

MISCELLANEOUS TAXONOMIC NOTES ON ASTERACEAE

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ABSTRACT

Several taxonomic and nomenclatural issues are addressed. The following new combinations are proposed: *Dendrosenecio* × *saundersii* (W. Sauer & E. Beck) Z.H. Feng, *Duhaldea* × *paiensis* (H. Koyama) Z.H. Feng, *Frappieria amygdalina* (Lam.) Z.H. Feng, *F. anchusifolia* (Poir.) Z.H. Feng, *F. argentea* (Lam.) Z.H. Feng, *F. aspera* (Bory) Z.H. Feng, *F. boivinii* (Klatt) Z.H. Feng, *F. calocephala* (Bory) Z.H. Feng, *F. insignis* (Cordem.) Z.H. Feng, *F. laurifolia* (Lam.) Z.H. Feng, *F. melastomatoides* (Lam.) Z.H. Feng, *F. rivalsii* (A.J. Scott) Z.H. Feng, *F. salaziana* (Cordem.) Z.H. Feng, *F. sericea* (Bory) Z.H. Feng, *Hieracium* × *palentinum* (Mateo, Egido, & Gómiz) Z.H. Feng, *Hilliardiella* × *adulteriana* (Thell.) Z.H. Feng, *Jacobaea* × *choczensis* (Holub) Z.H. Feng, *J.* × *oyensis* (Hepp) Z.H. Feng, and *Psiadia pyrrhopappa* (Sch.Bip. ex A. Rich.) Z.H. Feng. Two new nothosections, *Shawia* nothosect. *Neowia* Z.H. Feng and × *Shawmisia* nothosect. *Cellandica* Z.H. Feng are established. *Pseudoajania* and *Pseudoajania taiwanensis* are synonymized with *Ageratina* and *A. adenophora*, respectively.

Type citations are provided for names relevant to the discussion, online images have been viewed of all cited collections via the Jstor Plant and Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Madrid Code of *ICN* (Turland et al. 2025) has been followed in making necessary nomenclatural decisions.

1. Resurrection of *Frappieria* and a new combination in *Psiadia*

The genera *Psiadia* and *Frappieria* have a complex taxonomic history. *Psiadia* was established in 1803 based on the Madagascan species *P. glutinosa*, now comprising herbaceous and woody shrubs, inhabits various islands in the Indian Ocean and adjacent mainland regions such as Africa, Arabia, and India. This morphologically varied assemblage, which includes around 64 species, primarily occupies mid- to high-elevation mountain environments, with nearly all members being restricted to individual islands or specific areas within them. *Frappieria* was later introduced by Cordemoy (1871) for another three species from Réunion. Interestingly, Cordemoy (1895) subsequently merged *Frappieria* into *Psiadia* as a section. A century later, Scott (1991) still treated the former *Frappieria* within *Psiadia* but refrained from assigning *P. montana* to any recognized section. Recent molecular phylogenetic studies (Strijk et al. 2012) reveal that *Psiadia* is polyphyletic, splitting into two major clades (Clade A and Clade B). Clade A includes the type species *P. glutinosa*, confirming the retention of the name *Psiadia* for this group, which also encompasses several African *Conyza* species. In contrast, Clade B consists of the remaining *Psiadia* species and is phylogenetically nested within a grade of African *Conyza*, rendering the latter paraphyletic.

Given that the type species of *Conyza* (*C. chilensis*) is distantly related to the African species involved (Strijk, unpublished data), the name *Conyza* cannot be applied to the African lineage intertwined with Clade B of *Psiadia*. To resolve the classification, the genus *Frappieria* is resurrected to accommodate the species of Clade B, thereby avoiding their merger into *Conyza*. However, due to incomplete sampling of African *Conyza* and the preliminary nature of current phylogenetic data, a full taxonomic revision of this group is postponed. Thus, African *Conyza* will temporarily remain paraphyletic relative to *Frappieria*. Future taxonomic decisions regarding the possible synonymization of these *Conyza* species into *Frappieria* await more comprehensive phylogenetic analyses with extended taxon sampling.

FRAPPIERIA Cordem., *Adansonia* 10: 24. 1871. LECTOTYPE (**designated here**): *Frappieria montana*

Cordem.

