NOTE

**Pseudoconyza** Cuatrec. (Asteraceae), a Newly Recorded Genus for the Flora of Taiwan

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**ABSTRACT:** *Pseudoconyza viscosa* (Mill.) D’Arcy (Asteraceae) was recently found in lowlands of southern Taiwan. This represents a new record not only for this species but also for the genus on this island. In this study *Pseudoconyza viscosa* is described. A distribution map, line drawings and photographs of this species are also provided.

**KEY WORDS:** *Pseudoconyza viscosa*, Asteraceae, Taiwan.

**INTRODUCTION**

Boufford et al. (2003) published a checklist of the vascular plants of Taiwan. Since then, a few genera and many species were reported for the flora of this island (e.g., Chen, 2007; Chen et al., 2007; Chung et al., 2006; Hsu et al., 2004, 2005; Hsu et al., 2006; Huang, 2005; Jung and Kuoh, 2007; Jung et al., 2005; Tseng et al., 2008ab; Yang and Hsieh, 2006). Most of these newly recorded taxa were naturalized or invasive weeds (Chen, 2007; Hsu et al., 2004, 2005; Hsu et al., 2006; Tseng et al., 2008ab; Yang and Hsieh, 2006). Others were considered as neglected in the Flora of Taiwan (Chen et al., 2007; Huang, 2005).

The genus *Pseudoconyza* Cuatrec. (Inuleae, Asteraceae) is a monotypic genus widespread in Africa, Asia, North and Central America (Anderberg et al., 2005; Beenthe, 2002; Chaudhary, 2000; Beenthe, 2002; Boulos, 2002; Chaudhary, 2000; Pornpongrungrueng et al., 2007; Qaiser, 1997; USDA, NRCS, 2004; Wood, 1997). It was not known in Taiwan until this study. The genus is characterized by the combination of a number of diagnostic floral characters such as purplish florets, filiform marginal florets, appressed teeth on pappus bristles and caudate anthers (Anderberg, 1991). Although *Pseudoconyza* has features similar to *Blumea*, *Laggera*, and *Pluchea*, it is more closely related to *Laggera* and *Pluchea* according to recent phylogenetic studies on Inuleae (Anderberg, 1991; Anderberg et al., 2005; Pornpongrungrueng et al., 2007). In our botanical survey, we found plants *Pseudoconyza viscosa* (Mill.) D’Arcy in lowlands of southern Taiwan. This species and its genus are here documented with detailed description of salient features, a line drawing (Fig. 1), color photographs (Fig. 2) and a distribution map (Fig. 3). A key to *Pseudoconyza viscosa* and several similar species in Taiwan was also presented.

**TAXONOMIC TREATMENT**


Herb to 1 m tall, erect, sometimes branched at base, usually branched on upper part of stem, culms cylindrical, villous and glandular; leaves alternate, sessile, blade oblong-ovate to ovate, apex round to acute, margin serrate to doubly serrate, base cuneate to attenuate, 1-8 cm long, parted or not, both surfaces villous. Inflorescence a lax corymb or cymbose panicle, terminal and axillary, branches leafy, capitulum 8-9 mm tall, 4-6 mm wide, receptacle concave, glabrous; involucres 4-seriate, a pappus branched and caudate anthers (Anderberg, 1991). Although *Pseudoconyza* has features similar to *Blumea*, *Laggera*, and *Pluchea*, it is more closely related to *Laggera* and *Pluchea* according to recent phylogenetic studies on Inuleae (Anderberg, 1991; Anderberg et al., 2005; Pornpongrungrueng et al., 2007). In our botanical survey, we found plants *Pseudoconyza viscosa* (Mill.) D’Arcy in lowlands of southern Taiwan. This species and its genus are here documented with detailed description of salient features, a line drawing (Fig. 1), color photographs (Fig. 2) and a distribution map (Fig. 3). A key to *Pseudoconyza viscosa* and several similar species in Taiwan was also presented.
corolla filiform, whitish to pale-purplish, 3.5-4.5 mm long, stigma exposed, 0.5-1 mm long; central disc florets fewer than 10 per capitulum, bisexual and fertile, corolla tabular, whitish to pale-purplish, ca. 4.5 mm long, 5-lobed, lobes ca. 0.5 mm long, anthers obtuse at apex, shortly tailed at base, style sparsely pilose, stigma bifid, extracted; achene cylindrical, 10-ribbed, sparsely pilose, carpopodium a broad circle, conspicuous.

