



Corrigenda to “Taxonomic revision of Chenopodiaceae in Nepal” [Phytotaxa 191: 10–44. 2014]

ALEXANDER P. SUKHORUKOV¹* & MARIA KUSHUNINA²

¹Department of Higher Plants, Biological Faculty, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 119234, Moscow, Russia; suchor@mail.ru

²Department of Plant Physiology, Biological Faculty, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 119234, Moscow, Russia;

mkushunina@gmail.com

* author for correspondence

The first treatment of the family Chenopodiaceae for the flora of Nepal (Central and Eastern Himalaya) has been recently published (Sukhorukov & Kushunina 2014). However, after a detailed investigation of original material concerning *Chenopodium pallidum* Moquin-Tandon (1840: 30), which is a part of Jacquemont’s collection from India (Herbarium P), we can state that all these specimens indeed belong to *Atriplex* Linnaeus (1753: 1052). The morphological differences between *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium* Linnaeus (1753: 218) are clear in mature plants only, whereas the plants in the type material were gathered in vegetative or early blooming stage (with flower buds only). This explains why the specimens have remained misidentified for such a long time. The characters which support our statement are: (1) Kranz leaf anatomy, which is typical of many *Atriplex* species (Sukhorukov 2006) placed into the large ‘C₄-clade’ (Kadereit *et al.* 2010), but never observed in *Chenopodium*, (2) unisexual flowers (only male flower buds were found, because female flowers are absent at early blooming stage) which of all Chenopodiaceae in its current circumscription are present only in *Atriplex* (Sukhorukov & Zhang 2013). The “Eastern India” (Fr.: “Indes Orientales” after Jacquemont, 1834), where the plants were collected, applies to the territories of present-day West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan (northern part), Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab (India, Pakistan), and bordering parts of Xizang (China). Only some *Atriplex* species with Kranz leaf anatomy occur in this region (Zhu *et al.* 2003, Klimeš & Dickoré 2005, Sukhorukov 2006), such as: *A. centralasiatica* Iljin (1936: 124), *A. pamirica* Iljin (1936: 124), and *A. schugnanica* Iljin (1936: 123). However, the plants known as *A. schugnanica* are the best match to the Jacquemont’s specimens due to aphyllous or bracteose (not leafy) inflorescence. According to Art. 11 of ICN (McNeill *et al.* 2012), the name *Chenopodium pallidum* appears to be an older name at specific rank for *Atriplex schugnanica* Iljin (1936: 123), and thus a new combination is proposed in the present paper. Besides, new *Chenopodium* species, previously named *Chenopodium pallidum*, is described from Nepal.

Atriplex pallida (Moq.) Sukhor. comb. nov.

Bas.: *Chenopodium pallidum* Moquin-Tandon (1840: 30).

Type (lectotype, designated by Sukhorukov & Kushunina 2014 : 14):—[Probably NE INDIA] Voyage de V. Jacquemont aux Indes Orient., *Jacquemont 1377* (P-04993339!; isolecto- P-00606416 !, P-04993338!, P-05047853 !). Image of the lectotype available at: <https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/p/item/p04993339>; isolectotypes at <https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/p/item/p00606416>, <https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/p/item/p04993338>, <https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/p/item/p05047853>

= *Atriplex schugnanica* Iljin (1936: 123).

Type (lectotype, designated by Sukhorukov & Tscherneva in Sukhorukov 2006: 384):—[TAJIKISTAN] Roschan, Usoj, in ripa flum. Bartanga, in decliviis lapidosis, 20 August 1897, *Korshinsky 4692* (LE!, isolecto- LE!).

Distribution:—Tajikistan (Pamir), Pakistan (Karakoram), India (Western Himalaya).

Illustration:—Sukhorukov (2006: Fig. 49).