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Neocryptodiscus papillaris (Boiss.) Herrnst. & Heyn – a new combination based on Cachrys papillaris Boiss.

ILANA HERRNSTADT

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RÉSUMÉ

HERRNSTADT, I. & C. C. HEYN (1997). *Neocryptodiscus papillaris* (Boiss.) Herrnst. & Heyn – une nouvelle combinaison, basée sur *Cachrys papillaris* Boiss. *Candollea* 52: 181-184. En anglais, résumés français et anglais.

Deux spécimens avec des fruits mûrs, récoltés par Pabot en 1955 en Syrie, sont rapportés à l'espèce *Cachrys papillaris* décrite par Boissier. Dans le passé, cette espèce n'était connue que par des spécimens avec des fruits immatures et son affiliation générique n'était donc pas claire. Le fruit mûr didymeux – qui comprend souvent un méricarpe avorté – a le stylopodium caché entre les méricarpes. Ce caractère relie l'espèce en question au genre *Neocryptodiscus* Hedge & Lamond et entraîne la combinaison nouvelle *Neocryptodiscus papillaris* (Boiss.) Herrnst. & Heyn. L'illustration d'un spécimen et une carte de répartition complète la discussion.

ABSTRACT

HERRNSTADT, I. & C. C. HEYN (1997). *Neocryptodiscus papillaris* (Boiss.) Herrnst. & Heyn – a new combination based on *Cachrys papillaris* Boiss. *Candollea* 52: 181-184. In English, French and English abstracts.

Two specimens with mature fruits, collected by Pabot in 1955 in Syria, agree with the species described by Boissier as *Cachrys papillaris*. Previously, *C. papillaris* was known only with immature fruits and therefore it was not possible to clarify its generic affiliation. In the didymous mature fruit – very often with one aborted mericarp – the stylopodium is concealed between the mericarps. This character associates the species with genus *Neocryptodiscus* Hedge & Lamond and has to be named *Neocryptodiscus papillaris* (Boiss.) Herrnst. & Heyn. Drawing of a specimen with mature fruit and a map of distribution are presented.

KEY WORDS: *Prangos* – *Cachrys* – *Cryptodiscus* – *Neocryptodiscus* – Mesopotamia.

Cachrys papillaris was described by Boissier from *Aucher* 3582 from “Mesopotamia” (G-Boiss). In a monograph of *Prangos* (HERRNSTADT & HEYN, 1977), the present authors expressed doubts about the association of *C. papillaris* with *Cachrys* (a genus considered there as part of *Prangos*). This view was based on study of two specimens, in addition to the holotype:

[**Turkey:**] “Mardin, betw. Mardin and Kotschassar”, *Hausknecht* 515 (G-Boiss),

[**Iraq:**] “N. of Mosul, 27 km S. of Khanaq”, 25.4.1933, *Eig & Zohary* (HUI).

All three collections comprise only flowering plants or bear immature fruits; they have similar leaves and inflorescences and the same rather unusual compound papillae on stems and leaves

