

# TARAXACUM LANJOUWII V. SOEST, A NEW SPECIES FROM SWITZERLAND

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**Taraxacum lanjouwii** v. Soest, spec. nov.

Planta ca. 10 cm alta, subaraneosa.

Folia numerosa sublutescentia, lobata, ad 12 cm longa petiolo pallido subalato inclusa; lobi laterales (utrinque 4–6) lingulati vel anguste triangulares, patentes, pro parte paulo retroversi vel suberecti, ad 17 mm longi, obtusi ad subacuti, saepe integrei vel dorso 1 dente vulgo grosso munito; interlobia ca. 5 mm lata, 5–10 mm longa, denticulata vel subdentata, angulis loborum subplicatulis; lobus terminalis subhastatus vel deltoideus, obtusus ad subobtusus, 10–15 mm longus, integer, lobulis basalibus triangularibus subobtusis.

Scapi floriferi foliis breviori ad subaequilongi, sub involuacro araneosi.

Involucreum mediocre, 11–13 mm longum, 10–12 mm latum, subobscure olivaceo-viride. Squamae exteriores subadpressae, lanceolatae, pro parte lineares, ad 8 mm longae, immarginatae, interdum apice pro parte conspicue callosae; squamae interiores pro parte inconspicue callosae.

Galathium paulo radians, 2,5 cm diametro, saturate luteum. Ligulae marginales interdum  $\pm$  canaliculatae, extus stria fusco-purpurea notatae; antherae polliniferae, stylus exsertus, stigmata fuscescentia.

Achenium fusco-stramineum, 3,5 mm longum (pyramide inclusa), superne spinulosum ceterum rugosum – basi laeve, in pyramidem brevissimam, 0,1 mm longam abrupte abiens. Rostrum subbreve (5–6 mm). Pappus albus, 5 mm longus.

TYPUS: Switzerland, Wallis, Saatal: Distelalp, 2150–2250 m, 17.7.1952, v. Soest (h. 31145, 31157); cotypus fructifer: Tälliboden, 2300–2400 m, 17.7.1952 v. S. (h. 31159).

Furthermore: Switzerland, Wallis, Zermatt, Schwarzsee, 2500–2600 m, VIII. 1965, v. Soest (h); Graubünden: Bernina pass, VII. 1948, v. S. (h); Parsennfurka above Bergün, 2300 m, 24.7.1954 v. S. (h).

This species belongs to sect. *Fontana* v. S., which, generally, can be found in subalpine regions from W. Switzerland eastward into the Balcans. It belongs to a subgroup, in which the flowers often are deep-yellow or nearly orange-coloured and in which the involucre bracts are often appressed, mostly dark-green and often pruinose. This subgroup is practically restricted to Wallis and Graubünden.

*T. lanjouwii* is nearly related to *T. aestivum* v. S.; the latter has less side lobes, a more pruinose involucre without gibbosities, badly

developed pollen, less protruding styles and a more radiate flower head. The presence of gibbositities in *T. lanjouwii* is remarkable, though these are only poorly developed. There is no relation with the species of the section *Ceratophora* Dahlst., which has an arctic-alpine character and of which four species occur in the alpine region of Europe.

The subgroup may be described as follows.

*Alpestris* v. Soest:

*Achemia* rostrata, straminea, dilute brunnea vel ochracea ad pallide aurantiaca, saepe breviter spinulosa, interdum sublaevia; pyramide sat crassa, breviter conica; pappus albus.

Ligulae saturate luteae ad subaurantiacae. Involucra pruinosa; squamae leaves vel raro callosae, exteriores saepe adpressae.

Folia lingulata, lobata; lobi laterales saepe numerosae.

Subalpine and alpine regions from France to Austria: (1300–) 1800–2500 (–2800) m alt.

Type species: *T. reoplicum* v. S. 1959, published under sect. *Vulgaria* Dahlst.

*Postscript*

*T. lanjouwii* has recently been revised from a few other localities: Piemont, Gr. S. Bernardo, Alla Baux, 24.7.1899, Vaccari (FI); Val d'Aoste, Ceresola, Nivolet 2500–2600 m, 27.7.1910, Wilczek (FI); Wallis: Zermatt, Theodulweg gegen Lychenbretter 2620 m, 8.8.1922, Theilung (BAS); Lötschental, ob Ferden, 6.5.1938, W. Koch (ZT), kult. in ZT!; Hohe Tauern, Glocknergruppe, Finsteres Tal, Teischnitz 2600 m, 10.8.1953, Melzer (h).