

STUDIES IN AMERICAN PLANTS, VII.

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COMPOSITAE

Continuing studies toward completion of the Compositae for the flora of Guatemala have resulted in the discovery of the following new species and made necessary the following new combinations:

HELIANTHEAE

SALMEA TOMENTOSA D. Nash, sp. nov.

Frutices scandentes, rami dense tomentosi; folia opposita; petioli brevissimi; laminae ovata, 2-9 cm. longa, 1.5-6 cm. lata, acuminata, basi subcordata, denticulata remota, superficie superna glabrata, inferna plus minusve tomentosa; squamae acuta vel acuminata; pedunculi et pedicelli dense tomentosi; capitula discoidales, homogama; flores numerosa; achaenia 1.5-3 mm. longa, glabra, marginibus ciliatis, apice in aristas 2 vel 3 et 4-6 setae breves.

Scandent shrubs, the clambering branches brown-tomentose; leaves on short, thick petioles or the uppermost ones subsessile, the blades coriaceous, often lustrous above, ovate to rounded-ovate, mostly 2-9 cm. long, 1.5-6 cm. wide, acuminate, broadly rounded to subcordate at the base, triplinerved, the upper surfaces glabrous or sometimes puberulent along costae and veins, the lower surfaces more or less pilose or tomentose, the margins remotely denticulate or subentire; inflorescences cymose, corymbiform, the peduncles and pedicels densely covered with brownish, feltlike tomentum, the heads discoid, homogamous, 1-3 on a pedicel, 6-7 mm. high, 5-6 mm. broad, the involucre campanulate; phyllaries about 3-seriate, ovate to lanceolate, acute to acuminate, densely pubescent, ciliolate; pales acute or obtuse, partially enfolding the achenes, at least the outer ones usually conspicuously arinate, pubescent to puberulent at least near the apex, ciliolate; disk corollas white, glabrous; achenes 2.5-3 mm. long, compressed, blackish, glabrous, minutely striate when mature, the margins ciliate, crowned by 2 or sometimes 3 awns often 2 mm. long and by 1-6 considerably shorter, but very conspicuous, irregular, setose squamellae.

GUATEMALA: Dept. Baja Verapaz, damp forest, mountain side north of divide north of Santa Rosa, about 1,650 m., Standley 69898 (type, F); Dept. Zacapa, forest trail between Santa Rosalia de Marmol and Vegas, Steyermark 42937 (F; US).

In general appearance much like S. pubescens (Blake) Standl. & Steyermark., originally distributed as that species, which although often pilose or tomentose, lacks the heavy, matted tomentum of our species and which may be further distinguished by its apically rounded phyllaries and its compressed-pubescent achenes. S. scandens (L.) DC. which has at least the outermost phyllaries acute, as in S. tomentosa, differs in being essentially glabrous, and in its achenes being crowned by only 2 awns, commonly about

1 mm. long, lacking the additional setae or squamellae that are so prominent in ours. Because of this difference in awns, it is with some hesitation that I place it in Salmea but at present it appears more at home in this genus than in any other.

VERBESINA STANDLEYI (Steerm.) D. Nash, comb. nov. Calea standleyi Steyermark, Field Mus. Bot. 22: 299. 1940.

MUTISIEAE

PEREZIA GLANDULIFERA D. Nash, sp. nov.

Herbae perennes erectae, scapi graciles dense glanduloso-pubescentes; folia basalibus runcinato-pinnatifida, costae ad basem dense pilosae; inflorescentiae laxae paniculatae; pediceli et pedunculi dense glanduloso-pubescentes; phyllaria glanduloso-puberulentes; corollae albae; achaenia puberulentia, ca. 5 mm. longa; setae papporum usque ad 5 mm. longae.

Erect perennials from thick, fibrous roots, the scapes slender, terete, striate, densely glandular-pubescent, the uppermost leaves much reduced, bractlike, glabrous, the lower stem leaves few, also reduced, oblong-ovate to oblanceolate, mostly 1-4 cm. long, auriculate-amplexicaul, glabrous, the margins serrate; basal leaves large, mostly 30-40 cm. long and 15-18 cm. wide, runcinate-pinnatifid, the margins dentate to dentate-serrate, glabrous above and below except the lower part of the costae below densely clad with long, white indument; inflorescence laxly paniculate, the numerous heads pedicellate, each with 10-12 flowers; peduncles and pedicels densely glandular-pubescent, the pedicels mostly 1-2 cm. long; phyllaries about 4-seriate, ovate-lanceolate to lanceolate-oblong, obtuse to acute, mucronulate, glandular-puberulent, greenish; corollas white; mature achenes about 5 mm. long, appearing linear (actually very narrowly ellipsoidal), puberulent; pappus bristles about 5 mm. long.

Similar in appearance to P. nudiuscula Robinson, which differs in its purple corollas and its glabrous stems, peduncles, and pedicels.

