

clade in Fig. 1; the latter position is supported by some of the equally parsimonious cladograms (not shown). Foreshadowing these suggested positions, Stebbins (1938) had already noted that the E. Asian species of *Lapsana* (i.e., *Lapsanastrum*) are more similar to *Youngia* and *Ixeris* than to *Lapsana communis*.

The close affinity of *Lapsanastrum* and *Youngia* is borne out by the fact that one representative of the former genus, *Lapsana musashiensis* Hiyama (reduced to synonymy under *L. humilis* by Kitamura, 1955) was at one time tentatively considered by Hiyama (1953) to be of intergeneric hybrid origin, with a presumed parentage *L. humilis* × *Y. japonica*. The generic hybrid formula ×*Lapsyoungia* Hiyama was published for it, but it cannot be used for designating normal species, only for genuine offspring of intergeneric crosses between *Lapsana* (s.str.!) and *Youngia*, should any be found or produced. In nomenclatural terms, ×*Lapsyoungia* is not therefore a synonym of *Lapsanastrum*.

As to *Lapsana communis*, its exact sister group relationships within the *Ixeris* to *Crepis* clade (Fig. 1) cannot be deduced from the present analysis; there are several different arrangements in the various most parsimonious cladograms. *Lapsana communis* may be nested within some other genus, e.g., *Crepis* (as in Fig. 1), or assume a more independent position as sister to one or more genera of the *Crepis* complex. For a phylogenetic reconstruction of the whole *Crepis* complex or of the entire subtribe *Crepidinae*, a much more broadly based analysis will be necessary.

***Lapsanastrum*** J.-H. Pak & K. Bremer, **gen. nov.** – Type: *L. humile* (Thunb.) J.-H. Pak & K. Bremer

Herbae annuae vel biennes caulibus scapiformibus. Folia radicalia rosulata, lyratopinnatifida, ambitu oblanceolata; folia caulina pauca, valde diminuta. Capitula parva, laxe corymbosa. Bracteae involucri biseriatae, exteriores interioribus 5plo breviores, interiores maturitate patentes. Flores lutei. Cypselae oblongae, teretes, rostro carentes, pilis parvis unicellularibus obsitae, 10-13-costatae; costae inaequales, nonnumquam in uncis apicales excurrentes. Pappus nullus. Numerus basicus chromosomatum  $x = 8$ .

***Lapsanastrum apogonoides*** (Maxim.) J.-H. Pak & K. Bremer, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Lapsana apogonoides* Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Petersbourg 18: 288. 1873.

Distribution: Japan, Korea, E. China.

***Lapsanastrum humile*** (Thunb.) J.-H. Pak & K. Bremer, **comb. nov.** ≡ *Prenanthes humilis* Thunb., Fl. Jap.: 302. 1784 ≡ *Youngia humilis* (Thunb.) DC. ≡ *Lapsana humilis* (Thunb.) Makino

= *Lapsana parviflora* A. Gray (Kitamura, 1955).

= *Lapsana musashiensis* Hiyama (Kitamura, 1955).

Distribution: Japan, Korea, E. China.

Note: Koidzumi (in Kitamura, 1955) stated that the type specimen of *Lapsana humilis* belongs to what is currently understood as *L. apogonoides*. We have examined the holotype, Herb. Thunberg No. 18120 (UPS), and there appears to be no such problem. The type specimen has capitula with c. 7 involucreal bracts, not 5 as in *L. apogonoides*.