

A NEW SPECIES OF *MINASIA* FROM THE SERRA DO CABRAL, MINAS  
GERAIS, BRAZIL (VERNONIEAE; ASTERACEAE)

Harold Robinson

Department of Botany, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, D.C. 20560 U.S.A.

ABSTRACT

A new species of *Minasia* from Serra do Cabral differs from congeners by the pedunculate and sometimes solitary heads.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Vernonieae, *Minasia*, Minas Gerais, Brazil

At the time of the description of the genus *Minasia* (Robinson 1992), three species were recognized, *M. alpestris* (Gardn.) H. Rob., *M. pereirae* H. Rob., and *M. scapigera* H. Rob. One additional species, *M. splettiae* H. Rob., has been described more recently (Robinson 1995). The study of the then available material indicated that further collecting of *Minasia* was needed. Among those encouraged to make more collections was Gert Hatschbach of Museu Botânico Municipal de Curitiba. Two new specimens of *Minasia* are included in the most recent set of Asteraceae sent for determination by Hatschbach. More collections are still needed, but observations on a described species and description of a further new species are given at this time.

One of the new specimens sent by Hatschbach: Serra do Cabral, início da subida (Mun. Joaquim Felício) Minas Gerais, 14 IV 1996, *G. Hatschbach 64718*, *A. Schinini*, & *J.M. Silva* (MBM,US); has the totally setuliferous achene and general inflorescence form of *Minasia pereirae*, but has more slender, narrowly pointed leaves. The specimen seems to match a photo of a Glaziou collection, *Glaziou 19546* (C), verified by Baker as *Vernonia alpestris*, but is not that species. The exact species placement awaits a more complete representation of *M. pereirae*.

The second collection is the basis of the following new species.

*Minasia cabralensis* H. Rob., *spec. nov.* TYPE: BRAZIL. Minas Gerais: Mun. Várzea da Palma, Serra do Cabral, Agro-industrial Serra do Cabral, 16 IV 1996, *G. Hatschbach 64904*, *A. Schinini*, & *J.M. Silva* (HOLOTYPE: MBM; Isotype: US).

Plantae herbaceae rosulatae perennes. Folia base late et dense imbricata supra basem leniter angustiore; laminae lineares 10-16 cm longae 4-7 mm latae apicae anguste acutae in sicco carinatae utrinque cinereae in pilis T-formibus dense obtectae. Inflorescentiae paucae vel non ramosae; pedunculis 1-35 cm longis, bracteolis linearibus 0.8-0.5 cm longis. Capitula 13-15 mm alta; involucri late infundibularia, bracteis 45-50 in seriebus 5-6 ovatis vel oblongo-lanceolatis 2-9 mm longis ca. 1.5 mm latis apice acutis extus inferne glabris superne leniter albo-tomentosis. Flores 20-25 in capitulo; corollae pallide lavandulae ca. 11 mm longae, tubis ca. 4.5 mm longis glabris, faucibus ca. 2 mm longis, lobis lineari-lanceolatis, ca. 4.5 mm longis ca. 0.8 mm latis, distaliter tomentellis et glanduliferis; thecae antherarum ca. 3.5 mm longae base non caudatae; appendices antherarum ca. 1 mm longae. Achaenia ca. 3 mm longa inferne longe dense setulifera superne glabra; setae pappi ca. 7 mm longae plerumque albae base rubro-tinctae, seriebus pappi exterioribus ca. 0.8 mm longis. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 50  $\mu$ m tricolorata echinata non lophata.

*Minasia cabralensis*, with its pedunculate and sometimes solitary heads, represents a broadening of the concept of the genus. Other described species all have heads sessile in pairs or larger groups. The leaves are slender, but they are less rigid than those of *M. splettiae*. The achenes have the setuliferous base and glabrous distal half of the type seen in *M. alpestris* and *M. scapigera*. The anthers of the new species have narrowly ovate apical appendages to 1 mm long as in most other members of the genus, not lanceolate and ca. 1.5 mm long as in *M. alpestris*.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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