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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. *Pyrimachos*) 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).

elliptic or oblanceolate, sessile or petiolate, entire, denticulate, dentate or subpinnatifid, upper leaves similar or bractlike; stems 0.2–3.5 dm high, slender, branched; inflorescence corymbiform or diffuse; heads medium or small, 6–13-flowered; involucre cylindric, narrow, glabrous; outer bracts 5–8, ovate, very short, the longest $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts 8–10, lanceolate; receptacle naked; corolla 7–14 mm long, the tube 2.5–5 mm long; achenes stramineous or brownish, 4–8 mm long, terete, \pm attenuate or shortly beaked, 10-ribbed or -striate; pappus white or yellowish, 4–6.5 mm long. *Ixeridopsis*, from *Ixeris*, a genus of plants; + *opsis*, appearance. Type species: *C. nana* Richards.

Section 13.—*Intybellia* (Monn., Essai Hierac. 78. 1829 pro genus, excl. *C. pulchra* L.; non Cass.; *Intybellioides* DC., Prod. 7: 164. 1838 pro parte). Perennial rhizomatous herbs; plant pubescent; caudex leafy, 1-stemmed; lower leaves petiolate, oblanceolate or obovate, denticulate or dentate; upper leaves all or mostly bractlike; stem slender, fistulose, branched near the summit, the inflorescence cymose-corymbiform or racemiform; heads medium or small, 10–50-flowered; longest outer involucre bracts $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts becoming carinate dorsally and pale spongy-thickened near the base, glabrous on inner face; corolla 9–15 mm long, the tube 3–4.5 mm long; achenes light brown, 4–5.5 mm long, fusiform, \pm attenuate to both ends, not beaked, about 20-ribbed; pappus white, 3.5–6 mm long. *Intybellia*, from Latin *intybus*, chicory, + *ell*, diminutive. Type species: *C. incarnata* (Wulf.) Tausch.

Section 14.—*Mesophyllion* sec. nov. Herbae perennes; planta glabrescens puberula vel pubescens; radix tenua elongata; folia petiolata oblanceolata vel lanceolata denticulata dentata vel pinnatifida; caulis tenuus vel crassiusculus fistulosus cymose ramosus; capitula magniuscula vel parva 30–75-flora; corolla 9–17 mm longa, tubo 3–6 mm longo; achaenia fusco-purpurascens 2.5–8 mm longa fusiformia erostrata 10–12-costata; pappus albus 4–8 mm longus.

Perennial or annual herbs; plant glabrescent, puberulent or pubescent; root slender, elongated into a taproot; caudex leafy, 1-stemmed; lower leaves petiolate, oblanceolate or lanceolate, denticulate, dentate or pinnatifid; upper leaves small, linear or bractlike; stem slender to stout, fistulose, paniculately branched, the inflorescence mostly cymose-corymbiform; heads rather large to small, 30–75-flowered; longest outer involucre bracts $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts at maturity becoming somewhat thickened and indurate or \pm carinate and spongy-thickened dorsally, pubescent or glabrous on inner face; corolla 9–17 mm long, the tube 3–6 mm long; achenes dark reddish or purplish-brown, 2.5–8 mm long, fusiform, \pm attenuate, not beaked, 10–12-ribbed; pappus white, 4–8 mm long. *Mesophyllion*, from *mesos*, middle, + *phylon*, a tribe; referring to interconnecting relationships. Type species: *C. Bungei* Ledeb.

Section 15.—*Psilochaenia* (Nutt., Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. n.s. 7: 436. 1840 pro genus). Perennial herbs; plant tomentose, tomentulose, glabrescent or rarely glabrous; root slender or stout, elongated into a taproot or rarely branched near the caudex and \pm fibrous; caudex leafy, 1–4-stemmed; lower leaves petiolate, obovate, oblanceolate, elliptic, lanceolate or linear, entire, denticulate, dentate, pinnatifid or bipinnatifid; upper leaves mostly sessile, gradually reduced, or mostly small, linear or bractlike; stem slender to stout, cymosely branched, the inflorescence mostly corymbiform; heads large to small, 4–60-flowered; longest outer involucre bracts $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts at maturity becoming more or less carinate and spongy-thickened dorsally, strigulose, pubescent or glabrous on inner face; corolla 10–30 mm long, the tube 3.5–10 mm long; achenes of various colors, 3–12 mm long, columnar, fusiform, rarely coarsely beaked, 10–18-ribbed; pappus white, dusky, or yellowish-white, 4–13 mm long. *Psilochaenia*, from *psilos*, smooth, + *achanēs*, achene. Type species: *C. occidentalis* Nutt.

Section 16.—*Lagoseris* (M. B., Fl. Taur. Cauc. 3: 538. 1819 pro genus; non Hoffmegg. et Link, Fl. Port. 2: 149. 1820 = *Intybellia* Cass., Bull. Philom. 1821: 124, non Monn.). Perennial herbs; plant pubescent or tomentose, or the leaves glabrous; caudex arising from a subterranean shoot or elongated into a vertical taproot, simple or divided, leafy at crown; lower leaves petiolate, oblanceolate, lanceolate or rarely spatulate, denticulate, dentate, pinnatifid or bipinnatifid; upper leaves sessile, gradually reduced, or mostly small, linear or bractlike; stem tall, paniculately branched, or stems 1–6, low, slender, 1–3-furcate or scapiform; heads medium, many-flowered; longest outer involucre bracts $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts at maturity becoming more or less carinate and spongy-thickened dorsally, mostly glabrous on inner face; receptacle paleaceous, the paleae setiform, sometimes exceeding the pappus; corolla 10–16 mm long, the tube 2.5–4.5 mm long; achenes monomorphic, brown or stramineous, fusiform or columnar, 4.5–8.5 mm long, 10–20-ribbed; pappus white, 4–5 mm long. *Lagoseris*, from *lagos*, a hare, + *seris*, endive or lettuce. Type species: *C. purpurea* (Willd.) M. B.

Section 17.—*Napiseris* sec. nov. Herba perennis; planta pubescens; radix napiformis vel columnaris lignea vel carnosae; folia petiolata oblanceolata vel elliptica denticulata dentata vel pinnatifida; caulis elatus ad summitatem ramosus, ramis brevissimis, capitulis congestis; inflorescentia racemiformis; capitula parviuscula 5–10-flora; corolla flava circa 11 mm longa,