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A NEW SPECIES OF STEVIA (ASTERACEAE) FROM THE "ANTLER" REGION OF NORTHERN JALISCO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, Stevia baccharifolia B.L. Turner, is described from northernmost Jalisco. It is a shrublet belonging to a group of woody species centering about *S. macvaughii* Grashoff. It is readily distinguished from the latter by its congested capitulescence and eglandular involucres.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, Stevia, Jalisco

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty.

Stevia baccharifolia B.L. Turner, sp. nov. TYPE: MEXICO. Jalisco: Mpio. Totatiche, Rancho Acaspulco, 8 km al SW de Temastian, ca. 2,000 m, 28 Jun 1992, A. Flores M. & J. Flores M. 2684 (HOLOTYPE: TEX; Isotype: IGE).

Steviae macvaughii Grashoff similis sed capitulescentia congesta (vs. laxa), capitulis sessilibus (vs. brevi-pedicellatis) trichomata eglandulosa (vs. valde capitati-glandulosa) efferentibus differt.

Sparsely branched shrublet to 1 m high. Stems densely puberulent, glabrescent with age, new shoots arising from persistent woody stems. Leaves opposite, mostly 4-5 cm long, 1.5-3.0 cm wide; petioles 0.6-1.0 cm long; blades ovate-elliptic, thick, weakly pinnately nervate, the veins not raised, scarcely tapering upon the petiole, if at all, glandular-punctate above and below, sparsely puberulent along the mid ribs, otherwise glabrescent, the margins serrate. Heads sessile or nearly so, arranged in tightly congested corymbs. Involucres 4-5 mm high, the bracts mostly acute at the apices, puberulent to glabrescent. Corollas ca. 6 mm long, the tube ca. 1.5 mm long, the lobes ca. 1 mm long, pubescent beneath with short appressed hairs. Achenes (immature) ca. 3 mm long, sparsely hispidulous, the pappus a crown of lacerate scales ca. 0.5 mm high.

Stevia baccharifolia belongs to the series Fruticosae subseries Scabrella as conceived by Grashoff (1972). Within this complex, which is distinguished by its thick nearly glabrous leaves and hispid exaristate achenes, it appears closest to S. macvaughii Grashoff, having the habit, foliage, involucral shape and corollas of that taxon, but differs markedly in having a more congested capitulescence, the heads with eglandular involucres. The leaves superficially resemble those of several species of Baccharis known to the author, hence its name.

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LITERATURE CITED

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