

herbarium material kept at ATHU, B, C, LD, UPA, and in the private herbarium of the second author.

For close-up photography (fruiting head), a Leitz repro system Reprovit II with a Leica MD-2 camera was used. Scanning electron microscopy was performed with a Philips SEM 515. The air-dried probes were coated with a 20 nm layer of gold-palladium in a low voltage sputter coater Emitech K 550 with a K 150 coat thickness monitor.

Results

Phitosia Kamari & Greuter, **gen. nov.** – Type: *Phitosia crocifolia* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Kamari & Greuter (*Crepis crocifolia* Boiss. & Heldr.).

Planta longaeva e caudice crasso lignoso multipartito late pulvinato-caespitosa, surculis rosulatum foliatis dein in caules floriferos subsimplices abeuntibus. Folia lineari-lanceolata glabra plerumque integerrima. Pedunculi elongati sensim incrassati sub capitulo constricti. Involucrum extus subcanescenti-puberulum setis et glandulis destitutum, intus glabrum. Receptaculum vix areolatum, nudum glabrumque. Cypselae alutaceae laeves c. 20-striatae fusiformes, basi subirregulariter 5-callosae, apice attenuatae dein in discum expansae. Pappus sordide flavescens in disco insidens, setis extus basin versus creberrime scabrido-aculeolatis, ima basi in coronulam persistentem coalitis, dein basi ad marginem coronulae abscissis singulatim delabentibus. A *Crepidis* subseccione *Strictis* quacum adhuc conjuncta receptaculo nudo nec membranulis ciliatis alveolato, corollae tubo glabro, pappo sordido nec niveo aliisque notis; ab omnibus *Crepidis* speciebus i.a., dummodo sciamus, habitu, setis pappi supra coronulam persistentem abscissis et numero chromatosomalium ($2n = 18$) discrepat.

Phitosia crocifolia (Boiss. & Heldr.) Kamari & Greuter, **comb. nova** \equiv *Crepis crocifolia* Boiss. & Heldr. in Boissier, Diagn. Pl. Orient. 7: 14. 1846 \equiv *Soyeria crocifolia* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Sch. Bip. in Jahresber. Pollichia 22-24: 322. 1866 \equiv *Hieraciodes crocifolium* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Kuntze, Revis. Gen. Pl. 1-2: 345. 1891. – Lectotype (BABCOCK 1947: 489): [Greece, Nomos of Messinia], in regione excelsiori Taygeti loco Hagios Paraskevi dicto, 24 Jul 1844, *Heldreich* 373 (G-BOIS [scheda†; vide infra]).

Caespitose perennial with a branched woody caudex, *forming large, dense clumps* or mats from which the flowering stems emerge. Perennial shoots short, bearing rosulate leaves producing innovations from their axils and surrounded by the remnant of persisting brownish leaf bases. Annual stems terminal to these shoots, almost sapiform, erect, slender, up to 40(-45) cm, not or sparingly branched. Rosular leaves several, (3-)7-15 \times 0.2-0.5 cm, *linear or linear-lanceolate, entire* (rarely with 1-2 triangular-acuminate, up- or downcurved teeth or lobules in their middle part), glaucous, *glabrous*; stem leaves few and distant, resembling the basal ones but smaller, the lowermost often producing axillary innovations in the fall, the upper narrowly linear. Capitula erect, 9-15-flowered, at the end of long (up to 15 cm) peduncles which are gradually thickened upward then *suddenly constricted at the base of the flower heads*. Involucre 8-11 \times 6-8 mm, obconical-campanulate to narrowly campanulate, sparsely appressed-canescens with simple, crispate-interwoven, uniseriate, pluricellular hairs, neither setose nor glandular. Outer phyllaries up to 10, une-