

Since the specific name *aurea* was validly published, with a complete description, under the genus *Lactucopsis*, even though the same species was described earlier in the same publication under a different generic and specific name, this name must be taken up to replace the invalid combination *L. sonchifolia*, rather than that proposed much later by Bornmüller. For advice on this puzzling question of nomenclature the writer is much indebted to Mr. C. A. Weatherby, of the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University.

**Lactuca chungkingensis**, nom. nov. *Crepis prenanthoides* Hemsl. in Journ. Linn. Soc., Bot. xxiii. 477 (1888), non *Lactuca prenanthoides* Scop. or Bornm.

As suggested by Diels (Engl. Bot. Jahrb. xxix. 633; 1901), this species certainly belongs in *Lactuca* rather than *Crepis*. It closely resembles and is obviously related to the various members of the section *Sororia*, particularly *L. yunnanensis* Franch. and *L. polypodiifolia* Franch., differing chiefly in the less contracted, erostrate apex of the achenes, and perhaps in flower colour. In its pappus structure and ovary anatomy, however, it is transitional toward *Prenanthes*.

**Lactuca Hookeri** (C. B. Clarke), comb. nov. *Prenanthes Hookeri* C. B. Clarke ex Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. iii. 412 (1882); *P. alata* Hook. f. & Thoms. ex Clarke, Comp. Ind. 274 (1876), non Hook. f.

Three of the species included in *Prenanthes* in the 'Flora of British India' fall definitely into *Lactuca* as defined above. *Lactuca Brunoniana* (DC.) Franch., *L. violaeifolia* (Decne.) Clarke, and *L. Hookeri* all have the weak pappus bristles of typical species of *Lactuca*, with the majority of them only 4 cells or less in cross-section at the base. All of these species, moreover, possess the ring of trichomes designated by Beauverd and others as the outer pappus, a character found in many species of *Lactuca*, but not in *Prenanthes*. In *L. Brunoniana* and *L. Hookeri* these are very short and inconspicuous and were apparently overlooked by Beauverd. The achenes of these three species are all definitely flattened, and have strong lateral ribs, while the ovary has two or three vascular bundles, as is characteristic of *Lactuca*. The writer has not yet seen specimens of *P. sikkimensis* Hook. f., but, judging from the description, this species also probably belongs in *Lactuca*. The two remaining species of British India, *P. scandens* Hook. f. and *P. khasiana* Clarke, have the pappus and achene characters of *Prenanthes*, although both are somewhat transitional toward *Lactuca*.

**Lactuca Marshallii**, nom. nov. *Sonchus prenanthoides* M. Bieb. Flora Tauro-Cauc. ii. 242 (1808); *Mulgedium prenanthoides* DC. Prodr. vii. 248 (1838): *Lactuca prenanthoides* Bornm. in Mitt.