

**A NEW SPECIES OF *TRIXIS* (ASTERACEAE: MUTISIEAE)
FROM OAXACA, MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

Trixis hintoniorum B. L. Turner, **sp. nov.**, is described from Oaxaca, Mexico. So far as known, it is a prostrate shrub with winged stems confined to the rocky beaches of southern Oaxaca, Mpio. Pachutla. A photograph of the holotype is provided.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Mutisieae, *Trixis*, Mexico, Oaxaca.

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty:

Trixis hintoniorum B. L. Turner, **sp. nov.** Fig. 1.

Similis *T. silvaticae* sed foliis crassioribus, caulibus sine alis, flosculis omnibus similaribus, labiis exterioribus 1-2 mm longis.

Shrub, reportedly (from label data) "common" and forming "procumbent" colonies. Stems puberulous, wingless. Larger leaves (ca. 10 cm below capitulescence) 6-8 cm long, 3.5-4.0 cm wide, sessile or nearly so, relatively thick, pinnately venose, somewhat bicolored, moderately appressed-pilose beneath, the margins serrulate. Heads subtended by 2-4 ovate bracts ca. as long as the involucre, mostly arranged 3-5 in terminal congested cymes scarcely exceeding the leaves. Involucral bracts 11, linear-lanceolate, appressed-pubescent, the apices gradually acuminate. Receptacles densely pubescent, the hairs 0.5-1.0 mm long. Florets ca. 23, the corollas yellow, all more or less alike, those at the periphery with outer lips 1-2 mm long. Achenes (immature) ca. 5 mm long, densely pubescent throughout; pappus of numerous tawny bristles 9-10 mm long.



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all from 1 head (23 florets)
Hinton
Evolvulus or involucre?

Trixis hintoniorum B.S.P.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HERBARIUM
Trixis hintoniorum B.S.P. 1944
Possibly new! head involucre?

HERBARIUM OF G. S. HINTON no. 1444
collected by HINTON et al. 1944

Walter C. Hinton, U.S.
Geological Survey, Mexico
July 1944
H. S. Gentry, University of Texas, Austin

Fig. 1. *Trixis hintoniorum* (Holotype TEX).

TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: Mpio. Pochutla, Playa La Tijera, sea level along rocky beaches, 27 Oct 1995, *Hinton et al.* 26474 (Holotype TEX).

In Anderson's (1972) treatment of *Trixis*, because of its wingless stems, this taxon will key to or near *T. megalophylla* Greenm. and/or *T. silvatica* Robinson & Greenm., but it is markedly different from both. According to label data and appearance of pressed material, *T. hintoniorum* is a prostrate shrub occurring along the beach. In habit and leaf shape it resembles *T. silvatica*, but possesses thicker leaves and larger, more numerous-flowered heads, having 11 involucre bracts (versus 8). *Trixis hintoniorum* also has characteristics of *T. parviflora*, a coastal species of northern Oaxaca and Guerrero, but the latter possesses narrower thinner leaves, the heads with only 8 involucre bracts and 10-13 florets.

It should be noted that Anderson, in her discussion of *T. silvatica*, mentioned a single "population" of the latter to have 11-13 involucre bracts and 27-29 florets per head (specimen not cited). This description fits the heads of *T. hintoniorum*, but corollas of the latter have markedly small lips (1-2 mm long vs 3.1-4.0 mm) and, as already noted, has markedly winged stems.

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LITERATURE CITED

- Anderson, C.** 1972. A monograph of the Mexican and Central American species of *Trixis* (Compositae). Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 22: 1-68.