



## *Oyedaea bahiensis*, a new synonym in the Brazilian Heliantheae (Asteraceae)

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### Abstract

The taxonomic status of *Oyedaea bahiensis* is clarified. This name is placed here to the synonymy of *Aspilia martii*, which is described and illustrated. The names *Oyedaea angustifolia* and *O. bahiensis* are lectotypified.

**Key words:** *Aspilia*, Compositae, nomenclature, taxonomy, typification

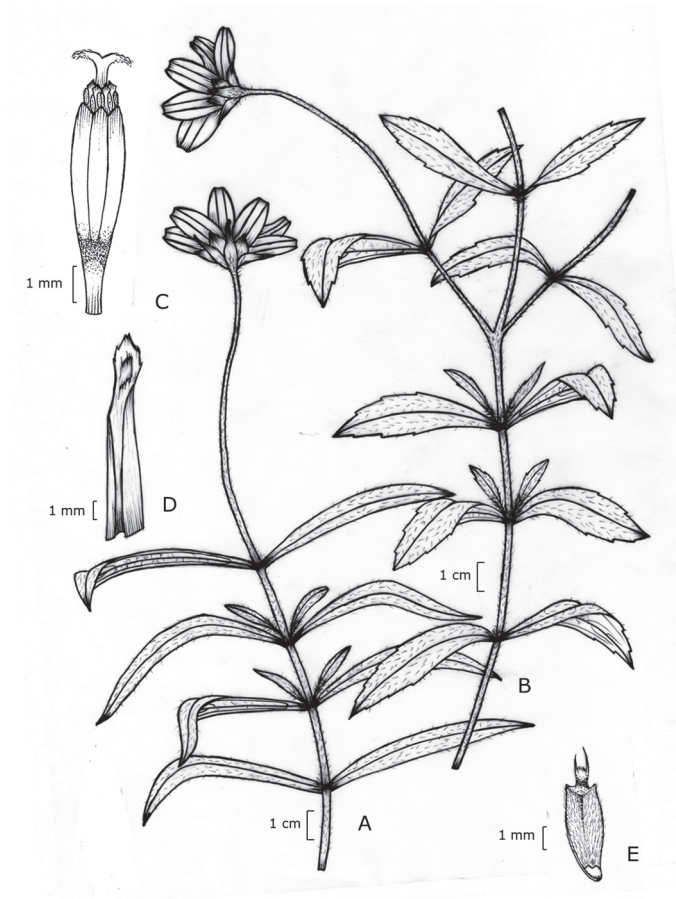
### Introduction

In the course of preparation of an identification key for the Heliantheae occurring in Brazil, the taxonomic status of *Oyedaea bahiensis* Baker (1884: 206) has been re-evaluated. All but one Brazilian species of *Oyedaea* have been transferred to *Dimerostemma* Cassini (1817: 11) when Robinson (1984) restricted the concept of *Oyedaea* Candolle (1836: 576) to the species having the cypsela body constricted above into a neck, and the distribution restricted to the Andes (Robinson 1984; Pruski 1996; Moraes & Semir 2009). By its neckless cypsela and Brazilian distribution *Oyedaea bahiensis* does not fit the generic concept of *Oyedaea*. On the other hand, it does not match *Dimerostemma* either, due to the absence of an outer series of leaf-like phyllaries and pappus awns not continuous with the cypsela margins (Moraes & Semir 2009).

*Oyedaea bahiensis* has sterile ray florets and cypselae with a truncate apex and a constricted apical crown bearing all the pappus elements as well as a lateral basal scar. These are characters of the genus *Aspilia* Petit-Thouars (1806: 12) (Santos 2001). The placement of *Aspilia* to the synonymy of *Wedelia* Jacquin (1760: 28) by Robinson (1992) and Turner (1992) is highly controversial. Awaiting for phylogenetic studies including these taxa to clarify the generic status of the Brazilian species of *Aspilia*, we prefer to consider *Aspilia* as a distinct genus as many authors dealing with the South American Heliantheae do (Santos 2001; Silva and Santos 2010; Hind 2011; Nakajima *et al.* 2014). It is interesting to note that Blake (1921) had already suggested that *Oyedaea bahiensis* could belong to *Aspilia*, but having only seen a sketch of the type material at K, he maintained it in *Oyedaea*.

The linear to linear-lanceolate leaves and outer phyllaries with caudate apices of *Oyedaea bahiensis* caught our attention and made us compare that species with *Aspilia martii* Baker (1884: 195). Evidence from our analysis of herbarium collections that could match one or both species, including their nomenclatural types, shows that these plants occur in a common geographic area and share the same morphological features (hispid plant with decumbent habit, leaves sessile, blade linear, linear-lanceolate or lanceolate, heads subtended by a pair of foliaceous bracteoles, phyllaries lanceolate in two series, cypselae with lateral projections similar to wings and pappus with two awns and squamellae fused into a short corona), leading to the conclusion that both taxa are conspecific. Hence *O. bahiensis* is relegated to the synonymy of *A. martii*. The mistake made by Baker to describe the same taxon in different genera, was probably due to the presence of shoulders with projections resembling the wings found in the cypselae of *Oyedaea*. In addition, the author have ignored the characteristic cypsela basal scar of the genus *Aspilia*.

of *Oyedaea angustifolia* Gardner (1848: 293). However, *Gardner 2216* is represented at K by one specimen from the Herbarium Hookerianum (K000054420) and by another from the Herbarium Benthamianum (K000054424). The designation of Santos (2001) cannot be considered as lectotypification (see Art. 7.10 in McNeill *et al.* 2012). Gardner worked on his own set of duplicates at BM or on the set of Hooker, especially for the lost Goiás collection (Hind 2012), and both sets comprise the original material. The sheet at K from the Herbarium Hookerianum (K000054420) has more detailed information of the locality matching with the protologue and is chosen here as the lectotype of *O. angustifolia*.



**FIGURE 4.** *Aspilia martii*. **A, B.** Flowering branches. **C.** Disk floret. **D.** Palea. **E.** Cypsel with pappus. **A–B.** from *Martius s.n.* (12075) (M), **C–D.** from *Guedes et al. 11197* (SPF), **E.** from *Sousa 130* (RB).

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