- FRAPPIERIA AMYGDALINA** (Lam.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza amygdalina* Lam., Encycl. [J. Lamarck & al.] 2(1): 90. 1786. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. Cafres Plain, s.d., *P. Commerson s.n.* (holotype: P00667324; isotypes: MPU014925, MPU014926 [**Fig. 1**])
- FRAPPIERIA ANCHUSIFOLIA** (Poir.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza anchusifolia* Poir., Encycl. [J. Lamarck & al.] Suppl. 2. 339. 1811. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. s.loc., s.d., *Bory s.n.* (holotype: FI, n.v.; isotype: P00558714)
- FRAPPIERIA ARGENTEA** (Lam.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza argentea* Lam., Encycl. [J. Lamarck & al.] 2(1): 87. 1786. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. Cafres Plain, s.d., *P. Commerson s.n.* (holotype: P00667325; isotypes: MPU014927 [**Fig. 2**]; P00309143, P00558713, P04315519, P04454954)
- FRAPPIERIA ASPERA** (Bory) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza aspera* Bory, Voy. Iles Afrique 3: 174. 1804. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. Cafres Plain, s.d., *Bory s.n.* (holotype: GH00006139; isotype: G00453962 [**Fig. 3**])
- FRAPPIERIA BOIVINII** (Klatt) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Pluchea boivinii* Klatt, Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot. sér. 5, 18: 369. 1873. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. s.loc., s.d., *Boivin 1142* (holotype: GH00011344 [**Fig. 4**]; isotype: P00121749)
- FRAPPIERIA CALOCEPHALA** (Bory) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza calocephala* Bory, Voy. Iles Afrique 2: 395. 1804. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. Salazie, s.d., *Bory s.n.* (holotype: not traced; isotype: G00453960 [**Fig. 5**])
- FRAPPIERIA INSIGNIS** (Cordem.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Psiadia insignis* Cordem., Fl. Réunion: 727. 1895. TYPE: No material can be traced.
- FRAPPIERIA LAURIFOLIA** (Lam.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza laurifolia* Lam., Encycl. [J. Lamarck & al.] 2(1): 89. 1786. LECTOTYPE (**designated here**): **LA RÉUNION**. s.loc., s.d., *P. Commerson s.n.* (lectotype: P [barcode] P00309155; isolectotypes: MPU024011 [**Fig. 6**], MPU024012, P00309156, P00667323)
- FRAPPIERIA MELASTOMATOIDES** (Lam.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza melastomatoides* Lam., Encycl. [J. Lamarck & al.] 2(1): 90. 1786. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. s.loc., s.d., *P. Commerson s.n.* (holotype: P [barcode] P00667322; isotype: MPU024009)
- FRAPPIERIA RIVALSI** (A.J. Scott) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Psiadia rivalsii* A.J. Scott, Kew Bull. 46(2): 346. 1991. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. Surroundings of the Dufour cave on the Cilaos coast, s.d., *Rivals s.n.* (holotype: TL, n.v.)
- FRAPPIERIA SALAZIANA** (Cordem.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Psiadia salaziana* Cordem., Fl. Réunion (E.J. de Cordemoy): 525. 1895. TYPE: **LA RÉUNION**. Plaine des Salazes, s.d., *Cordemoy s.n.* (holotype: MARS, n.v.)
- FRAPPIERIA SERICEA** (Bory) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza sericea* Bory, Voy. Iles Afrique 2: 376. 1804. Type: **LA RÉUNION**. Salazie, s.d., *Bory s.n.* (holotype: not traced; isotype: G00453958 [**Fig. 7**])
- PSIADIA PYRRHOPAPPA** (Sch.Bip. ex A. Rich.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** Basionym: *Conyza pyrrhopappa* Sch.Bip. ex A. Rich., Tent. Fl. Abyss. 1: 389. 1848. LECTOTYPE [designated by Beentje, Fl. Trop. E. Africa, Comp. (Part 2): 315. 2002]: **ETHIOPIA**. Aksum [Axum], s.d., *Schimper 1479* (lectotype: P031427 [**Fig. 8**]; isolectotypes: BR8360854, G00023147, K000273888, TUB004919)

2. Updated nomenclature for several hybrids

Dendrosenecio is a tropical African alpine genus composed of eleven pachycaul megaphytic rosette-trees or tree-like herbs, differing from its allies in habit and styles of disc florets with continuous stigmatic areas; cypselae 5-ribbed or 5-angled (Nordenstam 2007). *Senecio* × *saundersii*, a natural hybrid between *Dendrosenecio keniensis* and *Dendrosenecio keniodendron* by erect stems, up to 120 cm; by a tap root system with a cortex rich in larger intercellular spaces, but not forming a typical aerenchyma and a very dense greyish indumentum of the inflorescence axes and distinctly broader bracts; golden-brown, 9-costate achenes (Beck et al. 1992). POWO (2025) has accepted *D. keniensis* and *D. keniodendron*, but the name *S. × saundersii* is yet to be transferred.