Specimens examined: Taiwan. Kaohsiung Co., Gangshan Town, Gangshan, 30 Apr 2008, M.-J. Jung 2805 (TAIF); Chautou Town, Chautou, 30 Apr 2008, M.-J. Jung 2810 (TAIF); abandoned farm near the National Kaohsiung University campus, 30 Apr 2008, M.-J. Jung 2811 (TAIF); Pingtung Co., Hengchun Town, Hengchun, 7 Apr 2004, G.-P. Hsieh 1964 (PPI), Sherpai Park, 7 Apr 2005, K.-P. Lo 746 (PPI); Shuili, 28 Jan 2000, S.-M. Ku 414 (TAIF); Tientzu, 20 Mar 2005, K.-P. Lo 728 (PPI); Tungkang Town, Tungkang, 30 Dec 1999, Y.-P. Cheng 2877 (TAIF); Hengchun Town, Hengchun, 30 Apr 2008, M.-J. Jung 2811 (TAIF); Linpien Town, Linpien, 26 Dec 2004, K.-P. Lo 595 (PPI); Shuili, 28 Jan 2000, S.-M. Ku 414 (TAIF); Tientzu, 20 Mar 2005, K.-P. Lo 746 (PPI), Sherpai Park, 7 Apr 2005, K.-P. Lo 746 (PPI); Lienpien Town, Lienpien, 26 Dec 2004, K.-P. Lo 595 (PPI); Shuili, 28 Jan 2000, S.-M. Ku 414 (TAIF); Tientzu, 20 Mar 2005, K.-P. Lo 728 (PPI); Tungkang Town, Tungkang, 30 Dec 1999, Y.-P. Cheng 2877 (TAIF). India. Bengal, Buddh Gaya, 17 Jan 1912, T. Kawakami s.n. (TAIF).

Vernacular name of *Pseudoconyza viscosa* (Mill.) D’Arcy is clammy false ox tongue. *P. viscosa* is widely distributed in the tropics and the subtropics (Anderberg et al., 2005; Beenthe, 2002; Boulos, 2002; Pompongrungruen et al., 2007; Quiser, 1997; USDA, NRCS, 2004). In Taiwan, it occurs at roadsides or waste places at low elevations in the south (Fig. 3).

Habit outline of *Pseudoconyza viscosa* resembles the closely related genera such as *Blumea*, *Laggera* and *Pluchea* (Anderberg, 1991; Anderberg et al., 2005). In Taiwan it is also similar to *Conyza spp*. Florets of *Pseudoconyza viscosa* are pale-purplish, occasionally whitish (Fig. 3). In Taiwan, plants resembling *Pseudoconyza viscosa* include *Blumea mollis*, *Conyza leucantha*, *Laggera alata* and *Pluchea spp*. All of them share floral features such as purplish corolla, filiform pistillate marginal florets and tubular bisexual central florets. A key to these species in Taiwan are provided below to aid in identification.

**Key to Pseudoconyza viscosa and several similar Asteraceae species in Taiwan**

1. Stem cylindrical, not winged ................................................................. 2
2. Stem winged ....................................................................................... 7
1. Plants decumbent to ascending; branches glabrous to sparingly puberulent; leaf lateral veins inconspicuous .......... *Pluchea pteropoda* ......... 3
2. Plants erect; branches densely pubescent; leaf lateral veins prominent ................................................................. 4
3. Basal cauline leaves parted .................................................. *Pseudoconyza viscosa* 
4. All leaves simple .................................................. *Conyza leucantha* 
5. Leaf apex obtuse to apiculate, inflorescence a compact, spiciform panicle, capitula usually downward .......... *Blumea mollis* 
6. Leaf apex obtuse to apiculate, inflorescence a simple, spiciform panicle, capitula usually downward .......... *Pluchea indicata*
7. Leaf blade linear, involucral bracts reflexed ..................................... *Laggera alata*
8. Leaf blade oblance-ovate, involucral bracts not reflexed .......... *Pluchea sagittalis*
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LITERATURE CITED


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臺灣新記錄屬－假蓬舅屬 (*Pseudoconyza* Cuatrec.)

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摘要：本文報導臺灣南部低海拔地區新記錄菊科植物－毛假蓬舅 (*Pseudoconyza viscosa* (Mill.) D’Arcy)。假蓬舅屬 (*Pseudoconyza* Cuatrec.) 為臺灣新記錄屬，本文描述此一新記錄植物，並提供線繪圖、照片及分布圖。

關鍵詞：毛假蓬舅、菊科、臺灣。