

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (COMPOSITAE). XXXI.

A NEW GENUS, POLYANTHINA

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

The genus Polyanthina is established for a single species that has been placed in Eupatorium section Hebeclinium (King & Robinson, 1969) but which is most closely related to species now placed in the genus Ayapana. Polyanthina is like Ayapana in the smooth corolla with glands on the backs of the lobes, slender transversely annulate anther collars, enlarged glabrous stylar node, leaves sessile or winged to the base, and especially the carpodium with thick-walled cells with an enlarged basal tier. Polyanthina is distinct in the heads containing 200-300 slender flowers, the receptacles with short pubescence, and the cells of the style branches scarcely bulging.

Polyanthina R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus nov.

Plantae herbaceae erectae. Folia plerumque opposita, petiolis valde alatis, laminis ovatis serratis. Inflorescentiae paniculato-corymbosae. Involucri squamae 40-50 lanceolatae, 2-3 seriatae imbricatae; receptacula convexa breve pubescentia. Flores 200-300 in capitulo; corollae tubulares perangustatae intus et extus glabrae, stomatibus nullis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore angusta, cellulis plerumque elongatis parietibus leniter transverse annulatis, cellulis exothecialibus subquadratis; appendicibus antherarum longe triangularibus; styli inferne valde nodulosi glabri, appendicibus gracilibus leniter papillatis; achaenia prismatica 5-costata, subglabra superne pauce setifera; carpodia valde distincta, cellulis valde incrassatis plerumque parvis, serie basilari distincte majore; pappi setiformes scabri, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium nemorosum Klatt

Chromosome number determined as $X = 10$, (Powell & King, 1969).

Polyanthina nemorosa (Klatt) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov.

Eupatorium nemorosum Klatt, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 8: 35. 1887.
Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezeula, Bolivia, Peru.

Literature Cited

King, R.M., and H. Robinson. 1969. Studies in the Compositae-Eupatorieae, IX. A review of the genus Eupatorium section Hebeclinium in Colombia. Sida 3(5): 321-326.

Powell, A.M. and R.M.King 1969. Chromosome numbers in the Compositae: Colombian species. Amer. Journ. Bot. 56: 116-121.

BOOK REVIEWS

Alma L. Moldenke

The Hafner Publishing Company (New York, N. Y. 10003) is continuing making available by facsimile printing many botanical (and other) classics long out of print yet still needed for active consultation from the book shelves of individual professional and amateur botanists, of colleges and universities, of botanical institutions and public libraries. Members of the teaching profession, those who guide the research of younger scientists, and those who enjoy such readings are and will be grateful indeed to have such materials readily available. The following have recently been sent to this reviewer:

"ORGANOGRAPHY OF PLANTS" by Karl E. Goebels, Part I General Organography, xvi & 270 pp., illus., 1900. Part II Special Organography, xxiv & 707 pp., illus., 1905, originally Oxford University Press. Facsimile reprinting 1969. \$32.50.

Part I deals with general differentiation of the plant-body, the relationships to symmetry, the differences in organ formation at different developmental stages, and the nature and significance of malformations. Although statedly limited to Archegoniates and Spermatophyta, the text is rich in much pertinent comparative data derived from simpler plants.

Part II deals with great clarity and copious detail with the development of and variation in each of the organs in bryophytes, pteridophytes, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

"LIBERTY HYDE BAILEY - A STORY OF AMERICAN PLANT SCIENCES" by Andrew Denny Rodgers III, 506 pp., illus., 1949, originally Princeton University Press. Facsimile reprinting 1965. \$10.

This well written account by the author (who performed a similar writing task in this same series on the life of his great grandfather Sullivant who was to forestry what Bailey was to horticulture) covers Bailey's boyhood as a budding naturalist in the forest home on Lake Michigan, his student days at the new Michigan Agriculture College there, his journalistic years, his graduate studies at Harvard, and his professional life at Cornell in horticulture, in rural extension work, in the agricultural experiment station, in the country-life commission and in the Bailey Hortorium -- the finest in the world for cultivated plants.