

simple, very slender, white, a few inner sometimes longer and stronger, all connate at the base into a deciduous ring.—**DISTRIB.** About 20 species, European, African and W. Asian.

* Achenes not winged.

† *Heads terminal on the paniculately branched flowering stems.*

1. ***L. asplenifolia***, *DC. Prodr.* vii. 181 (*Microrhynchus*); biennial or perennial, glabrous, radical leaves sinuate-lobed or pinnatifid, cauline few, flowering stems many from the root, branches dichotomous divaricating, heads $\frac{1}{2}$ in. terminal paniculate peduncles bracteate, outer invol. bracts small inner linear margins membranous, achenes minute columnar angled and ribbed, ribs rough much shorter than the very soft straight white pappus. *Microrhynchus asplenifolius*, *DC.*; *Clarke Comp. Ind.* 276. *Prenanthes dichotoma*, *Wall. Cat.* 3275. *P. asplenifolia*, *Willd. ?*; *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* iii. 404.

Plains of INDIA; from the Punjab to Assam and southwards to the Soonderbunds, Cincars, Andamans, Birma and Tenasserim.

Leaves 3-6 in., sessile or shortly petioled, narrowly obovate, lobes minutely toothed. *Flowering stems* ascending, almost naked, 6-18 in. long; peduncles with usually one or two subulate bracts; invol. bracts quite glabrous. *Achenes* $\frac{1}{12}$ in., pale, very narrow; pappus $\frac{1}{2}$ in., deciduous, hairs of about equal length, with no stronger inner ones.—*De Candolle* quotes *Hieracium dichotomum* of *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* under this, but no such name is published by *Roxburgh*, though he gave it in *mss.* *Roxburgh* describes this as perennial or biennial and stoloniferous, which latter I have never seen it to be.

2. ***L. chondrilloides***, *DC. Prodr.* vii. 183 (*Zollikoferia*); perennial, glabrous, erect, radical leaves rosulate runcinate-pinnatifid lobes numerous very unequal much irregularly acutely toothed, cauline sessile auricled irregularly toothed or pinnatifid, flowering stems few or many stout dichotomously branched, heads terminal $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in. long, peduncles bracteate, invol. bracts glabrous outer ovate-lanceolate intermediate equalling the oblong-lanceolate inner, achenes slender columnar strongly ribbed, ribs scaberulous rather shorter than the soft white pappus. *Microrhynchus chondrilloides*, *Clarke Comp. Ind.* 277. *Sonchus Candolleanus*, *Jaub. & Spach Ill. Pl. Orient.* iii. t. 270. *Zollikoferia mucronata*, *Boiss. Fl. Orient.* iii. 822.

The PUNJAB; Mooltan, *Edgeworth*, low hills at Rawul Pindee, *Aitchison*. SCIND, *Storks, Dalzell*, &c.—**DISTRIB.** Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Egypt.

Leaves 3-5 in., narrow, subsessile. *Flowering branches* 6-18 in., often stout, leafy at the axils; peduncles stout, thin, bracteoles ovate toothed; invol. bracts without membranous white edges, bases at length thickened. *Achenes* $\frac{1}{4}$ in. pale; outer pappus hairs numerous, excessively slender, very soft, inner few much longer nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. rigid much stouter but quite smooth.

3. ***L. microcephala***, *Hook. f.*; annual, small and very slender, sparsely villous, radical leaves obovate-spathulate entire or sinuate-lobed, flowering stems filiform dichotomously branched, heads $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long cylindric, peduncles capillary ebracteolate, invol. bracts glabrous or puberulous outer minute inner linear midrib thickened in fruit, achenes slender linear truncate at both ends, striate, much longer than the scanty white pappus. *Crepis microcephala*, *Clarke mss.*

WESTERN TIBET; Iskardo, alt. 9000 ft., *Clarke*.

Root very slender. *Radical leaves* $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in., petioled, sparsely pubescent with spreading hairs. *Flowering stems* several, erect 2-7 in., pubescent below, with sessile oblong leaves at the lower forks, the upper naked; invol. bracts 6-8 with narrow white margins, hardened in fruit. *Achenes* $\frac{1}{12}$ in., dark brown when ripe, outer slightly curved; pappus $\frac{1}{12}$ in. very soft, white, persistent.—I refer this to *Launæa*

(with some hesitation, and against Mr. Clarke's opinion), because the achenes are not at all contracted at either end, and appear to me to differ from those of any Indian *Crepis*. The habit is very close to that of small forms of *Crepis japonica*, but the achenes are entirely different.

