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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).

Section 21.—*Microcephalum* sec. nov. Herbae perennes; planta pubescens vel hispidulosa; caudex rhizomatous elongatus vel praemorsus simplex vel furcatus foliatus; folia infera oblanceolata vel elliptica petiolata dentata vel pinnatifida; folia supera pauca parva vel bracteiformia; caules 1-9 erecti tenui vel crassiusculi, ramis paucis; capitula parva 20-40-flora; corolla 6.5-14 mm longa, tubo 2.5-5 mm longo; achaenia aureo-rubro-vel nigro-fusca 4-5 mm longa fusiformia 10-12-costata, costis tenuis; pappus albus 4-6 mm longus.

Perennial rhizomatous herbs; plant pubescent or hispidulous; rhizome horizontal, oblique or praemorse, fibrillate; caudex simple or furcate, leafy at crown; lower leaves oblanceolate or elliptic, petiolate, dentate or pinnatifid; upper leaves few, mostly reduced, linear or bract-like; stems 1-9, erect, slender or (*C. tibetica*) rather stout, few-branched, the branches few-headed; heads small, 20-40-flowered; longest outer involucrel bracts very short or $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts glabrous on inner face, becoming \pm spongy-thickened toward the base in fruit; corolla 6.5-14 mm long, the tube 2.5-5 mm long; achenes monomorphic, golden, reddish, or dark brown, 4-5 mm long, narrowly fusiform, 10-12-ribbed; pappus white, 4-6 mm long. *Microcephalum*, from *mikros*, small, + *kephalē*, a head; referring to small flower heads. Type species: *C. Gmelini* (L.) Tausch.

Section 22.—*Pterotheca* (Cass., Bull. Soc. Philom. 1816: 200; *op. cit.* 1821: 125; Diet. 44: 56. 1826; cf. tab. in *op. cit.* 25: 62, 1823 pro genus, based on *P. nemausensis* Cass. = *C. sancta* subsp. *nemausensis*). Annual herb; plant pubescent; root slender, ephemeral; caudex leafy; lower leaves rosulate, obovate, oblanceolate or spatulate, petiolate, denticulate, dentate or pinnatifid; upper leaves few, reduced, linear or bractlike; stem or stems semidecumbent, strict or erect, very slender to robust, simple or dichotomously or cymosely branched, few- or many-headed; heads medium to small, 30-60-flowered; outer involucrel bracts nearly equal, ovate to linear, white-margined; inner bracts glabrous on inner face, strongly carinate and spongy-thickened on outer face in fruit; receptacle paleaceous, the paleae setiform; corolla 7-13 mm long, the tube $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ as long; achenes triformic, the outermost (sometimes absent) paler, from strongly alate to 3-angled or with 3 stronger ribs, the innermost terete, slender, smooth, the intermediate ones terete, coarsely or finely spiculate; pappus white, scarcely exceeding the involucre. *Pterotheca*, from *pteron*, a wing, + *thēkē*, a box; referring to the winged achenes. Type species: *C. sancta* (L.) Bab.

Section 23.—*Zacintha* ([Tourn.] L., Syst. ed. 1. 1735; Gaertn., Fruct. 2: 358. t. 157, 1791 pro genus). Perennial or annual herbs; plant pubescent or the leaves glabrous; root stout, woody or slender, ephemeral; caudex leafy; lower leaves rosulate, often disappearing early, oblanceolate, denticulate, runcinate or lyrate-pinnatifid; upper leaves mostly sessile, reduced or bract-like; stem erect, the central axis stronger than the branches, or very short and slender, divaricately branched above or from near the base, the branches strict or decumbent, few- or many-headed; heads medium or small, 25-70-flowered; outer involucrel bracts $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the inner; inner bracts pubescent or glabrous on inner face, remaining erect and becoming \pm indurate, enclosing the achenes; receptacle areolate and glabrous or shortly fimbriate; corolla 7-18 mm long, the tube 1.4-5 mm long; achenes 2-6 mm long, erostrate, biform or (*C. patula*) the marginal ones merely obcompressed and unequally ribbed, in the other 3 species the marginal achenes paler, \pm compressed, the inner subterete; pappus white, 0.2-5 mm long. *Zacintha*, from *Zakynthos* or *Zante*, an island. Type species: *C. Zacintha* (L.) Bab.

Section 24.—*Phytodesia* sec. nov. Herba annua vel (*C. nicaeënsis*) biennis; planta pubescens; radix tenuis vel crassa; caudex foliatus; folia infera oblanceolata petiolata dentata vel pinnatifida; folia supera similia vel sessilia reducta; capitula parva, parvissima vel (*C. nicaeënsis*) media, 20-60-flora; corolla 5-11 mm longa, tubo 1.5-3 mm longo; achaenia 1.4-3.8 mm longa fusiformia erostrata vel rostrata 10-costata; pappus albus 1.5-5 mm longus.

Annual or (*C. nicaeënsis*) biennial herbs; plant pubescent; root slender, ephemeral, or \pm woody; caudex leafy; cauline leaves oblanceolate, denticulate to pinnatifid, petiolate; cauline leaves similar or sessile and gradually reduced; stem erect, branched above or from near the base, or stems numerous, much branched from the base, many-headed; heads small or very small or (*C. nicaeënsis*) medium, 20-60-flowered; outer involucrel bracts $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the inner ones, or very small and linear; inner bracts glabrous on inner face, becoming carinate and spongy-thickened on outer face in fruit; receptacle areolate or alveolate, often finely ciliate; corolla 5-11 mm long, the tube 1.5-3 mm long; achenes golden, reddish, or very dark or pale brown, tawny or stramineous, 1.4-3.8 mm long, fusiform and beakless or with a very short coarse beak (in *C. parviflora* columnar) or with a fine beak $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the whole achene, 10-ribbed; pappus white, 1.5-5 mm long. *Phytodesia*, from *phyton*, a plant, + *desis*, a bond; referring to interconnecting relationships of the group. Type species: *C. nicaeënsis* Balb.

Section 25.—*Lepidoseris* (Rehb., Fl. Exc. 1: 256. 1830-1832; et DC., Prod. 7: 153-154. 1838 excl. *C. alpina* L.). Perennial, biennial, or annual herbs; plant pubescent; root elongated, woody,