GUATEMALA: Canyon of Río Seligua, in "El Tapón" near Monos Bridge, 40 km. northwest of Huehuetenango, Dept. Huehuetenango, alt. 1,000-1,200 meters, December 14-17, 1972, Williams, Molina, & Williams 41167 (type, F; US; NY; G).

SALMIA TOMENTOSA
 H.B.T. 42937
 V.C.T.-L.S. 69898

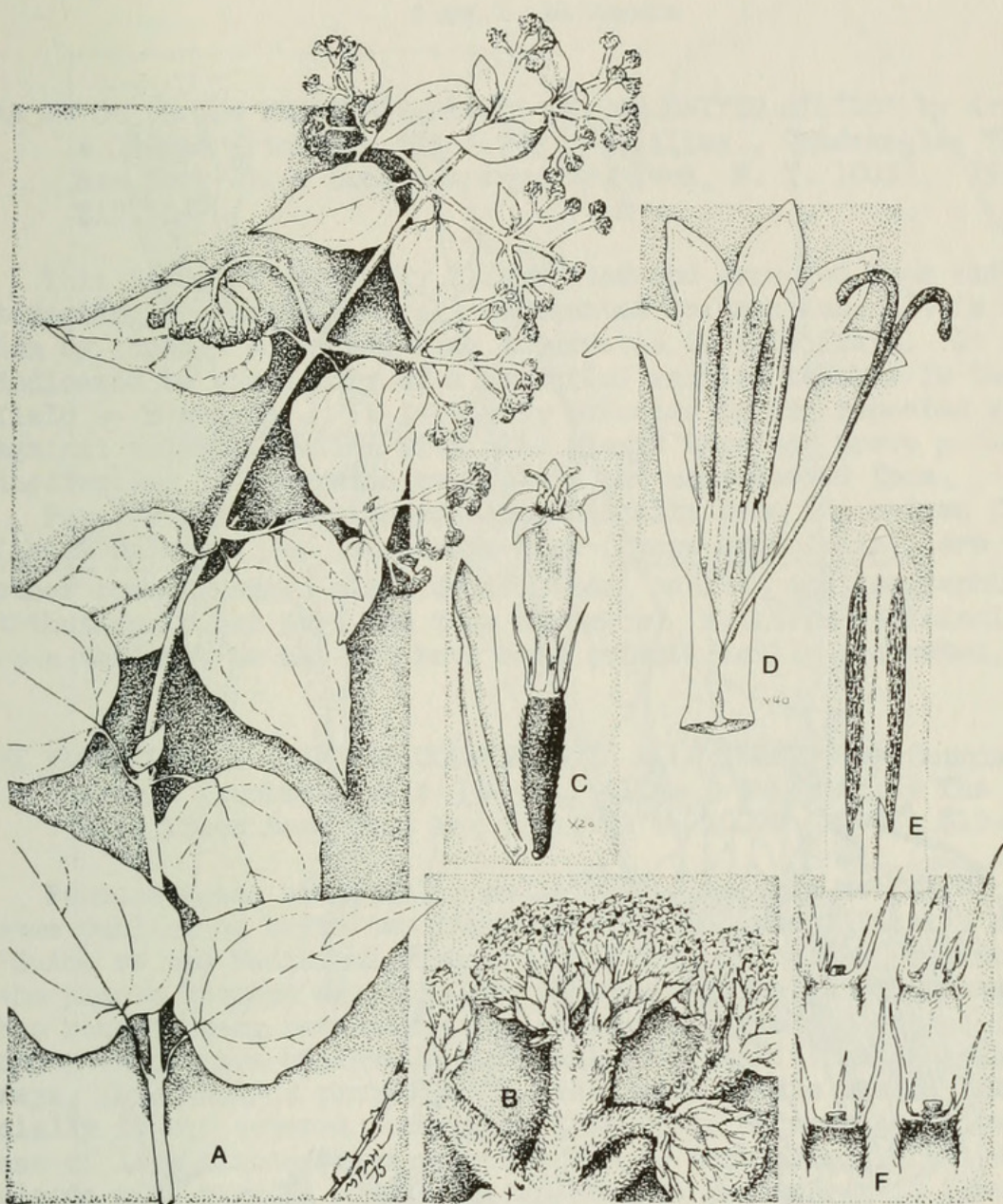


Fig. 1. *Salmea tomentosa*. A, flowering branch, one-half natural size; B, detail of inflorescence, X 3; C, flower, including achene and style, X 10; D, corolla opened to show stamens and style, X 20; E, anther, greatly enlarged; F, upper portions of 4 achenes, showing variation in appus, X 15.



Fig. 2. Perezia glandulifera. A, habit, one-half natural size; B, flowering head, X 3; C, flower, X 7; D, corolla opened, X 9; E, 2 stamens, greatly enlarged; F, stigmatic branches of style, greatly enlarged; G, achene with pappus, X 7.



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