DENDROSENECIO × **SAUNDERSII** (W. Sauer & E. Beck) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** [*Dendrosenecio keniensis* × *Dendrosenecio keniodendron*] Basionym: *Senecio* × *saundersii* W.Sauer & E.Beck, *Phyton* (Horn) 32(1): 31. 1992. TYPE: **KENYA**. Nyeri, Mount Kenya, Teleki Valley, alpine region on flat, moist ground in the upper part of the valley, 2400 m., 27 July 1948, O. Hedberg 1703 (holotype: UPS [V-085031]; isotype: K)

Duhaldea, a small genus centred in East Asia, distinguished from *Inula* by polarized endothelial tissue, a receptacle with scale-like ridges and truncate or emarginate anther appendices (Anderberg 1991); it is also different from *Dittrichia* by cypselas not contracted, pappus bristles not forming a cupule (Anderberg and Eldenäs 2007). POWO (2025) has accepted *D. cappa* and *D. wissmanniana*, the two parentages of *Inula* × *paiensis*, but leaving this nothopecies misplaced.

DUHALDEA × **PAIENSIS** (H. Koyama) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** [*Duhaldea cappa* × *Duhaldea wissmanniana*] Basionym: *Inula* × *paiensis* H. Koyama, *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 35: 121. 1984. TYPE: **THAILAND**. North Mae Hong Son, Pai, s.d., *Koyama et al. T-32527* (holotype: KYO, n.v.; photograph reproduced by Koyama 1984: 122)

In the protologue, Mateo et al. (2023) diagnosed the following *Hieracium* hybrid by “basal leaves are slightly floccose underneath” and its parentages are stated to be *H. schmidtii* × *H. umbrosum*. According to H.5.1 (Turland et al. 2025), “the appropriate rank of a nothotaxon is that of the postulated or known parental taxa”, that is to say, nothovariety is an inappropriate term applying to hybrid between two *Hieracium* species. And, H.5.2, Note 1 reads “the name is incorrect in relation to that hybrid formula but may nevertheless be correct or may become correct later.” Hence the new combination is here provided.

HIERACIUM × **PALENTINUM** (Mateo, Egido, & Gómiz) Z.H. Feng, **comb. & stat. nov.** [*Hieracium schmidtii* × *Hieracium umbrosum*] Basionym: *Hieracium viride* nothovar. *palentina* Mateo, Egido & Gómiz, *Flora Montiber.* 85: 36. 2023. TYPE: **SPAIN**. Palencia, Brañosera, umbría del monte de Valdecebollas, 30TUN8958, 1965 m, 11 Jul 2005, *Alejandro & Escalante s.n.* (holotype: ALEJ 870/05)

Hilliardiella is mainly distributed in South Africa, characterized by inflorescences with heads in corymbiform cymes; stems, involucre and corollas with symmetrically T-shaped hairs (Robinson et al. 2016). POWO (2025) has accepted *H. capensis* and *H. hirsuta*, the two parentages of *Vernonia* × *adulteriana*, but leaving this nothopecies misplaced.

HILLIARDIELLA × **ADULTERIANA** (Thell.) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** [*Hilliardiella capensis* × *Hilliardiella hirsuta*] Basionym: *Vernonia* × *adulteriana* Thell., *Vierteljahrsschr. Naturf. Ges. Zürich* 66: 235. 1921. TYPE: **KAPKOLONIE** [CAPE COLONY]. Korngha, 1895, *Schlechter 6227* (holotype: not located.)

Recent progress in understanding of Senecioneae systematics has prompted the acceptance of *Jacobaea* as a distinct genus, which, phylogenetically, form a well-supported clade that is only distantly related to other species usually attributed to *Senecio*. Most of the combinations under

Jacobaea that are required either already existed or were recently proposed by Pelser et al. (2006), Nordenstam (2006) and Nordenstam and Greuter (in Greuter and Raab-Straube 2006). Those few that are still needed are validated below.