†† *Heads more or less racemose on the flowering stem, or its branches.*

4. **L. secunda**, *Clarke Comp. Ind.* 27 (*Microrhynchus*), *excl. syn.*; glabrous or sparsely hispid, radical leaves sessile runcinate- or lyrate-pinnatifid lobes rounded irregularly lobulate and sharply toothed, cauline 0 or very few, flowering stems subsolitary tall strict simple or sparingly forked, heads $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long narrow in sessile racemed subsecund clusters, invol. bracts with white membranous margins, outer small ovate inner linear midrib much thickened in fruit, achenes columnar angled and strongly ribbed as long as the very soft white pappus. *Chondrilla secunda*, *Royle mss.*

WESTERN HIMALAYA; from Hazara to Kumaon, alt. 4-8000 ft., *Royle, &c.*

Annual? *Radical leaves* 4-8 by 1-2 in. obovate or elongate-obovate, with many lobes, coriaceous. *Flowering stems* 1-3 ft., terete, strict; branches erect, racemose, 1 foot and under, quite erect. *Invol. bracts* with scarious white edges, hard and connivent in fruit with soft green tips overtopping the pappus, midrib much thickened. *Achenes* $\frac{1}{2}$ in., pale, smooth, many ribbed, slightly thicker in the middle; pappus excessively soft, with a few rigid rather longer hairs.

5. **L. nudicaulis**, *Less. Synops.* 139 (*Microrhynchus*); glabrous, leaves sinuate-lobed pinnatifid or runcinate lobes irregularly lobulate and sharply toothed teeth often white and cartilaginous, flowering stems decumbent or spreading irregularly branched, heads $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long narrow sessile solitary or clustered subracemose and terminal, invol. bracts with white membranous margins, outer very short ovate, inner long linear midrib thickened in fruit, achenes columnar very thickly ribbed outer compressed, much shorter than the soft straight white pappus. *Microrhynchus nudicaulis*, *Less.*; *DC. Prodr.* vii. 180. *M. fallax*, *Jaub. & Spach III. Pl. Orient.* t. 276. *Zollikoferia nudicaulis*, *Boiss. Fl. Orient.* iii. 824. *Chondrilla nudicaulis*, *Linn. Mant.* 273. *Lactuca nudicaulis*, *Murray*. *L. obtusa*, *Clarke Comp. Ind.* 261. *Prenanthes patens* and *P. dichotoma*, *Wall. Cat.* 3258, 3275, F. *P. obtusa*, *Ham. in Wall. Cat.* 3276. *P. procumbens*, *Roxb. Fl. Ind.* iii. 405. *Brachyramphus obtusus*, *DC. Prodr.* vii. 177; *Deless. Ic. Sel.* iv. t. 96.

Plains of INDIA; from Bengal and Behar to the Punjab, ascending the WESTERN HIMALAYA to 8000 ft. in Kumaon. SCINDE and the DECCAN.—DISTRIB. Afghanistan and westwards to the Atlantic.

Root perennial? with yellow juice. *Leaves* 2-10 by 1-3 in., usually sessile. *Flowering stems* usually very numerous, 6-24 in. long, spreading on all sides, stout or slender, simple or branched. *Heads* sometimes 6-10 in a cluster; invol. bracts overtopping the pappus. *Achenes* $\frac{1}{2}$ in., very pale, polymorphous, inner sometimes as if composed of 4 thick ribs, outer slightly curved and flattened with a thick ventral and several thick dorsal ribs, all smooth or obscurely uneven; pappus $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in., very deciduous, hairs very straight soft and of nearly equal length.

††† *Heads solitary or fasciated at the nodes of the flagelliform rooting flowering stem.*

6. **L. pinnatifida**, *Cass. in Ann. Sc. Nat.* xxiii. 85; glabrous, leaves runcinate-pinnatifid or sinuate-toothed or lobed, flowering stems procumbent long flagelliform rooting and leafing at the nodes, heads at the nodes solitary or clustered $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long usually with bracteate peduncles, invol. bracts with white membranous margins, outer short, intermediate longer, inner linear midrib at the base hardening in fruit, achenes columnar very thickly ribbed much shorter than the soft straight white pappus. *Microrhynchus sarmentosus*, *DC. Prodr.*