

*Hab.* in regno Neapolitano et verosimiliter in tota regione mediterranea cum sequente confusus. Legi prope Neapolim juxta *Castellamare*.

Syn. *Apargia saxatilis*, Ten. Diagnosis Reichenbachianus videtur incompletus, nec satis liquet an vir celeb. verum *L. crispum*, Vill., cum *L. saxatili* conjungendum judicavit, sive stirpis Villarsianæ omnino ignarus fuit.

—*i.* foliis e collo radice crebris, sinuatis, vix dentatis. Legi in rupibus præruptis Insulæ Capræarum prope Neapolim.

Finding the synonyms and descriptions of authors as to this and the following species to be very discordant, I have described the plants known to myself, and have given them the specific names which I have no doubt they were intended to bear by the authors to whom the original descriptions are respectively due.

13. *L. crispus*, Vill. Radice fusiformi; foliis antrorsum pinnatifidodentatis, segmentis inæqualibus obtusis, e pilis rigidis stellatis incano-scabris; scapo interdum versus basin folio unico instructo, 8–12 pollicari; involucri subcylindræci foliolis omnibus anguste linearibus, adpressis, vix acutis, 4–5-seriatis, exterioribus cum scapo pilis stellatis illis foliorum conformibus tenuiter adpersis; achenio longe rostrato, præsertim superne spinelloso-muricato, dentibus diametrum rostri subæquantibus.

*Hab.* in Gallia meridionali. Legi juxta *Vaucluse*, habui ex *Département de l'Ain* a cl. Jordan.

Synonyma ad varietatem spectant.

+ *e* + *g.* gracilior, superne glaber, foliola involucri minus numerosa, achenio paulo minus muricato.

*Hab.* in apicis Carniolæ et Istriæ. Habui a *Fiume* e manu Prof. Sadler.

Syn. *Apargia tergestina*, Hppe. *A. crispa*, Willd. *Leontodon hispidum*, Scop.

Not without hesitation I have decided on keeping distinct this and the preceding species. The structure of the involucre seems too far different to allow us to unite these otherwise nearly allied plants. In *L. saxatilis* the involucre is more lax, the phyllaries broader and more acute, the two inner series nearly equal in length, about twelve in number; in *L. crispus* they are longer, much narrower and blunter, and the two inner series are about twenty in number in the normal French plant, rather less numerous in variety + *e* + *g.* I must however admit, that it is not satisfactory to rest the distinction of species so far upon the characters of a single organ.

14. *L. biscutellæfolius*, D.C. Radice fusiformi; foliis lanceolatis, in petiolum attenuatis, subæqualiter serrato-dentatis, dentibus antrorsum versis acuminatis, obscure viridibus, pilis stellatis obtectis;

scapo interdum folio basilari instructo, superne glabrescente; involucri squamis lineari-acuminatis, laxiusculis, exterioribus recurvis, omnibus margine et dorso ciliatis; (achenii muricellati rostro brevi?).  
*Hab.* in Apennino Neapolitano (*Tenore*) et Romano (*Moris*), in Tauria (*M. Bieb.*) Habeo specimina Taurica immatura e manu *Steveni* e quibus trahitur diagnosis noster.

*Syn.* *Apargia crispata*, var. *macrorhiza*, Ten. *A. hispanica*, M. Bieb.

— **G.** subsp. (?) *cinerascens*, nob. (descr. ex spec. immaturo), scapo foliis 2 instructo, versus basin cum foliis omnibus e pilis mollibus longe stellatis incano, superne cum involucri pube brevi stellata, pilis longioribus intermixta, vestito.

Habui specimen unicum ex Pisidia, comm. cl. Heldreich; specimen alterum quod cum priore nomine gaudet *L. biscutellæfolii* est omnino *L. asperrimus* noster.

The decided difference in the sculpturing of the leaf, the more lax and recurved phyllaries, and, as far as I can judge from unripe specimens, the shorter beak of the fruit, sufficiently distinguish this from the two last species. I am inclined to expect that complete specimens of my subspecies *cinerascens* will establish characters of specific value by which it should be distinguished, and I believe that it will be found to be intermediate between *L. asper* and *L. adhærens*.

\*\*\* *Pappi radii omnes plumosi, exteriores breviores.*

15. *L. asper*, Reich. Radice fusiformi; scapo simplici aut rarius bifido, basin versus folio unico lanceolato, superne squamis linearibus, instructo; foliis radicalibus lanceolato-spathulatis, in petiolum attenuatis, lobato-dentatis, segmentis inæqualibus triangularibus, viridibus, e pilis sub lente asperis apice stellatis, hispidis; involucri foliolis lanceolatis, acutiusculis, margine et interdum dorso ciliatis pilis brevibus stellatis, in series 4-5 æquidistantes imbricatis; achenio longe rostrato, superne muricato.

*Hab.* in Hungaria et Macedonia. Habui ex Banatu a cl. Wierzbicki, atque ex Montibus Carlova e manu Friwaldski; occurrit etiam in Germania boreali suadente cel. Reichenbach, necnon in Pyrenæis ad portum *Venasque*, et in Sicilia, auctore D.C. (Prod. vii. p. 103). Licet tamen dubitare de diagnosi stirpis diu confusæ præsertim quoad specimina pyrenaica, cum planta hungarica prædiligit loca saxosa calidiora montium inferiorum.

*Syn.* *Apargia aspera*, W. K.

Habentur synonyma plurima meo sensu omnino dubia. *Apargia questfalica*, Bönningh. (Reich.) *Apargia hispanica*, W. (sec. Koch); sed stirps Willdenoviana, quam Candollius *Asterothrici*, Cass., conjunxit, videtur ex diagnosi auctorum incompleta, bene distincta species.

This species is intermediate between the group of which *L. crispus*, Vill., is the type, and *L. asperrimus*. It is considerably