



Mulgedium Neilgherense (R.W.)

Dumphy, lith.

1141. *SONCHUS CILIATUS* (Lam. D. C.) stem erect, glabrous, or rarely pilosely glandular towards the extremities of the branches: cauline leaves stem clasping, acutely dentate—ciliate, runcinate or undivided; the auricles acuminate: involucre and pedicels nearly glabrous: achenia along, the nerves transversely muriculate—rugose.—*D. C. l. c. 7. 185.*

Widely distributed over India especially among rubbish by wall sides in sheltered places.

1142. *SONCHUS WIGHTIANUS* (D. C.) root ligni-ous: stem ascending erect, somewhat angular, glabrous: leaves stem clasping, with roundish auricles, oblong-lanceolate, unequally and acutely dentate, glabrous, glaucescent; the upper ones nearly linear: the laxly corymbose pedicels and involucre glanduloso—pilose: achenia oblong striated, very slenderly transversely—rugose.—*D. C. l. c. 7. 187.*

Shady places—In cocoanut plantations at Ootakal-mund near Coimbatore rather frequent, flowering during the rainy and cool season. In the shaded rich soil of these plantations, this plant sometimes though rarely attains a height of nearly 4 feet but seems quite an annual.

It seems quite distinct from the preceding.

1143. *PICRIS HIERACIOIDES* (Lim) stem erect, usually rough with barbed hairs, corymbosely ramous at the apex: leaves semi-amplexicaul lanceolate, coarsely dentate, rough: exterior scales of the involucre oblong lax.—*D. C. l. c. 7. 128.*—*Var* γ *Indica*. Corymb much divaricated.

Neilgherries frequent, flowering during the rainy and cool seasons. This seems to be a widely distributed species both in India and Europe, I have specimens from Courtallum, the Pulney mountains and Neilgherries and according to *D. C. P. hamulosa* Wall. A Nepal plant does not differ.

1144. *MULGEDIUM NEILGHERRENSE* (R. W.) stem erect glabrous, somewhat paniced at the apex: cauline leaves runcinate pinnatifid, doubly crenate, dilated and somewhat stemclasping at the base, terminal lobe subrhomboid, attenuated upwards, mucronate, somewhat hairy on both sides especially on the veins beneath; floral ones entire lanceolate: pedicels hairy at the apex: capitula ovate, scales of the involucre imbricate, exterior ones hairy on the back: achenia obovate compressed, ending in a long beak: pappus double, exterior short paliaceous; interior long slender setaceous—Plant from two to four feet high, flowers purple.

Neilgherries not unfrequent in jungly ground and by road sides flowering during rainy and cool seasons.

The double pappus of this species seems to indicate that technically it does not belong to this genus, but as its whole habit is strongly in accordance with it, I without hesitation place it here.

1145. *MICRORHYNCHUS GLABER* (R. W. *Lactuca glabra* D. C.) glabrous, stem naked, dichotomously branched about equal or a little longer than the leaves; leaves elongate-linear, somewhat rigid, acute, either entire or dentate: capitula corymbose long pedicelled cylindrical 7-8 flowered: involucre calyculate with lanceolate squamellæ; squamæ 5-6 linear lanceolate somewhat scarious on the margin, thrice as long as the calyculus; achenia five angled obscurely beaked.—Denticuli of the leaves sometimes nearly wanting oftener retrorse: leaves 2-3 inches long, 2-4 lines broad.—*D. C. l. c. 7.*—135 under *Lactuca*.

Neilgherries rather common to be met with in flower at all seasons but most abundant during the rains from July to December. I have ventured to remove this plant from the genus in which D. C. placed it as the achænum corresponds accurately with the one and not at all with the other. In *Lactuca* the achænum is flattened and abruptly lengthened into a long filiform beak: in this it is pentangular and scarcely beaked.

1146. *BRACHYRAMPHUS HEYNEANUS* (R. W. *Lactuca Heyneana* D. C.) stem erect, glabrous, terete, naked above: leaves rigid subradicle, runcinate, coarsely sitoso-ciliate; the rest glabrous stem clasping: capitula cylindrical short pedicelled remotely fascicled along the branches: achænia compressed striated slightly muricate, shortly beaked.—Achænia black scabrous pappus white very soft.—*D. C. 7. 140.*

Coimbatore and elsewhere by wall sides and hedges, flowering during the rainy season. The oblong muricate achænia ending abruptly in a short thick beak, not a long filiform one has induced me to remove this also from the genus *Lactuca* with which it certainly does not associate but sorts well with *Brachyramphus*.

1147. *YOUNGIA NAPIFOLIA* (D. C.) glabrous or subhirsute at the base; stem erect, terete, loosely paniced and nearly leafless at the apex: radicle and inferior cauline leaves petioled, runcinate—lyrate, lobes oval oblong obtusely sinuate, mucronately dentate, the extreme ones confluent: involucre 8-phyllus minutely calyculate: achænia attenuated at the apex.—*D. C. l. c. 7. 193.*

Coimbatore rather frequent about hedges and in neglected places where it meets with some shelter, flowering during the rainy season. I leave this as placed by D. C. though according to my own impression erroneously. DeCandolle suggests that it might almost be placed in the section *Mycelis* of *Lactuca* along with the preceding. To my mind the whole section, and this along with them, would have been more appropriately referred to *Brachyramphus*, that is, if they all correspond with the sectional character "beak two or three times shorter than the achænum."

1148. *VICOA INDICA* (D. C.) leaves auricled at the base lanceolate acuminate serrated or nearly entire, more or less puberulous on both sides: ligulæ twice as long as the disk.—*D. C. prod. 5. 474.*

A very common plant to be met with all over India and generally in flower during rainy weather. Flowers bright yellow.

OLIGOLEPIS (R. W. not Cassini.)

GEN. CHAR. Capitula numerous heterogamous about 5 flowered. Flowers all tubular: females few (about 4) in the circumference, pedicelled, slender, 3-toothed: hermaphrodite solitary, sessile, 5-toothed subcampanulate. Style 2 cleft in the female, undivided in the herm. Achænia beakless, of the female terete hairy, of the disk absolutely 4 sided glabrous. Pappus none.

Glabrous annuals with decurrent subspathulate serrated leaves and dense ovate oblong axillary glomerules. Involucre, usually, one scale to each flower, that of the hermaphrodite much larger, forming a common involucre to the capitulum, aristato-mucronate; those of the females linear obtuse mucronate or some-