

ligule 10 mm long; anthers yellowish (or blackish?), 5 mm long; achenes reddish brown, tapering toward the base and slightly contracted at the apex, 8 mm long; pappus setae deep yellow or somewhat rufous at the base, grayish at the apex, 10–11 mm long. (*Crepis Gillii* var. *bellidifolia* Hand. Mazz., Acta Horto Goth. 12: 355, 1938.)

Western China, from Kansu to Yunnan Provinces. The following is the only typical specimen seen:

CHINA: Southwestern Kansu Prov., Minshan, west of Shimen range, 4100 m, *Rock 13025* (UC, B, K).

The writer has not been able to see the type of *Crepis Gillii* var. *bellidifolia*, so that the present description is based on the Rock collection also cited by Handel-Mazzetti, and from the same general region. The specimens of this collection are obviously more closely related to *S. rosularis* and *S. Deasyi* than to *S. Hookeriana* and *S. Gillii*. They have the numerous cataphylls characteristic of the two former (although these are not clearly visible on any except the UC specimen, which is the only one that is mounted with the outside of the stem up), and agree with them in leaf shape and in the long corolla tube.

S. bellidifolia resembles *S. rosularis* in its broad petioles and *S. Deasyi* in its narrow, more or less acute involucre bracts, but differs from both of these species in its more robust habit, somewhat longer involucre, larger corollas, larger achenes, and in the color of its pappus. One collection from Yunnan, on the Mekong-Yangtze divide, east of Yeh-chih, alt. 3940–4240 m, *Forrest 20367* (part, UC, B), contains specimens which agree with *S. bellidifolia* in their general appearance and the color of the pappus, but which in the shape of the involucre bracts, the relative length of the corolla tube and ligule, and to some extent the leaf shape, are transitional toward *S. Hookeriana* subsp. *erysimoides* and *S. Gillii* subsp. *hirsuta*. Since a specimen of the latter subspecies is on the Berlin sheet of the same collection, the transitional forms may be the result of hybridization between *S. bellidifolia* and *S. Gillii*. Their pollen is somewhat more irregular than that of *S. rosularis*, and contains about 20% of obviously defective grains. No pollen of *S. bellidifolia* was available. If many more localities are found in which transitional forms like this occur, the different species here recognized may have to be combined, but the wisest course at present is to keep them separate, even though they are not sharply differentiated from each other.

6. *Soroseris pumila* sp. nov. (Fig. 10, *j-q*)—Radix tenuis, ad apicem 3–7 mm crassa; caulis rhizomatus, tenuis, 2.5–10 cm longus, ad mediam 2–8 mm crassus, ad apicem in inflorescentiam expansus, cataphyllis pluribus obsita,

