

Crepis tianschanica C. Shih, originally (Shih 1995) referred to the affinity of *Askellia flexuosa*, was later attributed to *Crepis* sect. *Omaloclina* (Cass.) Babc. (Sennikov 2000). No fruits are still known for this species.

5. *Tibetoseris* Sennikov, **gen. nov.** — [*Youngia* sect. *Desiphylum* Babc. et Stebb., Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 484: 25. 1937, nom. inval. (Art. 36.1).]

Plantae perennes, acaules, radice lignoso verticali vel rhizomate tenui ascendenti. Folia laminis rotundatis, ovatis vel lyratis, petiolata, glabra. Calathidia 5–15-flora. Involucrum biseriale, phyllis internis 13–16 mm lg., glabris vel nervo centrali setosis, ad apicem excrescentiis adnatis vel nullis, phyllis externis glabris, internis quadruplo brevioribus. Corolla 14–17 mm lg., tubo longo vel medio. Achenia cylindrica, sectione transversali angularia et leviter compressa, costis 10 distinctis, valde inaequalibus vel subaequalibus. Pappus albus vel stramineus, fragilis. Numerus chromosomatum $n = 8$.

Tufted perennial plants with a vertical taproot or thin creeping rhizome. Leaves with rotund, ovate or lyrate blades, distinctly petiolate, glabrous. Capitula with 5–15 flowers. Involucre biseriate, with the inner phyllaries 13–16 mm long, glabrous or setose along the central nerve, possibly conspicuously crested at the apex, the outer phyllaries glabrous, 1/4 as long as the inner ones. Corolla 14–17 mm long, with a long or medium-sized tube. Achenes cylindrical, slightly compressed, with 10–15 prominently unequal (alternately wide and narrow) or almost equal ribs. Pappus white or stramineous, caducous. Chromosomes $n = 8$.

Type: *T. depressa* (Hook. f. et Thoms.) Sennikov.

Tibetoseris sect. 1. *Tibetoseris*.

Involucre 12–16 mm long, phyllaries ventrally glabrous; corolla tube 4–8 mm long, glabrous; leaves with subrotund to ovate blades, petiolate; plants with a thick taproot.

1. *Tibetoseris depressa* (Hook. f. et Thoms.) Sennikov, **comb. nova.** — *Crepis depressa* Hook. f. et Thoms. in Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind. 3: 397. 1882. — *Youngia depressa* (Hook. f. et Thoms.) Babc. et Stebb., Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 484: 33. 1937.

Type: India. Sikkim: 4500 to 5000 m alt., 09–10.1849 *J. D. Hooker* (K, lectotype, designated by Babcock & Stebbins 1937: 35; isotypes B, G-DL).

= *Lactuca cooperi* Anthony, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 18: 198. 1934.

Type: India. Sikkim: Kapup, alt. 13000 ft., 09. 1913 *R. E. Cooper* 793 (E, holotype).

Distribution (Babcock & Stebbins 1937; Kitamura & Gould 1982; Shih 1997; Grierson & Springate 2001): India (Sikkim), Nepal, Bhutan, China (Xizang).

Tibetoseris sect. 2. *Parvae* Sennikov, **sect. nova.**

Involucrum 10–11 mm lg., phyllis intus dense pilosis; corolla tubo 4–5 mm lg., piloso; folia sinuata, runcinata vel pinnatifida; rhizomate verticali leviter incrassato.

Involucre 10–11 mm long, phyllaries ventrally densely pilose; corolla tube 4–5 mm long, pilose; leaves sinuately or runcinately dentate to pinnatifid; plants with a slender taproot.

Type: *T. parva* (Babc. et Stebb.) Sennikov.

This section is anomalous in *Youngia* s. l. because of its crepidioid habit, and may therefore be even better referable to *Crepis* s. l. The fruits of its two members are hitherto not known.

2. *Tibetoseris parva* (Babc. et Stebb.) Sennikov, **comb. nova.** — *Youngia parva* Babc. et Stebb., Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 484: 35. 1937.

Type: China. "Northern Szechwan, Sanchá-trü, precipice, 4300 to 4500 m alt., 10.08.1922 Harry Smith 3218" (UPS, holotype).

Distribution (Babcock & Stebbins 1937): China (Sichuan).

3. *Tibetoseris conjunctiva* (Babc. et Stebb.) Sennikov, **comb. nova.** — *Youngia conjunctiva* Babc. et Stebb., Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 484: 37. 1937.

Type: China. "Southwestern Kansu: upper Tebbu region, grassy slopes at foot of Shimen, 12000 feet, 07-08.1925 J. F. Rock 13062" (UC 489434, holotype; isotypes B, GH14169).

Distribution (Babcock & Stebbins 1937): China (Gansu).

May represent just a caulescent form of *Tibetoseris parva*.

Tibetoseris sect. 3. *Simulatrixes* Sennikov, **sect. nova.**

Involucrum 9–16 mm lg., *phyllis intus glabris*; *corolla tubo* 4–5 mm lg., *glabro*; *folia sinuata vel pinnatilobata*; *rhizomate tenui repente*.

Involucre 9–16 mm long, phyllaries ventrally glabrous; corolla tube 4–5 mm long, glabrous; leaves sinuately dentate to pinnately lobed; plants with a thin creeping rhizome.

Type: *T. simulatrix* (Babc.) Sennikov.

4. *Tibetoseris simulatrix* (Babc.) Sennikov, **comb. nova.** — *Crepis simulatrix* Babc., Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 14: 329. 1928. — *Youngia simulatrix* (Babc.) Babc. et Stebb., Carnegie Inst. Washington Publ. 484: 39. 1937.

Type: China. Xizang: "Southern Tibet: Ñalamla, sandy place, 4200 m, 1882 Gyatsko (Dr. King's collector) (G, P, B, CAL, all "types"; duplicate also in GH).

= *Crepis smithiana* Hand.-Mazz., Acta Horti Gothob. 12: 357. 1938.

Type: China. Sichuan: Taofu (Dawo), Taining (Ngata); in ripa glareosa fluminis, 3600 m, 04.09.1934 Harry Smith 11746 (UPS?, holotype; isotype A).

= *Taraxacum altune* D.-T.Zhai & Z.-X.An, J. Aug. 1st Agric. College 18(3): 1. 1995 (n. v.).

Type (Ge & Zhai 1999): China. Xinjiang: Qiemo, Y.-H. Wu 2644 (HNWP, holotype).

— *Tibetoseris ladyginii* Tzvel. in herb.

Distribution (Babcock & Stebbins 1937; Kitamura & Gould 1982; Liu 1996; Shih 1997; Ge & Zhai 1999): China (Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Xinjiang, Xizang), India (Sikkim), Nepal.

We had no chance to see neither specimens nor the protologue of *Taraxacum altune* previously confused with *Askellia minuta* (Ge & Zhai 1999). Indeed, the characters described in Ge & Zhai (1999) and the "taraxacoid" habit of the plants almost certainly point to *Tibetoseris simulatrix* rather widespread in SW China. The name *Tibetoseris ladyginii* refers to the caulescent plants of the "taraxacoid" form, taxonomically not distinct from the "typical", acaulescent form.