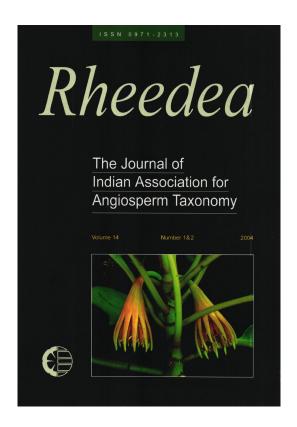


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How to cite:

Pusalkar P.K. & D.K. Singh 2004. *Waldheimia huegelii* (Sch. Bip.) Tzvelev: A New Record for India with a Note on the Nomenclature of the Genus. *Rheedea* 14(1&2): 51–54.

https://dx.doi.org/10.22244/rheedea.2004.14.1&2.04

Received: 12.01.2004 Revised and accepted: 18.12.2004

Published in print: 31.12.2004 Published Online: 01.01.2022





Waldheimia huegelii (Sch. Bip.) Tzvelev: A New Record for India with a Note on the Nomenclature of the Genus

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Abstract

Waldheimia huegelii (Sch.-Bip.) Tzvelev (Asteraceae - Anthemideae) is reported first time from India. It occurs in Gangotri National Park in Uttarkashi district of Uttaranchal. The species differs from its closely allied W. glabra in having dense woolly tomentum on leaves and peduncles and very short pappus with dilated tips.

Keywords: Waldheimia huegelii, New record, Western Himalaya, India

Introduction

The genus Waldheimia Kar. & Kir. is represented in India by six species, viz. W. glabra (Decne.) Regel, W. nivea (Hook. f. & Thomson ex C.B. Clarke) Regel, W. stoliczkae (C.B. Clarke) Ostenf., W. tomentosa (Decne.) Regel, W. tridactylites Kar. & Kir. and W. vestita (Hook. f. & Thomson ex C.B. Clarke) Pamp. (Clarke, 1876; Hooker, 1881; Naithani, 1995; Ghafoor, 2002). Recent studies on assessment of floristic diversity in Gangotri National Park in Uttarkashi district of Uttaranchal resulted in collection of an interesting Waldheimia whose characters were found different from hitherto reported Indian species of the genus. A critical study helped to identify it as W. huegelii (Sch. Bip.) Tzvelev, so far known only from China (Tibet). Hooker (1881) regarded it synonymous with W. glabra (= Allardia glabra Decne.) - a view not supported by subsequent workers (Chu & Gou-xun, 1983; Bremer & Humphries, 1993; Tzvelev, 1995).

Dense woolly tomentum covering leaves and peduncles, white wooly phyllaries with broad wrinkled scarious margins and very short pappus (2-3 mm) with dilated tips help to easily distinguish *W. huegelii* from *W. glabra* which has subglabrous or sparsely wooly leaves, linear to oblong, sub-acute leaf-lobes, phyllaries with lacerated scarious margins and 8 mm long pappus bristles with acute tips.

Waldheimia huegelii (Sch. Bip.) Tzvelev in Flora URSS 26: 271. 1961 (in nota.). Allardia huegelii Sch. Bip. in Pollichia 20-21: 442. 1863. W. stracheyana Regel in Acta. Hort. Petrop. 6: 309. 1879. Fig. 1.

Perennial herbs, lowly diffuse, aromatic, 2-3 cm high. Stem numerous, branched, glabrous. Leaves densely white wooly; basal leaves much diminished; upper leaves sessile or subsessile, triangular-cuneiform, 8-12 mm long, 5-8 mm broad, apex dilated, 3-lobed; lobes oblong, 2-3 mm long, entire or lateral ones bifid, obtuse. Capitula terminal, solitary (but numerous on the plant), sessile or subsessile, 20 mm in diameter, heterogamous; receptacles moderately convex or flat, naked; phyllaries imbricately arranged in 3-4 irregular rows; outer oblong-lanceolate, 5.5-6 mm long, 2-2.5 mm broad, outer surface white wooly with broad brownish-black wrinkled scarious margins; inner ones oblanceolate, 4.5-5 mm long, 1.5-2 mm broad, outer surface with sparse hairs and a few sessile glands; margins narrow, black scarious. Ray florets 10-20, arranged in one row, neuter or rarely female, sterile; tube 2-3 mm long, slightly flattened; limbs pink, oblong, 7-8 mm long, 4-veined, apex 2-3toothed, lower surface with scattered brown sessile glands. Disc florets numerous, tubular, hermaphrodite, yellow, sparsely glandular on outer face; corolla tube 3.5 – 5.5 mm long, narrow, abruptly