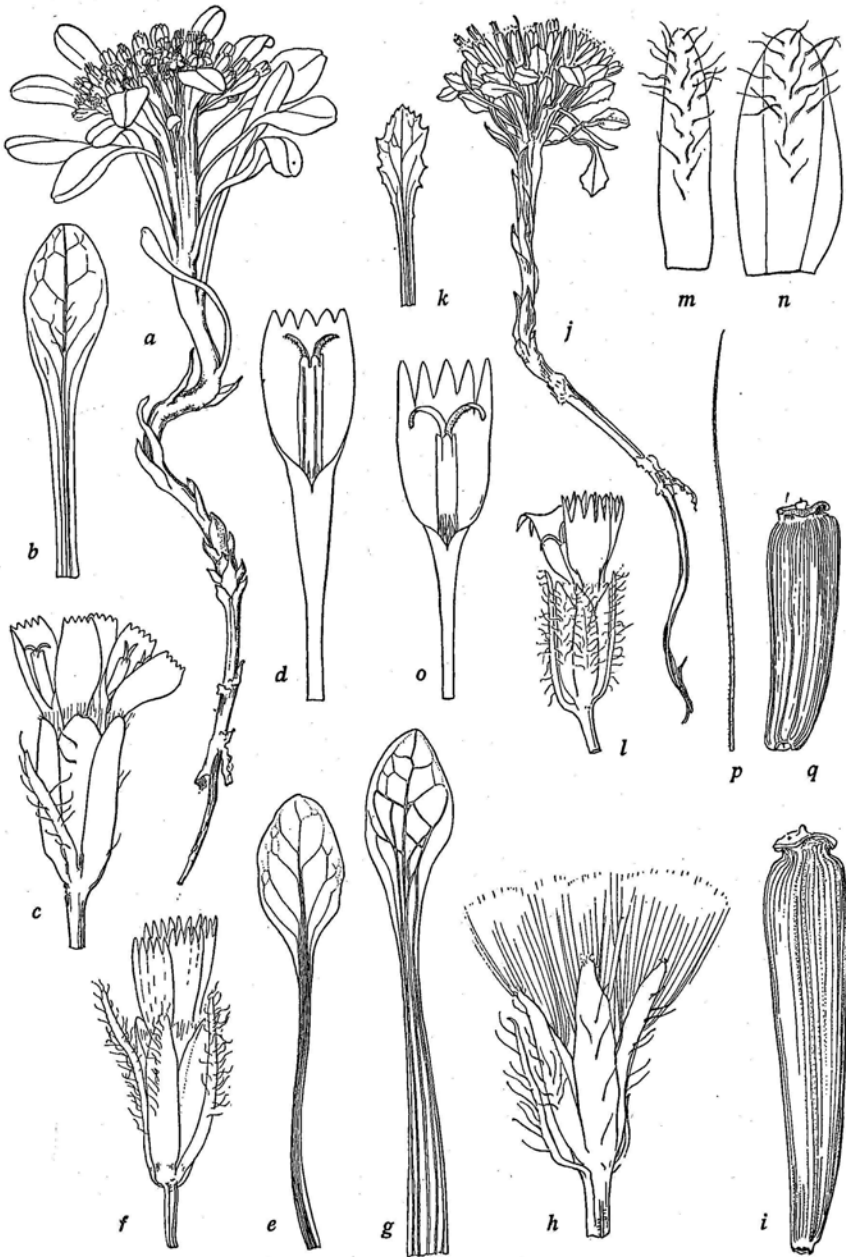


Fig. 10. *a-d*, *Soroseris rosularis*, from Forrest 1046 (UC): *a*, habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; *b*, leaf $\times 1$; *c*, involucre, $\times 2$; *d*, corolla, $\times 4$. *e-f*, *Soroseris Deasyi*, from Stewart 12389 (UC). *e*, leaf, $\times 1$; *f*, involucre, $\times 2$. *g-i*, *Soroseris bellidifolia*, from Rock 13025 (UC): *g*, leaf, $\times 1$; *h*, involucre, $\times 2$; *i*, achene, $\times 8$. *j-g*, *Soroseris pumila*: *j-o*, from type, *p-q*, from Hooker s.n.; *j*, habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$; *k*, leaf, $\times 1$; *l*, involucre, $\times 2$; *m*, *n*, inner bracts, $\times 4$; *o*, corolla, $\times 4$; *p*, pappus seta, $\times 8$; *q*, achene, $\times 8$.

infimis ovatis, superioribus lanceolatis vel linearibus, acutis; folia spatulata vel oblanceolata, petiolis tenuis 1-5 cm longis, lamina 5-20 mm longa, 3-9 mm lata, valde dentata vel ad basim subpinnatifida, apice obtusa vel rotundata, folia inferiora sparse, folia superiora dense hirsuta; inflorescentia discum formans, capitulis numerosis, pedunculis 2-5 mm longis; involcura 7-9 mm longa, phyllis exterioribus 2, 9-12 mm longis, linearibus, hirsutis, phyllis interioribus 4, hirsutis, apice obtusis, intimis ovatis vel ellipticis, 3-4 mm latis margine scariosis; floscula 4; corollae 7.5-11 mm longae, tubo 3-5 mm longo, ligule 4.5-6 mm longa, ad basim abrupte contracta, apice profunde et irregulariter 5-dentata; antheris 2.5-3.5 mm longis, nigrescentibus (in sicc.); achenia 3.5-4.2 mm longa ad basim attenuata, ad apicem paullo sed abrupte contracta; pappi setae 7-8 mm longae argenteae, griseae, vel rarius lutescentiae.

Root slender, elongate, 3-7 mm thick at the apex; stem subterranean and rhizomatous, slender, 2.5-10 cm long, 2-8 mm thick at the middle, expanded at the apex into the inflorescence; cataphylls several and conspicuous, the lowermost ovate, the middle and upper ones lanceolate or linear, acute; leaves spatulate or oblanceolate, probably purplish-green when fresh, the petioles slender, 1-5 cm long, the blade 5-20 mm long, 3-9 mm broad, coarsely and closely dentate or subpinnatifid at the base, obtuse or rounded at the apex, the lower sparsely, the upper densely hirsute; inflorescence flat, corymbose, the heads numerous, peduncles 2-5 mm long; involucre 7-9 mm long, the outer bracts 2, 9-12 mm long, linear, hirsute, inner bracts 4, hirsute, in two pairs, the lower (outer) pair 1.5-2 mm broad, obtuse or somewhat acute at the apex, without scarios margins, the upper (innermost) pair 3-4 mm broad, elliptic, 3-4 mm broad, with broad scarios margins; florets 4; corollas 7.5-11 mm long, the tube 3-5 mm, the ligule 4.5-6 mm long, abruptly contracted at the base and rather broad for its length, deeply and irregularly 5-dentate at the apex; anthers 2.5-3.5 mm long, blackish (*in sicc.*); achenes 3.5-4.2 mm long, attenuate toward the base, slightly but abruptly contracted at the apex; pappus setae 7-8 mm long, silvery gray or rarely yellowish. (*Crepis glomerata* Hook. f., Fl. Brit. India 3: 398, 1882 in part, not *Prenanthes glomerata* Decne.)

Eastern Himalaya Mountains, in Sikkim and adjacent Tibet, at altitudes of 3940-5150 m, probably on rocky talus slopes. The following have been seen:

TIBET: Chumolari, alt. 4850 m, *Lepcha* 527 (type, K). INDIA: Sikkim Prov., Kinchin jharo (?) alt. 4850 m, *Hooker* s.n. (part, K. B); Sikkim, *Elwes* in 1877 (K); Mizarpohri, *King's collector* in 1887 (DD); Guiche La, alt. 4390 m, *Ghose* in 1932 (UC).

This species is distinguished from all others of the genus by the small size, both of its vegetative and floral parts, as well as by the shape and peculiar dentation of its leaves. Furthermore the ligules of the corollas are remarkably broad for their length and, in the specimens examined, are more deeply and irregularly toothed at the apex than are those of any other species of *Sorozeris*. On the basis of its habit, its numerous cataphylls, the