

VI. NEW SPERMATOPHYTES FROM MEXICO
AND ARGENTINA.

BY IVAN M. JOHNSTON.

Struthanthus Hunnewellii, sp. nov., fruticosus erectus villosulus sparse ascendenterque ramosus 3–5 dm. altus; ramis juventate dense conspicueque villosulis canescentibus, maturitate glabrescentibus fuscescentibus 2–4 mm. crassis; foliis alternis lanceolatis vel lanceolato-ovatis vel ellipticis coriaceis laeto-viridibus integerimis inconspicue villosulis concoloribus evidenter costatis sed obscurissime nervatis, maturitate plus minusve glabratis 8–15 mm. latis 2–4 cm. longis apice acutis vel rariter obtusis, basi obtusis vel latissime acutis in petiolum 1–2 mm. longum villosum contractis; floribus pluribus dioeciis (femineis tantum cognitis) ad apices pedunculorum congestis; pedunculis ex axillis foliorum maturorum erumpentibus 1–2.5 cm. longis villosulis ascendentibus tantum summum ad apicem bracteatis vel floriferis; bracteis conspicuis foliaceis villosulis 3–10 mm. longis 1–3 mm. latis lanceolatis tarde deciduis, exterioribus majoribus fructibus longioribus; corolla floris femini 2.5 mm. longa extus hispidulo-villosula, lobis anguste linearilanceolatis ca. 0.7 mm. latis acutis; staminoideis supra medium corollae affixis ca. 0.8 mm. longis oblongo-linearibus; bacca oblongo-ellipsoidea vel obovoidea 6–8 mm. longa 3–5 mm. crassa rubra apice truncata plus minusve villosula.—MEXICO: on *Alnus* in woods north of Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, ca. 2100 m. alt., Feb. 28, 1931, F. W. Hunnewell 11854 (TYPE, Gray Herb.); road between Juquila and Napala, State of Oaxaca, March 4, 1895, E. W. Nelson 2421.

An exceptionally well marked species that can be quickly distinguished by its canescent, densely villulose twigs and by its very long-pedunculate, conspicuously bracteose, capitate flower-clusters. Its closest relatives appear to be *S. alni* Bartlett, from Oaxaca, and *S. microphylla* (HBK.) Don, from Jalisco to Morelos. These species resemble *S. Hunnewellii* in having very shortly pedunculate (or even subsessile) cymose-capitate inflorescences and also a tendency for leafy bracts. The former species is glabrous. The latter, although distinctly pubescent is much less obviously so than in the species here proposed. In *S. Hunnewellii* all the collar-like bracts, borne just below the flower-attachment, produce on their abaxial side an evident lanceolate herbaceous blade. In the two related species the collar-like bracts of only the outermost flowers of each cluster develop pronounced blades. The bracts of the inner flowers of the cluster

quite lack them. The blades of the bracts of the outermost flowers are leaf-like in size and form. In *S. Hunnewellii*, however, the bract-blades are all much smaller and proportionally more elongate than the cauline leaves.

It is a pleasure to associate with this highly interesting plant the name of Francis Welles Hunnewell, for many years the Curator of the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club, who collected the species on a recent journey in Mexico. Mr. Hunnewell's material was obtained while he was motoring over the recently constructed highway between Mexico City and Cuernavaca. It was through a study of his collections that this well marked species was first brought to my attention.

Hysterionica caurina, sp. nov., herbacea erecta 1-4 dm. alta; caulibus striatis ascenderet ramosis pilosis; foliis viridibus plus minusve tenuibus vix congestis in nerviis costisque utrinque sparse setosis, margine integris vel obscurissime sinuatis paullo incrassatis ciliatis, juventate plus minusve evanescenter glanduliferis; inferioribus mox deciduis oblanceolatis sub apice late acuto usque ad basem versus gradatim attenuatis; mediis majoribus persistentibus lanceolatis vel oblongo-lanceolatis 3-4.5 cm. longis 5-10 mm. latis sessilibus basi rotundis vel obtusis apice late acutis a basi 3(-5)-costatis; superioribus mediis similibus sed aliquantum minoribus; pedunculis 8-30 mm. longis terminalibus vel ex axillis foliorum superiorum reductorum erumpentibus pilosis medium bracteolas duas subulatas 1-3 mm. longas saepe gerentibus; involucri capituli 7-10 mm. diametro; tegulis ca. 50 linearibus acutis ca. 5 mm. longis ca. 0.3 mm. latis minute glanduliferis lobos corollae disci vix superantibus in costa setosis 3-4 seriatis imbricatis subaequilongis, exterioribus viridibus ceteris stramineis; ligulis linearibus flavis ca. 100 pistiliferis, tubo (faucibus haud differentiatis) ca. 1.5 mm. longis, limbo ca. 5 mm. longo ca. 0.5 mm. lato; corollis disci 3-3.5 mm. longis hermaproditis flavescentibus, lobis deltoideis ca. 0.3 mm. longis crasse marginatis, tubo ca. 1 mm. longo extus sub lente minute sparseque pubescentibus, faucibus cylindricis ca. 2 mm. longis quam tubo duplo crassioribus; antheris 1.3-1.5 mm. longis basi rotundis apice acutis; stigmato breviter lobato; pappo albo duplicato, parte interiore setis 15-20 antrorse barbellatis 3-3.5 mm. longis sistente, parte exteriori paleis anguste oblongis vel linearibus 0.3-0.5 mm. longis apice laceratis composita; achaeniis valde compressis ca. 1.2 mm. longis 0.5-0.6 mm. latis apice truncatis, lateribus antrorse appresseque sparsim pubescentibus—ARGENTINA: common along roads, Perico, Prov. Jujuy, Jan. 19, 1930, *L. R. Parodi* 9052 (TYPE, Gray Herb.);

common, El Suncho, Prov. Catamarca, Sept. 11, 1915, *P. Jørgensen* 1279 (G).

A very distinct species related to *H. jasionoides* Willd., differing in its smaller heads, very much more conspicuously heteromorphic pappus, branching stems, very short peduncles, and much larger broader greener and less firm leaves. The species is known only from northwestern Argentina.



Johnston, I. M. 1931. "New Spermatophytes from Mexico and Argentina." *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* (95), 53–55.
<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.336140>.

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