

this species is drawn, and here HEMSLEY has added: »This may prove to be specifically the same as *A. flaccidus* Bge«.

Neither BUNGE nor HEMSLEY tell if the pappus is single or double (uniseriate or biseriate). If specimens from Alatau (KARELIN and KIRILOFF) and from alpine Turkestan (A. REGEL, 1879) are rightly named as *A. flaccidus* Bge — what I believe they are —, this species has biseriate pappus, but the outer rays are usually few and short, often difficult to discover. On the other hand the figure of *A. Boweri* in Hook. Icon. shows only uniseriate pappus, and the plant, which I have seen at Kew, looks on the whole so different from what I take as *A. flaccidus* Bunge, that I do not think it possible that they are one and the same species.

Besides the difference with regard to the pappus the species of the *Alpigeni* are said to be distinguished by the hairiness of the achenes, by the shape and hairiness of the involucre bracts and by the size of the stem and its being monocephalous or pluricephalous.

If we take the species with uniseriate pappus at first we have:

*A. alpinus* L., monocephalous; narrow-lanceolate involucre leaves,  $\pm$  covered with short, rather stiff hairs; achenes adpressed-pilose. Not found in Himalaya, but in Pamir, Alatau etc.

*A. himalaicus* Clarke, monocephalous; invol. leaves broadly elliptic-lanceolate,  $\pm$  leafy and long, pubescent; achenes densely pilose. Himalaya.

*A. tricephalus* Clarke, usually tricephalous; invol. leaves narrow-lanceolate, pubescent; achenes densely pilose. A taller plant than the others. Himalaya.

*A. Stracheyi* Hook. f., monocephalous; invol. leaves linear-oblong; foliage leaves (which in all the other species are entire) coarsely serrate or lacinate; achenes »pubescent or silky«. Himalaya.

*A. Boweri* Hemsley, usually monocephalous, but with many branches from the same rhizome; invol. leaves linear-lanceolate, pilose-hairy; achenes sparingly hirsute and with black points. Tibet.

None of these were in the main part of Hedin's collection, but in the small collection from 1896—97, which was presented to Kew Herbarium, HEMSLEY and PEARSON identified some specimens with *A. Boweri*, which we therefore have to enumerate here:

*Aster Boweri* Hemsley, in Journ. Linn. Soc. vol. 30 (1895) 113; Icon. plant., pl. 2495; Hemsley and Pearson, in Peterm. Mitteil. Ergänzungsbd. 28 (1900) 374; Hemsley, in Journ. Linn. Soc. 35 (1902) 181.

Northern Tibet, Sarik-kol, Kwen-lun, 3469 m., 5th Aug. 1896; Camp X, 5362 m., 23rd Aug. 1896.

Geogr. area: Tibet.