JACOBAEA × CHOCZENSIS (Holub) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** [*Jacobaea vulgaris* × *Jacobaea subalpina*]
 Basionym: *Senecio* × *choczensis* Holub, Preslia 44(4): 328. 1972. TYPE: **NORTHERN SLOVAK**. Liptovský Mikuláš district (Chocská Fatra mountains), in grassy places on the north-eastern slope at the top of the mountain Predný Choč (1188 m) not far from the town of Ružomberok; ca. 1160–1170 m, 23 Sep 1971, J. Holub s.n. (holotype: PR, n.v.)

JACOBAEA × OYENSIS (Hepp) Z.H. Feng, **comb. nov.** [*Jacobaea alpina* × *Jacobaea aquatica*]
 Basionym: *Senecio* × *oyensis* Hepp, Ber. Bayer. Bot. Ges. 23: 167. 1938. TYPE: Not designated.

3. Two new nothosections in *Shawia* and × *Shawmisia*

Recent phylogenetic results warrant the reinstatement and broader circumscription of *Shawia* with a new infrageneric classification (Saldivia & Nicol 2025), one of its known putative natural hybrid, *Shawia* × *matthewsii*, represents the only example of an intersectional breeding result with *S. arborescens* from sect. *Neozelandica* as one of its parentage. Another New Zealand endemic nothospecies × *Celmearia ruawahia* has been recombined under × *Shawmisia* as × *S. ruawahia* (Feng et al. 2024). According to Madrid Code of *ICN* (Turland et al. 2025), two new nothosections are here mandated.

SHAWIA nothosect. **NEOWIA** Z.H. Feng, **nothosect. nov.**

Hybrid formula: *Shawia* sect. *Neozelandica* (DC.) Saldivia & Nicol × *Shawia* sect. *Shawia*.

× **SHAWMISIA** nothosect. **CELLANDICA** Z.H. Feng, **nothosect. nov.**

Hybrid formula: *Celmisia* subg. *Celmisia* × *Shawia* sect. *Neozelandica* (DC.) Saldivia & Nicol.

4. *Pseudoajania* is a synonym of *Ageratina*

Most of taxa the botanist Shao Shun Ying has described are vague in natural traits. In volume 7 of his self-published electronic journal *New Taxa and New Names*, he described a new genus and a new species in Asteraceae from Taitung county, namely *Pseudoajania taiwanensis* (Ying 2024). He stated that his genus is closely allied to *Ajania* Poljakov, but different in being a tall robust herb and achenes with elongate white pappi. What he uses to delimitate his new genus matches with *Ageratina adenophora* (Spreng.) R.M. King & H. Rob. (Table 1), a well-known invasive plant worldwide.

AGERATINA Spach, Hist. Nat. Veg. (Spach) 10: 286. 1841. LECTOTYPE (designated by King & Robinson, Sida 3: 330. 1969): *Ageratina aromatica* (L.) Spach.

Heterotypic synonym: *Pseudoajania* S.S. Ying, New Taxa New Names 7: 547. 2024, **syn. nov.**

Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.) R.M. King & H. Rob., Phytologia 19: 211. 1970.

Heterotypic synonym: *Pseudoajania taiwanensis* S.S. Ying, New Taxa New Names 7: 548. 2024, **syn. nov.** TYPE: **TAIWAN**. Taitung county, Haiduan township, between Lidao and Tian-lung Bridge, 870 m alt., 2 Mar 2024, S.S. Ying s.n. (holotype: TPRCH 113-127; isotype: TPRCH 113-128).

Table 1. Morphological comparison between *Ageratina adenophora* and *Pseudoajania taiwanensis*

	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> *	<i>Pseudoajania taiwanensis</i> □
Habit	perennial herb or subshrub	perennial terrestrial herbs
Height	(20) 50–220 cm tall	about 150 cm
Stem	growth	erect, rarely scandent
	coloration	usually purplish when young
	phyllotaxis	opposite
petiole	10–25 mm long	20–35 mm long
Leaves	blade shape	deltate, lanceolate, ovate, rhombic, or triangular, sometimes orbiculate
	nervation	3-veined
	size	(1.5–)2.5–5.5(–8) × 1.5–4(–6) cm
Capitula	disciform, usually in compact, terminal and axillary corymbiform	discoid, usually 5–7 capitula to form a corymbose, terminal to axillary
Phyllary	2-seriate, lanceolate to linear	4 series, lanceolate or linear
Achene	prismatic or ± fusiform, usually 5-ribbed	obovoid-cylindrical, with 4–5 indistinct longitudinal ribs
Pappus	usually persistent, sometimes fragile, rarely falling	numerous, elongate, white

* From Flora of North America (Nesom 2006) and Flora of China (Chen et al. 2011).

