

BELGIAN CONGO : Ruwenzori, Valley of the Nyamwamba, *Ericetum*, alt. 2,895 m., *Lebrun* 4523 (Type, Br.) ; mountains to the West of lake Kivu, alt. 2,000-2,200 m., *Humbert* 7742 (Br.).

Observation. — This species resembles *L. stipulata* in its leaves, except that these are much narrower, and are pinnatifid and sessile rather than entire and petiolate. Its inflorescence is more elongate and with slenderer peduncles, and the heads are considerably smaller. The achene is more nearly like those of *L. paradoxa* and *L. glandulifera*, although it differs in its much shorter beak. From the last two species, *L. attenuata* also differs considerably in leaf shape, and in the glandless setae on its involucre. The specimen from West of Lake Kivu differs from the type in its somewhat thicker, coarser leaves and its smaller involucre and corolla, but is otherwise similar.

***Lactuca semibarbata* Stebbins sp. nov.** (Plate VIII, fig. k-o).

Caulis scandens, 1-2 mm. crassus, setosus vel glabratus, eglandulosus, ad apicem glaber; folia lanceolata, media 8-11 cm. longa et 1.5-2.3 cm. lata, petiola ad basim alata auriculataque auriculis acuminatis, folia ad apicem acuminata vel attenuata, subtus trichomis eglandulosis dense vestita, pinnatifida cum 1-2 paribus segmentis, segmenta reflexa; folia in inflorescentia gradatim reducta sed saepissime pinnatifida vel sinuato-lobata. *Inflorescentia* paniculata, rami glabri bracteis minutis 1-2.5 mm. longis muniti; capitula anguste cylindrica, 4-5-flora, ad anthesin 9-10 mm., ad fructificationem 13 mm. longa; phylla imbricata, lanceolato-elliptica, ad apicem obtusa et 1-5 setis elongatis eglandulosis vulgo munita, aliter glabra; corollae (ex note collectoris) flavae, 12-13 mm. longae; antherae 4 mm. longae, pallide flavae; rami stigmatibus nigrescentes, 2 mm. longi. *Achaenia* cum rostro 5 mm. longa, flavo-rufescentia, compressa, undique 4-5-costata, costis alatis, minute scabridulis, rostrum 1 mm. longum; pappi setae albae, 7 mm. longae.

Stems climbing, 1-2 mm. thick, setose with glandless setae, glabrous on the upper portion; leaves lanceolate in outline, the middle ones 8-11 cm. long, 1.5-2.3 cm. broad, the petioles wing-margined and auriculate at the base, the auricles acuminate, the terminal segment acuminate or attenuate at the apex, densely covered on the under side with glandless trichomes, pinnatifid with 1-3, mostly 2 pairs of reflexed segments; upper leaves gradually reduced toward the inflorescence, but usually pinnatifid or at least lobed. *Inflorescence* paniculate; involucre narrowly cylindric, 4-5-flowered,

9-10 mm. long at flowering time, 13 mm. long at maturity, the bracts imbricate, lanceolate-elliptic, obtuse at the apex and generally bearing 1-5 conspicuous glandless setae, otherwise glabrous; corollas yellow, 12-13 mm. long; anther tube 4 mm. long; branches of the stigma blackish, 2 mm. long. *Achenes* 5 mm. long including the beak, yellowish or reddish, compressed, bearing on each side 4-5 more or less alate ridges, minutely scabridulous; beak 1 mm. long; pappus white, 7 mm. long.

BELGIAN CONGO: Tshamungura, alt. 2,500 m., *de Witte* 1816 (Type, Br.). Between the volcanoes Sabinyo and Ngahinga, alt. 2,200-2,600 m., *Humbert* 8648 (part, Br.).

Observation. — This species is most closely related to *L. attenuata*, from which it differs in its more strongly and regularly pinnatifid leaves, which are much less elongate and attenuate, and are much more strongly setose beneath, and also in the longer beaks on its achenes. It also is close to *L. glandulifera* Hook. f., from the glabrate form of which (f. *calva* R. E. Fries) it is distinguished chiefly by its narrower leaves, which are attenuate at the apex and have a smaller terminal segment, its acuminate auricles, its pinnatifid or lobed upper leaves (those in the inflorescence of *L. glandulifera* are entire), and the conspicuous setae at the apices of the involucreal bracts, from which it derives its name. The corollas of *L. glandulifera*, furthermore, are smaller (9-10 mm. long), and the anther tube and style branches are shorter (2.5-3 mm. and 1.2-1.5 mm. respectively), while the achenes are not at all or only slightly reddish, and have narrower costae. From *L. paradoxa* Sch. Bip., *L. semibarbata* differs conspicuously in leaf shape and the setose involucreal bracts. *L. paradoxa*, furthermore, is well set off from both *L. glandulifera* and *L. semibarbata* by its complete lack of pubescence, by its involucre, which become conspicuously expanded at the base, and taper toward the apex, and have deltoid, more or less acute bracts, and by the lower, blunter ridges on its achenes.

The Humbert specimens are very immature, but agree with the type in leaf shape, pubescence, and in the peculiar setae on the involucreal bracts.

***Lactuca Wildemaniana* Stebbins nom. nov.**

Lactuca integrifolia De Wild., *Plantae Bequaertianae*, V, p. 456 (1932) non Bigel. Fl. Bost. Ed. 2, p. 287 (1824).

