

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.