

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXC.

A NEW GENUS *SANTOSIA*.

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The State of Bahia in Brasil is an area notable for many endemic genera. Some such endemics are phyletically isolated, while many others simply represent extreme developments of widely distributed groups. A genus of the latter type is a member of the Critonioid series of the Eupatorieae related to *Koanophyllon*, named here as *Santosia*. We take great pleasure in naming the new genus and species for Sr. Talmon S. dos Santos. Sr Santos, a collector at the Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau at Itabuna, was of great help to the senior author during the last year in collecting many new species and genera of Asteraceae in Bahia.

Material of the new genus has been found under the name *Eupatorium* aff. *triplinerve* Vahl, reflecting the strongly trinervate nature of the leaves. The Vahl species, however, is a completely different plant, being an *Ayapana* first described from the West Indies and being widely introduced as a medicinal plant. The new genus, in contrast, is closely related to *Koanophyllon*, showing the habit, involucre, and achene types common in that genus. The more than 100 species of *Koanophyllon* (King & Robinson, 1975a) all possess a distinctive corolla form with a scarcely narrowed basal tube, short triangular lobes, and a dense cluster of glands on the outer surface of the lobes. It is the corolla form that provides the only workable character for the genus *Koanophyllon* in its present broad interpretation. The new genus has a corolla form differing by its very long narrow lobes that have few or no noticeable glands on the outer surface.

SANTOSIA TALMONII R. M. King & H. Robinson, gen. et sp. nov.

Plantae volubiles ad 3-4 m altae mediocriter ramosae. Caules atro-brunnescentes juniores dense minute puberuli. Folia opposita, petiolis 6-15 mm longis tenuis; laminae ovatae vel ovato-ellipticae plerumque 4-9 cm longae et 1.5-4.0 cm latae base obtusae vel rotundatae in extremis vix acuminatae trinervatae margine integrae apice leniter breviter anguste acuminatae supra et subtus glabrae supra in nervis prominulae in nervulis parum insculpatae subtus in nervis prominentes in nervulis prominulae, nervis secundariis valde ascendentibus. Inflorescentiae dense thyrsoid-eo-paniculatae, ramis dense puberulis vel subtomentosis, ramis ultimis 0.5-7.0 mm longis. Capitula ca. 8 mm alta; squamae involucri brunnescentes leniter subimbricatae ca. 13 exteriores ovatae 2.0-3.5 mm longae et ca. 1.5 mm latae persistentes mature

patentes apice acutae recurvatae extus glabrae vel glabrescentes 3-4-striatae interiores lanceolatae vel lineares ad 5 mm longae et 0.8-1.0 mm latae erectae facile deciduae. Flores 8-10 in capitulo. Corollae albae? anguste infundibulares ca. 5.0-5.5 mm longae, tubis cylindraceutis ca. 2.5 mm longis extus glabris, faucibus ca. 1.5 mm longis glabris, lobis oblongis ca. 1.2 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis extus sparse minute glanduliferis, glandulis minute capitatis; filamenta in partibus superioribus cylindraceuta ca. 0.25 mm longa, cellulis inferioribus quadratis in parietibus vix vel non ornatis; thecae antherarum ca. 1.5 mm longae, cellulis endothecialibus subquadratis; appendices antherarum oblongo-ovatae longioribus quam latioribus ca. 0.5 mm longae et 0.25 mm latae; basi stylorum glabri non noduliferi; appendices stylorum lineares vel subfiliformes minute leniter papillosae extus subplanatae.

Achaenia prismatica 5-costata ca. 2.5 mm longa superne plerumque in costis sparse breviter setifera et pauca puberula base distincte subabrupte angustiora; carpodia perbrevia in sicco subdisciformia, cellulis ca. 4-seriatis subquadratis ca. 17 μ m latis; setae pappi ca. 20 plerumque 4.0-4.5 mm longae apice in setis longioribus leniter latiores margine dense scabridulae extus sublaeves. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 22 μ m valde spinulosa.

TYPE: BRASIL: Bahia: Porto Seguro - BR-5, K.18. Planta de orla de mata secundaria. 26-8-1961. A. P. Duarte 6036 (Holotype, RB; isotype US). PARATYPE: BRASIL: Bahia: Município de Santa Cruz de Cabralia. Old road to Santa Cruz de Cabralia between the Reserva Ecologica *Paubrasil*, 5-7 kms NE of Reserva, ca. 20 kms NW of Porto Seguro. Region of tropical wet forest, forest devastated. Elev. ca. 100 meters. Abundant vines in tree, ca. 3-4 meters above ground, flowers very young, white? July 5, 1979. R. M. King, S. A. Mori, A. M. de Carvalho & A. Euponio 7985 (CEPEC, US).

The scandent habit of the species is rather distinctive, superficially resembling members of the genus *Mikania*. The related *Koanophyllon* consists mostly of erect or laxly spreading shrubs, with a few species, including the type, *K. tinctorium* Arruda da Camara of Brasil, being subscandent.

A few new combinations are appended here so that the names will be available for reports and publications. Two of the combinations are needed for use in the revised edition of the National List of Scientific Plant Names.

AGERATINA SHASTENSIS (Taylor & Stebbins) R. M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Eupatorium shastense* Taylor & Stebbins, Madroño 25: 218. 1978. The original authors compared the species to members of *Ageratina* and cited a chromosome number of $n=17$ that is common in that genus. Examination of the type confirms the relationship.

AUSTROEUPATORIUM DECEMFLOLUM (DC.) R. M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Eupatorium decemflorum* DC., Prodr. 5: 154. 1836. We have previously placed this name, based on a peruvian type, in the synonymy of *A. inulaefolium* (H.B.K.) K. & R. (King & Robinson, 1975b), but examination of a type photograph shows the species that has been known under the name *A. rapiriense* (hieron.) K. & R., described from Bolivia and ranging north into Ecuador.

EUPATORIADELPHUS MACULATUS (L.) K. & R. var. BRUNERI (A. Gray) R. M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Eupatorium bruneri* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. 1 (2): 96. 1884.

KOANOPHYLLON CONGLOBATUM (DC.) R. M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. *Eupatorium conglobatum* DC., Prodr. 5: 165. 1836. This Bahian species has not been placed in *Koanophyllon* previously because of a somewhat anomalous aspect of the inflorescence, but further study indicates that it should be included.

Literature Cited

- King, R. M. and H. Robinson 1975a. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). CL. Limits of the genus *Koanophyllon*. *Phytologia* 32 (3): 252-267.
- _____ and _____. 1975b. Eupatorieae. In R. E. Woodson and R. W. Schery, eds., *Flora of Panama*. Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 62: 888-1004.