

different from *D. tsarongensis* in other respects. The oblong, almost columnar achenes and yellow, uniseriate pappus of *D. glaucescens* suggest those of *Prenanthes* subg. *Nabalus* and *Hieracium*, but it does not approach these genera in other respects. The pollen grains are very large, 38–40 μ in diameter, and are nearly all 4-pored. Since all species of Cichorieae with 4-pored pollen grains of which the chromosome number is known are cytologically polyploids, this suggests that *D. glaucescens* is also a polyploid.

The habitat of *D. glaucescens* differs from that of all other species of *Dubyaea*, since it occurs at low altitudes, in a zone characterized by a warm temperate climate and by the presence of a mixed deciduous forest containing a great wealth of genera and species of woody plants.

3. *Dubyaea rubra* sp. nov. (Fig. 3, e-f)—Herba perennis; caulis 4.5–6 dm altus, ad basim glaber, ad apicem hirsutus pilis glandulosis; folia basalia petiolata, sagittata, 3.5–7 cm longa, 2.5–4.5 cm lata, margine remote denticulata vel dentata; folia caulina elliptica, inferiora petiolata, superiora sessilia, nec cordata nec amplexicaulia; capitula 4–6 pro planta, longe pedunculata, cernua, multiflora; involucria 15–17 mm longa, phyllis imbricatis, linearis vel lanceolatis, dense nigro-hirsutis, acutis vel acuminatis; corollae roseo-rubescens, 17–18 mm longae; antherae 5 mm longae, nigrescentes; achaenia ignota; pappi setae multiseriatae, albae vel lacteae, 9–10 mm longae.

Perennial herb; stem 4.5–6 dm high, glabrous toward the base, hirsute toward the apex with glandular hairs; basal leaves petiolate, sagittate, 3.5–7 cm long, 2.5–4.5 cm broad, remotely denticulate or dentate on the margin; cauline leaves elliptic, acute, the lower petioled, the upper sessile but not cordate-clasping; heads 4–6 in a corymbose inflorescence, nodding on elongate peduncles; involucries campanulate, about 50–60-flowered, 15–17 mm long, the bracts imbricated in several series, the outer shorter, all linear or lanceolate, densely blackish-hirsute, acute or acuminate; corollas "pinkish crimson" (collector's note), 18–19 mm long, the tube 8 mm, the ligule 10–11 mm long, 1.8–2 mm broad; anthers 5 mm long, greenish or blackish; branches of the stigma 1.8–2 mm long; pappus setae multiseriate, white or cream color, 9–10 long; achenes not seen.

Known only from the type. CHINA: Szechuan Prov., Muli, alt. 3940 m, Ward 4836 (E).

This species is very close to *D. hispida*, from which it differs chiefly in the shape of its basal leaves, the lower cauline leaves petioled, the upper cauline leaves not at all cordate-clasping, and in its smaller, pinkish-crimson corollas and dark anther tubes. It is taller than most of the *D. hispida* seen from China, but is equalled in height by specimens of that species from the western Himalaya.

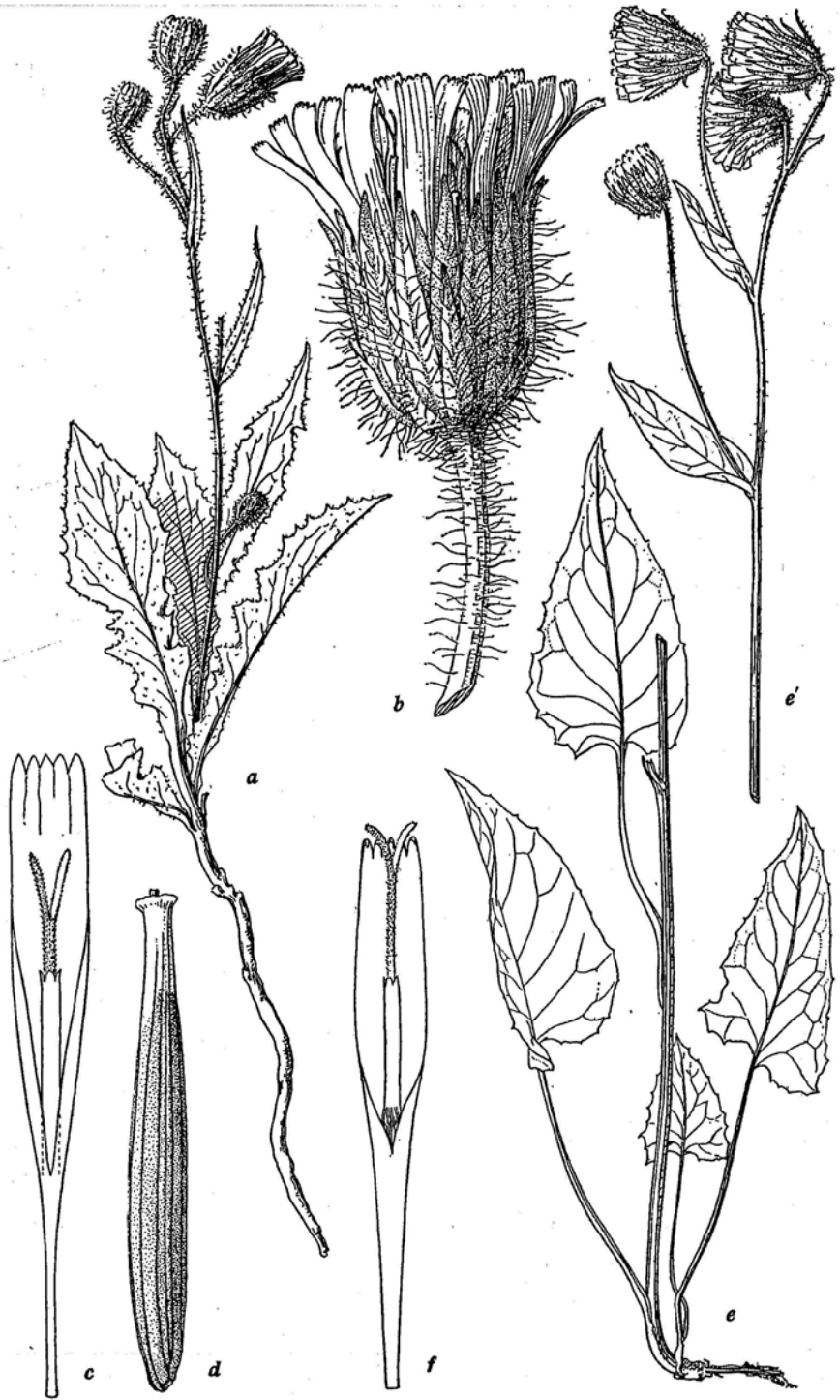


Fig. 3. *a-d*, *Dubyaea hispida*; *a-b* from Handel-Mazzetti 9988 (UC), *c*, from Bees 3533 (K), *d*, from Hort. Calif. Genet. 3245; *a*, habit, $\times\frac{1}{2}$; *b*, involucre, $\times 2$; *c*, corolla, $\times 4$; *d*, achene, $\times 8$. *e-f* *Dubyaea rubra*, from type (E); *e*, habit, $\times\frac{1}{2}$; *f*, corolla, $\times 4$.