mat-forming habit. Type species: *C. pygmaea* L.

Section 4.—*Brachypodes* sec. nov. Herbae perennes; rhizoma praemorsa; planta pubescens; folia pinnatifida vel dentata petiolata; caulis 0.2–3 dm altus scapiformis vel furcatus bicephalus; capitula magna vel mediocria multiflora; corolla 12–25 mm longa, tubo 3–8 mm longo; achaenia fusca purpurea vel straminea 3–8 mm longa 10–20-costata; pappus albus vel flavidus 4–8 mm longus.

Perennial herbs; rhizome praemorse; plant pubescent; caudex leafy, 1–8-stemmed; lower leaves pinnatifid or dentate, petiolate, upper leaves gradually or abruptly reduced, sessile; stem or stems rather slender but strong, 0.2–2(3) dm high, mostly scapiform and 1-headed, sometimes furcate, rarely more than 2-headed; heads large or medium, many-flowered (in *C. dioritica* 15–20-flowered); longest outer involucrel bracts $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ ($\frac{3}{4}$) as long as the inner (in *C. aurea* sometimes $\frac{1}{3}$); inner bracts little changed at maturity, glabrous or pubescent on inner face; corolla 12–25 mm long, the tube 3–8 mm long; achenes dark or pale brown, purplish or stramineous (in *C. terglouensis* yellow, speckled with black or purple), 3–8 mm long, fusiform or columnar, not beaked (in *C. hokkaidoensis* attenuate into a neck or very coarse beak), 10–20-ribbed; pappus white, cream, or pale yellowish, 4–8 mm long. *Brachypodes*, from *brachys*, short, + *pous*, *podos*, a foot; referring to the short rhizome. Type species: *C. terglouensis* (Hacq.) A. Kern.

Section 5.—*Mesomeris* sec. nov. Herbae perennes rhizomatosae; planta pubescens; folia petiolata lyrato-pinnatifida vel integra; caulis robustus vel tenuis oligocephalus; capitula mediocria vel parva 25–100-flora; corolla 9–18 mm longa, tubo 2–5 mm longo; achaenia fusca 4–6 mm longa 10–20-costata vel 20-striata; pappus albus vel fuscidulus 4–7 mm longus.

Perennial rhizomatous herbs; plant pubescent; caudex leafy, 1- or several-stemmed; lower leaves petiolate, lyrate-pinnatifid, or entire; upper leaves gradually or abruptly reduced, sessile; stem or stems fairly robust to slender, few-branched, the branches mostly above the middle; few-headed, inflorescence cymose-corymbiform; heads medium to small, 25–100-flowered; longest outer involucrel bracts $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{8}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts becoming carinate dorsally and \pm spongy-thickened near the base, glabrous on inner face; corolla 9–18 mm long, the tube 2–5 mm long; achenes brown or dark brown, 4–6 mm long, fusiform or columnar, slightly or moderately attenuate to both ends, not beaked, 10–20-ribbed or 20-striate; pappus white, dusky white, or pale tawny, 4–7 mm long. *Mesomeris*, from *mesos*, middle, + *meros*, a part; indicating its intermediate phyletic position. Type species: *C. lapsanoides* (Gouan) Tausch.

Section 6.—*Soyeria* (Monn., Essai Hierac. 74. 1829 pro genus, excl. *C. lapsanoides*; *Hapalostephium* Don, Edinb. N. Phil. Jour. 1829: 307). Perennial herbs; plant \pm pubescent, the involucrel villous or hirsute; root woody, elongated into a taproot; caudex leafy, mostly 1-stemmed; lower leaves broadly to narrowly oblanceolate, entire, dentate or pinnatifid, petiolate; upper leaves gradually reduced, sessile; stem rather stout, 0.2–6 dm high, 1–2-headed or (*C. conyzaefolia*, *C. blattarioides*) sometimes 3–6-branched, the branches mostly pedunculate; heads large or medium, many-flowered; longest outer involucrel bracts $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{5}{8}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts becoming indurate, otherwise not changed at maturity, pubescent or (*C. blattarioides*) glabrous on inner face; corolla 13–25 mm long, the tube 5–8 mm long; achenes tawny or brown, 5–12 mm long, columnar or fusiform, more attenuate toward the apex or equally attenuate to both ends, 15–20-ribbed, the ribs unequal or all narrow; pappus from pale tawny or yellowish to white, 5–9 mm long. *Soyeria*, derivation obscure. Type species: *C. pontana* (L.) Dalla Torre.

Section 7.—*Paleyia* (Cass., Dict. 39: 393. 1826 pro genus). Perennial herbs; plant pubescent; root woody, elongated into a taproot; caudex woody, thickened, sometimes suffruticulose, leafy, mostly 1-stemmed; lower leaves oblanceolate or (*C. albida scorzoneroïdes*) elliptic, denticulate, dentate, or pinnatifid; upper leaves few, \pm reduced, sessile; stem or stems erect, 0.4–12 dm high, 1-headed or few-branched, several-headed; heads large or medium, many-flowered; outer involucrel bracts \pm imbricate, the longest $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as inner bracts in fruiting heads; inner bracts pubescent or glabrous on inner face, becoming carinate dorsally and indurate but little if at all thickened at maturity; corolla 14–22 mm long, the tube 4–9 mm long; achenes stramineous, yellow, tawny, or light brown, 8–18 mm long, fusiform, gradually long-attenuate or definitely beaked, 10–20-ribbed, the ribs narrow; pappus white, whitish, or tawny, 4–11 mm long. *Paleyia*, derivation obscure. Type species: *C. albida* Vill.