

TAXONOMY

Perralderia Cosson

Perralderia Cosson, 1859:394. TYPE: *Perralderia coronopifolia* Coss.

SYNONYM: *Fontiquera* Maire, 1931:14. TYPE: *Fontiquera paui* (Font Quer) Maire.

Sub-shrubs 10–50 (–80) cm high, branched at the base, branches erect. LEAVES alternate, pinnatisect to bipinnatisect, somewhat fleshy, aequifolial, with eglandular and/or glandular hairs; leaf lobes linear, entire. CAPITULA heterogamous-radiate or homogamous-diskoid, terminal, solitary. involucre broadly cyathiform. Outermost herbaceous bracts spreading, glandular, basally hairy. Involucral bracts multiseriata, numerous (50–100), linear to narrowly triangular, acute; outer involucre bracts abaxially covered with glands and hairs; innermost involucre bracts usually with few glands and hairs; margins membranaceous. RECEPTACLE flat, epalicate, honey-combed. RAY-FLORETS, when present yellow, uniseriate, neuter; lamina lanceolate or oblong, glabrous, apically unequally 2–3-denticulate, epidermis cell-shape papillose; tube cylindrical, glabrous. CYPSELAS similar to those of disc-florets but poorly developed. DISC-FLORETS perfect. Corolla entirely yellow or tinged with purple, 5-lobed, tapering towards base; corolla lobes triangular, acute, slightly incurved, glabrous. Crystals of corolla cells linear. Style terete, bifid; style-branches erecto-patent, rather stout, linear to spatulate, semiterete to flattened, obtuse, abaxially with minute, acute sweeping-hairs all the way to the furcation; stigmatic area of two parallel, fertile bands fusing at apex, with sterile tissue in between. Anthers linear, with flat, sterile, acute, apical appendage and short, unbranched tails basally; tails c.1/15–1/10 of total anther length; thecae extending below attachment to filament; endothelial cells polarized. Filament wider than collar: collar flat, slightly triangular, collar cells small, thick-walled, roundish. CYPSELAS ellipsoid to narrowly obovoid, with or without a waist below the pappus scales, hairy, eglandular, surface smooth or diffusely 10-costate; sclerenchymatic ribs free or almost fused, rounded to ovate in transsection. Crystals of cypselas wall epidermis linear to narrowly hexagonal. Pappus biseriata or multiseriata; inner row(s) of several, unequal, barbellate bristles; outer row of free or somewhat connate, narrow or broadly triangular scales. POLLEN not differing from the type found in most species in the Inuliniae (Leins, 1971). CHROMOSOME NUMBER $2n = 18$ (Reese, 1957).

Key to the species

- 1 Ray florets present; leaves with glandular hairs only
 - 2 Ray florets absent; leaves with both glandular and eglandular hairs
 - 2 Leaves usually pinnatisect, with few glands; ray-floret lamina oblong
 - 3 Leaves usually bipinnatisect, with many glands; ray-floret lamina lanceolate
1. *P. paui*
2. *P. garamantum*

- 3 Leaves usually pinnatisect, hairy on both sides; corolla pale yellow
- 3. *P. coronopifolia* subsp. *coronopifolia*
Leaves usually bipinnatisect, adaxially hairy; corolla lobes to 1/3 of corolla purple
- 3. *P. coronopifolia* subsp. *purpurascens*

1. *Perralderia paui* Font Quer (Fig. 6).

Font Quer 1929: Iter maroccanum exsicc. (1930:77 in obs.).

SYNONYM: *Fontiquera paui* (Font Quer) Maire, 1931b: 14. TYPE: Hab. in schistois, infra collem Tizi Ushi dictum (Gueznaia) ad 1100 m. alt.; 12 vi 1929, Font Quer s.n. (BC lectotype selected here; G, P, S isolectotypes).

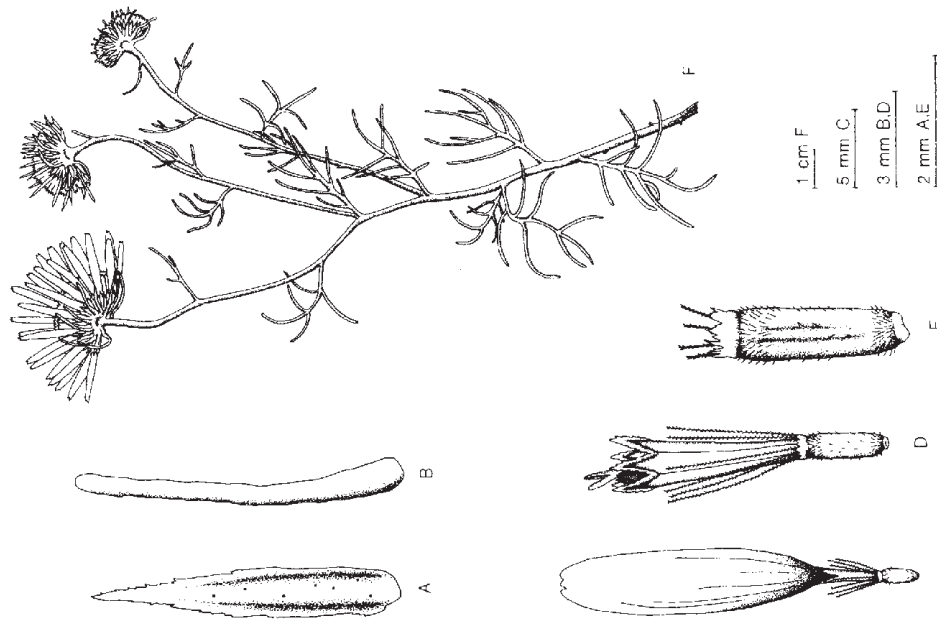


Figure 6. *Perralderia paui*. A. Involucral bract. B. Outer herbaceous bract. C. Ray-floret. D. Disc-floret. E. Cypselas. F. Portion of plant. A. *Sennen et Mauricio* s.n. (MPU); B. *Raynaud 959* (BM). C–F. *Meximüller & Obermüller* 22128 (M). F. *Font Quer* s.n. (S).