

Crepis eritreënsis, sp. nov.

Herba annua 2·5–5·5 dm. alta; planta tota hispidulosa; folia caudicalia oblanceolata, denticulata vel dentata, gradatim attenuata in petiolum alatum; folia caulina inferiora similia vel pinnatifida, alia sessilia lyrato-pinnatifida subauriculata; caulis erectus superne ramosus, rami elongati stricti corymbosi, vel ad basim ramosus, rami divaricati arcuati vel stricti, ramuli ultimi cum 2–3 capitulis nutanti; pedunculi 1–5 cm. longi; capitula mediocria ad maturitatem erecta circa 60-flora; involucria turbinata 7–10 mm. longa; squamæ exteriores circa 11 inæquales lineares virides ad apicem purpureæ; squamæ interiores 12–13 æquales lanceolatae acutæ ventraliter pubescentes ad maturitatem carinatae et spongioso-incrassatae; receptaculum areolatum cilatum; corolla 10 mm. longa, ligula 6 mm. longa 1·25 mm. lata flava in dentibus purpurea; tubus 4 mm. longus glabrescens; antheræ 2 mm. longæ; rami styli 1·75–2 mm. longi; achænia uniformia exteriores breviores omnia ad maturitatem obscure fusca 8–11 mm. longa, corpus 3·5 mm. longa abrupte attenuata in rostrum tenuissimum circa 15-costata, costæ tenuæ dense spiculatae pappus flavidus 4–5 mm. longus 2-seriatus tenuissimus ex involucrio fructifero exserto persistens.

Southern Eritrea from 800 to 1400 metres altitude.

The type, *Schweinfurth et Riva* 2031, Mogod Valley, is in the U.S. Nat. Herb.; an isotype is in Herb. Kew. Other collections: *Schweinfurth et Riva* 1596, Mogod Valley, Herb. Barbey-Boissier; *Fiori* 1897, 1898, Hamasen (Asmara) region, Herb. Florence; ex hort. gen. Calif. no. 3005, grown from seeds collected by H. Compere near Embaralla, Herb. Univ. Calif.

Crepis eritreënsis is closely related to *C. Schimperii* Sch. Bip., of Abyssinia, but the two differ significantly in many characters. Although they occupy rather closely adjacent areas, apparently they are confined to different altitudes. Furthermore, *C. Schimperii* flowers during autumn and winter, whereas *C. eritreënsis* is a spring-flowering plant. These two species have as their nearest relatives *C. Thomsonii* and *C. foetida*.

Crepis Thomsonii, sp. nov.

Herba annua, 0·5–3·5 dm. alta; caudex brevissimus attenuatus in radicem ligneam; folia caudicalia rosulata oblanceolata runcinata vel pinnatifida petiolata parce hispida; folia caulina similia vel lanceolata sessilia subamplexicaulia laciniata ad basim; caules numerosi ascendentes vel semidecumbentes, rami pauci elongati pedunculati vel cum 2–4 capitula glanduloso-setulosi; capitula magna multiflora virginea nutantia; involucrum campanulatum, squamæ exteriores inæquales interdum 2-plo breviores, interiores oblongæ ventraliter pubescentes dorsaliter glanduloso-setosæ ad maturitatem forte naviculares induratae flavidulae; receptaculum alveolatum cilatum; corolla 7–9·5 mm.

longa, ligula circa 0.8 mm. lata flava in dentibus purpurea, tubus 3-4.5 mm. longe pubescens; antheræ 2 mm. longæ; rami styli 0.75-1.25 mm. longi; achænia fusca 20-costata biformia, marginalia 5.5-7.5 mm. longa valde compressa lateraliter attenuata in rostrum crassum ventraliter valde spiculata, interiora 7.5-12 mm. longa fusiformia paululum tetragona attenuata in rostrum tenue; pappus flavidulus 5-6 mm. longus 2-seriatus tenuis persistens.

Northern and north-western India, especially submontane Punjab; Afghanistan and Baluchistan.

The type, *Thomson* 1037 pro parte, Naini Tal (=Kumaon), is in Herb. Kew.; isotypes are in Paris, Munich, and Gray Herb. Other collections: Aitchison in 1871, Rawalpindi, Herb. Kew.; *Stocks* 1053, 1153, Baluchistan, Herb. Kew., and Dehra Dun; *Griffith* 945, Afghanistan, Herb. Kew.

Crepis Thomsonii was confused with *C. foetida* by C. B. Clarke (Comp. Ind. 252 (1876)) and J. D. Hooker (Fl. Brit. Ind. iii. 393 (1882)). But it is very distinct from *C. foetida* in both flowers and fruits; and the distributional areas of the two species are separated by a region (eastern Persia) where a related but still more distinct species, *C. Bureniana*, occurs.

Many of the available herbarium specimens of *C. Thomsonii* are depauperate forms. Only the more typical specimens are cited above.

CREPIS SCHIMPERI Sch. Bip., ex Schweinf., Fl. Æthiop. 144 (1867).

Annual herb, 1-3 dm. high, hispid with yellow setiform hairs; caudical leaves oblanceolate, dentate to pinnately partite, petiolate; cauline leaves similar or sessile; stem erect, branched above or from near base, the branches long, mostly 1-furcate, 2-headed; peduncles 1.5-10 cm. long; heads nodding before anthesis, erect in flower and fruit, about 60-flowered; involucre cylindric-turbinate, about 10 mm. high, 8 mm. wide; outer bracts 10, linear, dark green; inner bracts 15-20, lanceolate, becoming carinate and dorsally thickened, ventrally pubescent towards tip; receptacle areolate, ciliate; corolla about 10 mm. long; corolla-tube 5 mm. long; anther-tube 1.8 mm. long; style-branches 1 mm. long, yellow; achenes reddish brown, 8-10 mm. long, about 0.75 mm. wide, monomorphic but unequal in length, gradually attenuate into a rather coarse beak equal to the body, about 15-ribbed; pappus yellowish, 5-6 mm. long, completely extruded, persistent. (*Barkhausia Schimperii* Sch. Bip., ex A. Rich., Voy. Abyss. i. 466, 1847; *Hieraciodes Schimperii* O. Kuntze, Gen. i. 346 (1891).)

Central and northern Abyssinia, 1600-2200 m. alt., hills, fields, and waste places; abundant around Abba Gerima in 1862.