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Species of doubtful association with *Prangos*

Cachrys eriantha DC., Prodr. 4: 238. 1830. *Type*: Persia, Badalan, 21.7.1828, *Szovits 565* (holotype: G-DC – not seen; isotype: G-BOIS).

Specimen seen also from: Iran, 16.5 km S. of Mianeh, 1090 m, *Pabot 5120* (G).

The fruit of “*C. eriantha*” resembles the fruit of *Prangos* in general morphology. In cross section the mericarp is identical with that of *P.* sect. *Intactae*. However, we have some doubts about the position of “*C. eriantha*” in *Prangos*, as it differs from other species of the genus in the following characters: *C. eriantha* has umbels with 2-3 rays only; in all the umbellules only about half of the flowers are hermaphrodite and there are no separate lateral male umbels as is typical for *Prangos*; the petals are white (not yellow as in *Prangos* species) and pubescent not only outside but also along the veins inside; the fruit is nearly sessile and densely pubescent, both characters rare in *Prangos*. The indumentum, especially dense on the fruit, includes also a unique type of many-celled, branched hairs.

C. eriantha is, without doubt, closely related with *Prangos*, but the possibility that it might perhaps represent a different genus cannot be ignored.

Cachrys papillaris Boiss. in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 3, 2: 75. 1844. *Type*: Mesopotamia, *Aucher 3582* (G-BOIS).

Pubescent plants; stem and leaf petioles with compound papillae (cf. fig. 10 G). Basal leaves large, 40 cm long, 6-pinnatisect, with nearly sessile segments. Sepals obsolete; petals yellow, glabrous. Immature fruit 5-6 mm long, with stylopodium partly hidden between the two mericarps.

Specimens from two collections in addition to the type, both from the same region, probably also belong to this taxon: Turkey, Mardin, between Mardin and Kotschassar, 4.1867, *Haussknecht 515* (G-BOIS, K); N. Iraq, N. of Mosul, 27 km S. of Khanaq, 500 m, 24.4.1933, *Eig & M. Zohary* (HUI – without fruit).

The type and the above specimens have only young fruits, but it can be assumed from these that mature fruits would be significantly smaller than in any of the known species of *Prangos*. Furthermore, the stylopodium is partly hidden between the mericarps. Both characters make the inclusion of this species in *Prangos* rather doubtful.