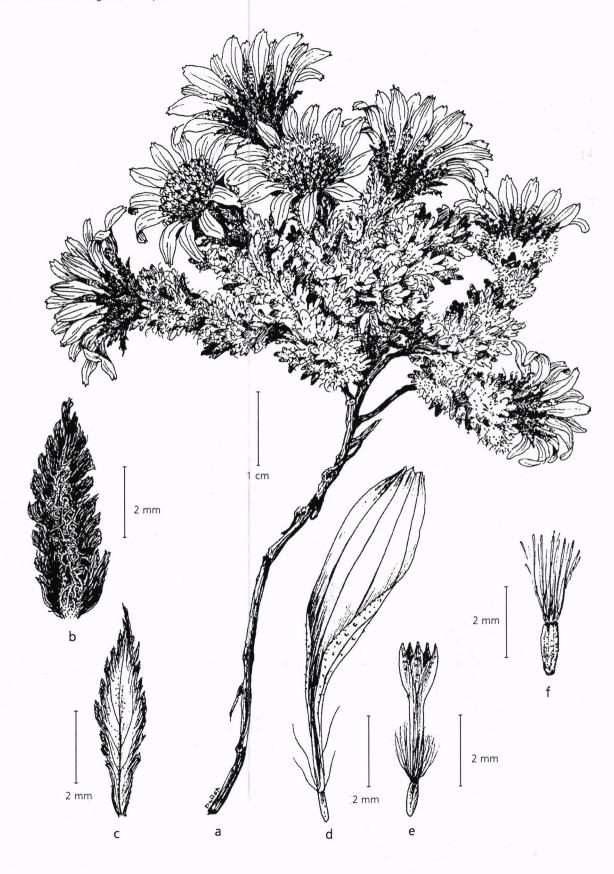


Figure 1. Waldheimia huegelii (Sch. Bip.) Tzvelev – a. Habit; b. Outer phyllary; c. Inner phyllary; d. Ray floret; e. Disc floret; f. Achene with pappus.

widening into bell-shaped upper half, 5-toothed; teeth glandular on outer face; anthers 5, shortly auricled at base, apex with lanceolate-blunt appendages; styles 2-furcate. *Achenes* obconical, 1.5-1.75 mm long (without pappus), glandular, sometimes minutely and sparsely hairy above, slightly curved with 10 longitudinal ribs (5 prominent ribs alternating with 5 obscure ones); pappus bristles 2-3 mm long, yellowish with brown inflated tips, margins irregularly cut; those of ray florets absent or reduced.

Flowering & Fruiting: July-August.

Habitat: The plant grows in glacial moraines, rare.

Distribution: India (Western Himalaya); China (Tibet, Xizang).

Specimen Examined: INDIA, Uttaranchal, Gangotri National Park, Kedartal, July 2002, Pusalkar 101826 (BSD).

Note: There are divided opinions over the priority of generic name Waldheimia Kar. & Kir. (1842) and Allardia Decne. (1844, 1843 or 1841?). One school of thought comprising Clarke (1876), Hooker (1881), Brummitt (1992), Bremer and Humphries (1993), Bremer (1994) and Ghafoor (2002) considers Allardia as predating Waldheimia. On the other hand, Santapau and Henry (1973), Airy-Shaw (1973), Chu and Gou-xun (1983), Podlech (1986), Mabberley (1997), Tzvelev (1995) and Naithani (1995) accept Waldheimia as the legitimate name. At the centre of this controversy lies the uncertainty regarding the date of publication of Decaisne's Allardia as there is still no conclusivity about the contents and publication dates of different volumes / parts of Victor Jacqemomt's Voyage dans l'Inde (Stafleu, 1967). While Sherborn and Woodward (1901), Steenis (1954), and Stafleu and Cowan (1979) give the date of publication of botanical part of Vol 4 of Jacquemont's posthumous work as 1844, Rickett (cf. Steenis, Fl. Males. Bull. 14:642. 1959) considers the volume to have been published in two parts, the first part comprising pages 1-104 in 1843 and the rest in 1844. Zain-ul-Abidin suggested the possibility of pages 1-88 of the botanical part coming out in 1841(?), 89-128 in 1843(?), and 128-183 in 1844, but emphasized on the need for further study (cf. Stafleu & Cowan, 1979).

Interestingly, the recent treatments of the family/genus by Bremer and Humphries (1993), Bremer (1994) and Ghafoor (2002), while accepting *Allardia* Decne. as the correct name for the taxon, have mentioned the date of publication of the genus as 1842-7, 1847 and 1844 respectively. Evidently they are not sure about the exact date of publication of *Allardia*. If Zain-ul-Abidin's (1960) observations are

correct, then no doubt *Allardia* Decne. predates *Waldheimia* Kar. & Kir. and has to be accepted as the correct name of the genus. But he himself has raised doubt about his observations stressing that 'further investigation is needed' (Stafleu & Cowan, 1979), a view further emphasized by Panigrahi (1995). Mabberley (1997) indicated that both *Allardia* and *Waldheimia* be accepted as the 'alternate names' of the genus.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttaranchal for logistic help during the exploration in the Gangotri National Park and to the Director, Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata for facilities and encouragement. We are also thankful to Prof. Xia Nianhe, South China Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Science, China for providing English rendering of the description of *W. huegelii* and to Dr P. Lakshminarasimhan, Indian Liason Officer, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (U.K) for the help with copies of relevant literature. One of us (PKP) is also grateful to the Ministry of Environment and Forests, New Delhi for financial assistance.

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Received 12.1.2004

Revised and accepted 18.12.2004