

## NEW PLANTS FROM CENTRAL ASIA.

THE following novelties were collected by Capt. H. H. P. Deasy, in 1897 and 1898, in Northern Tibet and Chinese Turkestan. A sketch-map illustrating his route has been published by the Royal Geographical Society (April 2nd, 1900). The types will be found in the Department of Botany of the British Museum.

**Lactuca** (§ *BRACHYRHAMPHUS*) **Deasyi** S. Moore. *Planta humilima habitu Crepidis* ejusdam ad sectionem *Glomeratam* pertinentis, caule incrassato glabro, foliis parvis spathulatis obtusissimis integris manifeste 3-nerviis plus minus araneoso-pilosis, capitulis caulis ex apice aliquantulo dilatato convexo oriundis ibique dense aggregatis et subsessilibus, capitulis anguste cylindricis 4-flosculosis, involucri phyllis exterioribus 2 quam reliqua paullo brevioribus linearibus deorsum parum dilatatis, phyllis intermediis 2 oblongis una cum intimis 2 oblongo-ovatis et margine scariosis obtusissimis phyllis omnibus sursum pilosis ceteroquin glabris, achæniis compressis oblongis deorsum parum angustatis apice in rostrum brevissimum abrupte contractis multicostatis.

Hab. Aksu, Chinese Turkestan, alt. 16,500 ? ft., July, 1898.

Caulis 4.0 cm. alt., 0.7 cm. diam., sursum usque ad 1.0 cm. dilatatum. Folia 2.5–3.5 cm. long., 0.5–0.6 cm. lat., deorsum in sicco corrugata et 0.2 cm. lat. Capitulum glomeruli circa 3.0 cm. diam. Pedunculi modo 0.1–0.15 cm. long. Involucrum 1.2 cm. long., 0.4 cm. lat.; phylla basin versus connata. Achænia 0.6 cm. et pappi setæ deorsum stramineæ sursum griseæ 1.0 cm. long.

A very remarkable species, so extraordinarily like a *Crepis* of § *Glomerata*—resemblance extending even to the partial union of the involucreal leaves—that its true affinity was not suspected until the achenes came under examination. There is, I think, no known species of *Lactuca* with which this could possibly be confounded.

**Polygonum tibeticum** Rendle. *Herba minor caule simplici tenui superne hirsutulo, ocreis vix hypocaterimorphis hirsutulis, limbo brevi vix patente setoso-ciliato; foliis membranaceis ellipticis vel subovatis subacutis vel acutis; petiolo tenui hirsutulo infra ocreæ medium inserto; lamina præcipue venis marginibusque pilosula; spica solitaria, sessili, densa, oblonga, bracteis sanguineis late ovatis subacutis, glabrescentibus, cum margine ± ciliolato; floribus majusculis sanguineis, perianthii foliis 5, petalinis; staminibus 7 cum squamulis perigynis alternantibus; stigmatibus binis pileiformibus; achænio . . . . .*

Slender plants 30–35 cm. high, the lower internodes barely 2 mm. thick, glabrous. Ocrea membranous, tubular, with scarcely spreading greenish short limb with a shortly setose margin. Leaves (including petioles) to 5 cm. long by 2 cm. broad, blade passing somewhat abruptly into a petiole about one-third its length. Spike 1.5–2 cm. long by 1 cm. broad, bracts with a shortly hairy margin, otherwise almost glabrous; flowers crimson, closely resembling those of *Polygonum orientale* L.; perianth-leaves ellipsoidal, 5 mm. long by about 3.5 mm. broad; filaments subulate, about 3.5 mm. long, anthers attached in the middle, 1 mm. long; ovary round,