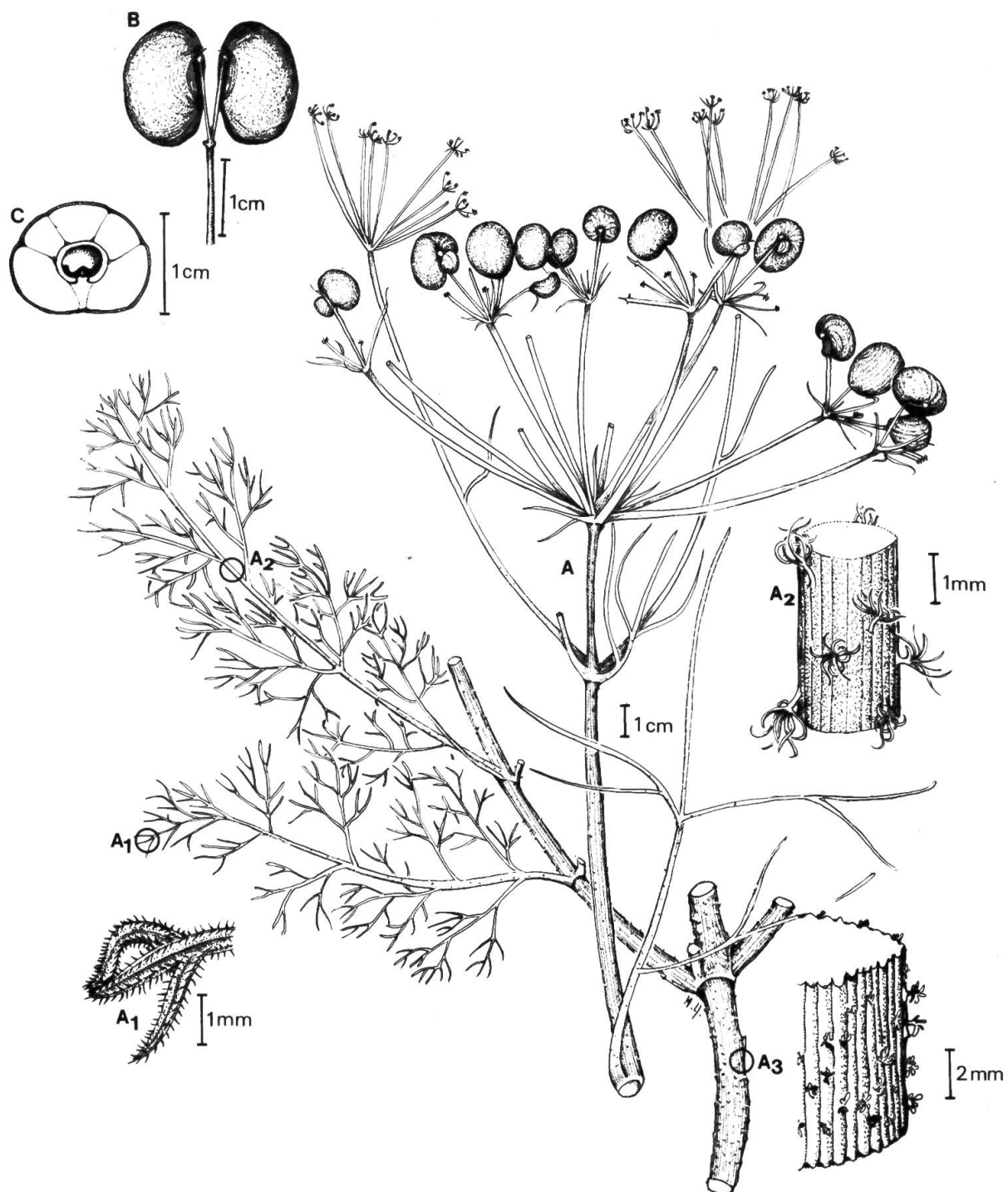


Fig. 1. – *Neocryptodiscus papillaris* (Boiss.) Herrnst. & Heyn [N. de Tell Qotchek, *Pabot*]

A, part of plant with leaf and fruiting umbel; A1, ultimate leaf lobes; A2, part of rhachis; A3, part of stem; B, schisocarp; C, cross section of mericarp. Drawings by M. Boaz.

