

A new combination in *Duhaldea* (Compositae-Inuleae)

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KEY WORDS

Duhaldea,
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ABSTRACT

A new combination in *Duhaldea* DC. (Compositae-Inuleae) i.e. *Duhaldea latifolia* (DC.) R. Dawar & M. Qaiser is proposed here.

MOTS CLÉS

Duhaldea,
Inuleae,
Compositae.

RÉSUMÉ

Une nouvelle combinaison est établie dans le genre *Duhaldea* : *D. latifolia* (DC.) R. Dawar & M. Qaiser.

The genus *Duhaldea* DC., of Compositae is an old, and until recently, long forgotten name for a genus usually included in *Inula* L. DE CANDOLLE (1836) differentiated it from *Inula* by its discoid capitula with all florets tubular, the outer ones female, and ecaudate anthers. However, subsequent workers such as CLARKE (1876) and HOOKER (1881) treated *Duhaldea* as congeneric with *Inula*. Recently ANDERBERG (1991) resurrected the genus *Duhaldea* DC., and transferred to it 13 species of *Inula*, and diagnosed by emarginate or truncate anther appendages, polar endothelial tissues and a receptacle with scale like ridges.

During the revision of the genus *Inula* L., for Flora of Pakistan, the authors had an opportunity to examine the type of a rare taxon, *Inula lati-*

folia DC., which was described by DE CANDOLLE (1836) from the collections of J.F. ROYLE from India Orientalis (Kashmir). Due to its rare occurrence this species has been rarely studied. ANDERBERG (1991) retained it under the genus *Inula*, as he had not studied any material of this taxon. His concept was mainly based on the original description furnished by DE CANDOLLE (1836). A careful examination of the type specimen (in India Orientalis Royle 113.2, LIV!, Fig. 1A-E), along with light and scanning electron microscopic studies of anthers, endothelial tissues and receptacle surface (Fig. 2A-C), leaves no room for doubt that it belongs to the genus *Duhaldea* DC. Therefore, to accommodate this taxon the following new combination is proposed here.

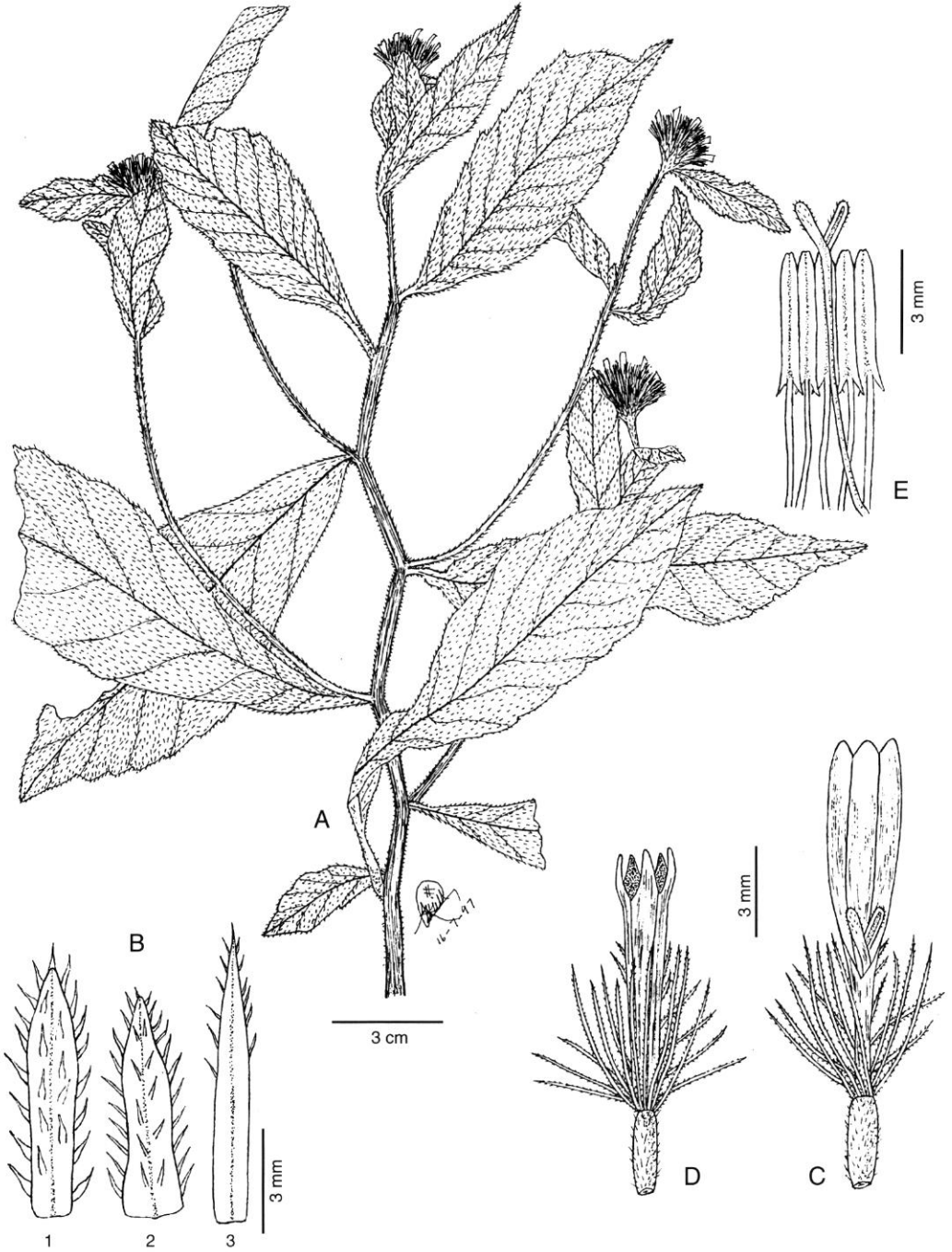


Fig.1.—*Duhaldea latifolia*: A, habit; B(1-3), involucral bracts (outer to inner); C, ray floret; D, disk floret; E, stamens, stigma and style.