□ From Ying (2024).

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Figure 1. Isotype of *Frappieria amygdalina* (MPU014926).



Figure 2. Isotype of *Frappieria argentea* (MPU014927).



Figure 3. Isotype of *Frappieria aspera* (G00453962).



Figure 5. Isotype of *Frappieria calcephala* (G00453960).



Figure 6. Isolectotype of *Frappieria laurifolia* (MPU024011).

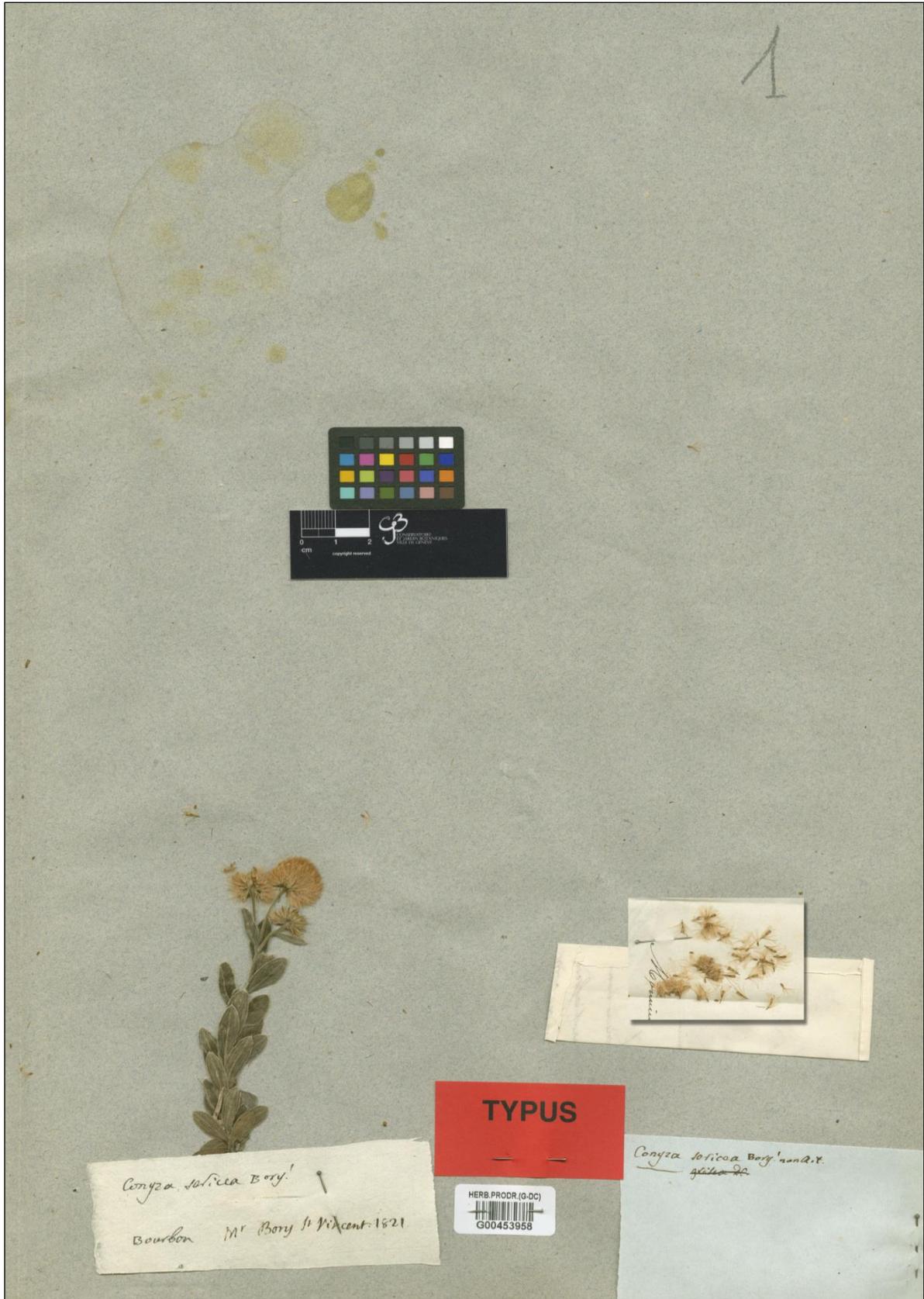


Figure 7. Isotype of *Frappieria sericea* (G00453958).



Figure 8. Lectotype of *Psiadia pyrhopappa* (P031427).