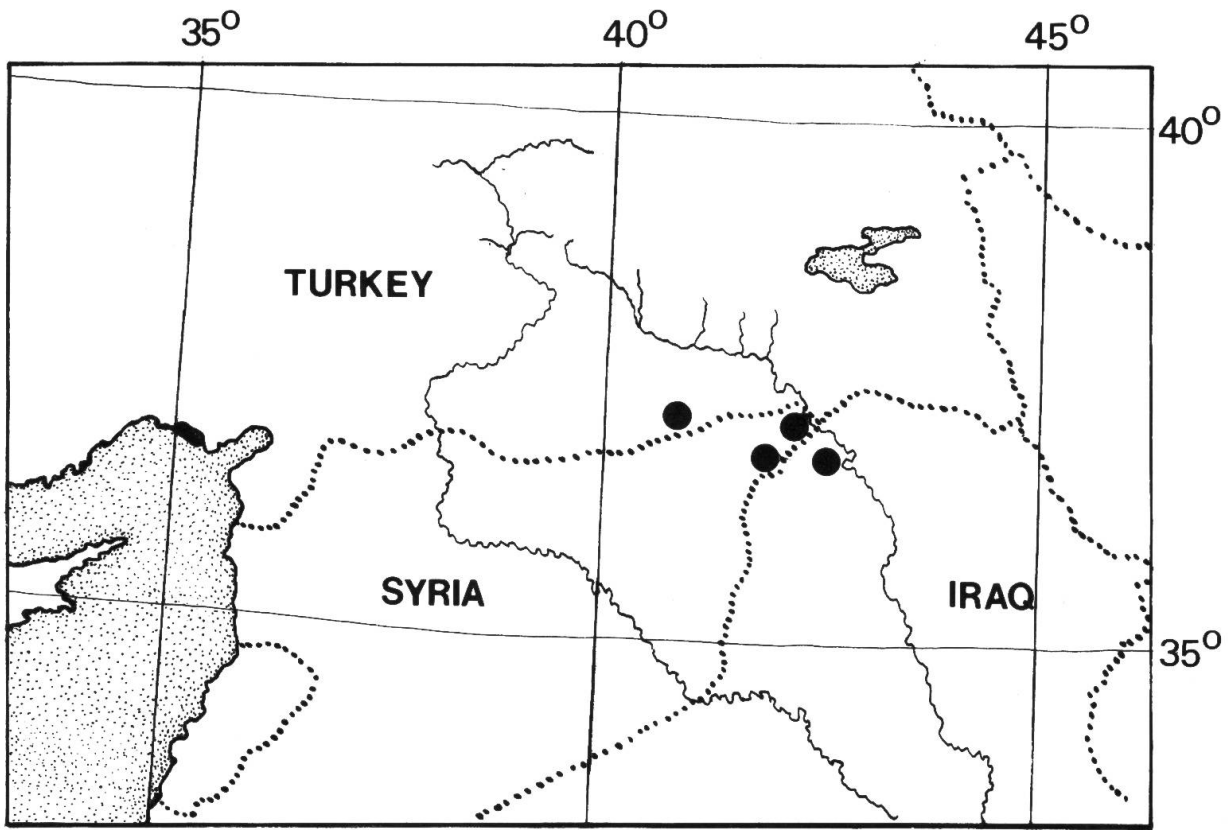


Fig. 2. – Geographic distribution of *Neocryptodiscus papillaris* (Boiss.) Herrnst. & Heyn, according to specimens seen (the type specimen is from «Mesopotamia» without further specification of locality).

(excluding leaf lobes). From the size of the immature fruits it was assumed that the mature ones would be “significantly smaller” than usually found in *Prangos*, and would not agree with that genus in the stylopodium concealed between the mericarps.

Recently we had the opportunity to study two specimens deposited at the herbarium of Geneva (G) named *Cachrys papillaris*:

Syria: “N. de Tell Qotchek”, 13.5.1955, *Pabot* (G) (Fig. 1).

Syria: “SE du Gatatchak Dagh”, 13.5.1955, *Pabot* 377 (G).

The plants have the typical compound papillae of “*Cachrys papillaris*”, mentioned above, and ripe fruit. The schisocarps are didymous, though often one mericarp is little developed. The stylopodium is always concealed between the mericarps, a character usually associated with genus *Cryptodiscus* Schrenk ex Fisch. & C. A. Mey. (e.g., BOISSIER, 1872; HEDGE & LAMOND, 1987).

The status of *Cryptodiscus* was not discussed in the monograph of *Prangos* (HERRNSTADT & HEYN, 1977). Later PIMENOV & TIKHOMIROV (1983) considered *Cryptodiscus* as part of *Prangos* (subgenus *Heynia*, section *Cryptodiscus*). In their opinion the didymous fruit and the concealed stylopodium, are not on the level of generic differences, in particular as the chemical profile of *Prangos* and *Cryptodiscus* were found by them to be “essentially similar”. HEDGE & LAMOND (1987) did not follow the latter taxonomic treatment and deal with three species from Iran, considered usually as *Cryptodiscus*, as separate from *Prangos*. However, they found *Cryptodiscus* Fisch. & C. A. Mey. to be a later homonym (of *Cryptodiscus* Corda, 1838)

and deal with the species from Iran under the new generic name *Neocryptodiscus* Hedge & Lamond.

Neocryptodiscus is often assumed to have smaller mericarps than *Prangos* (HEDGE & LAMOND, 1987); the leaves are described to be pinnatisect to various degrees. These two characters were not used in the description of Section *Cryptodiscus* by PIMENOV & TIKHOMIROV (1983). The two specimens of *Neocryptodiscus papillaris* seen in this study, have ripe fruit which approach in size those of some *Prangos* species (10-14 × 11-17 mm), but are very close to that of *Neocryptodiscus didymus*, as described by Hedge & Lamond.

We follow Hedge & Lamond in considering *Neocryptodiscus* as a separate genus, because the fruit shape and the concealed stylopodium seem to be sufficient differential generic characters. Consequently, *Cachrys papillaris* Boiss. should be correctly transferred to *Neocryptodiscus*.

Neocryptodiscus papillaris (Boiss.) Herrnst. & Heyn, **comb. nova**

≡ *Cachrys papillaris* Boiss. in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 3, 2: 75. 1844.

Holotype: "Mesopotamia", *Aucher 3582* (G-Boiss).

The four collections of *Neocryptodiscus papillaris*, known to us so far, in addition to the type specimen, are from a comparatively small area in and near "Mesopotamia", where also the holotype of *C. papillaris*, Aucher's specimen (without further geographic details) was collected (Fig. 2).

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