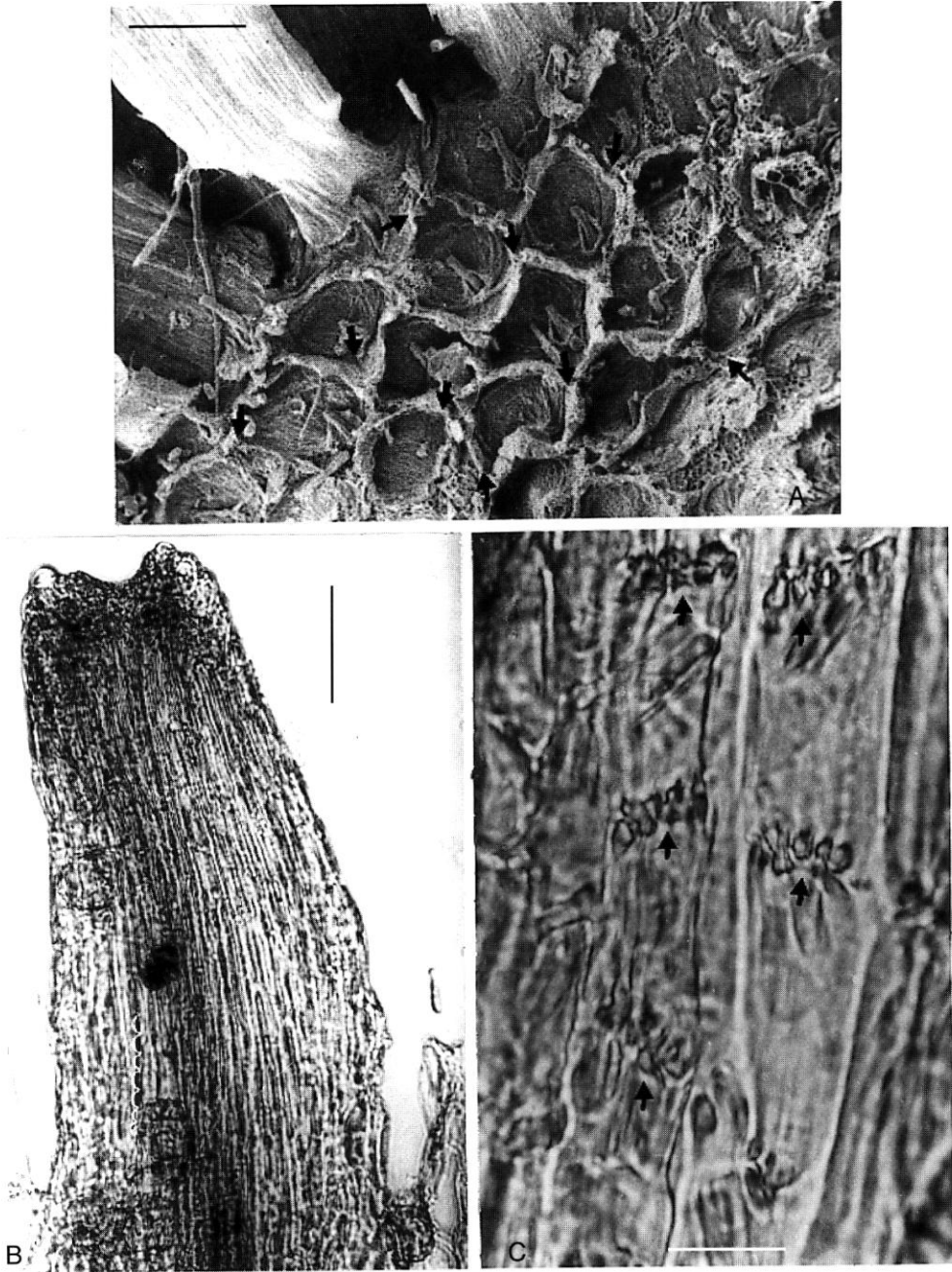


Fig. 2.—Micrographs of *Duhaldea latifolia*: **A**, receptacular surface showing scale like ridges (SEM, scale bar = 500 μ m); **B**, emarginate apical anther appendage (LM, scale bar = 30 μ m); **C**, polarized endothelial tissue (LM, scale bar = 20 μ m).

Dubaldea latifolia (DC.) R. Dawar & M. Qaiser, **comb. nov.**

Inula latifolia DC., Prodr. 5: 468 (1836).—Type: Royle 113.2, in India Orientalis (holo-, G-DC-microfiche No. 468.27! ; iso-, LIV!).

It is a rare but distinct species. It seems to be either overlooked or under collected, known from type locality only. It differs from its allied species by its herbaceous habit and few terminal capitula whereas, all the species found in Pakistan and Kashmir (viz. *D. cappa* (Ham. ex D. Don) A. Anderb., *D. eupatorioides* (Wall. ex DC.) A. Anderb., and *D. cuspidata* (Wall. ex DC.) A. Anderb.) are shrubby and capitula arranged in dense corymbs.

Acknowledgements

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