

# A NEW COMBINATION IN *ARCHIBACCHARIS* (ASTERACEAE: ASTEREAE)

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## ABSTRACT

A new combination in *Archibaccharis* (Asteraceae: Astereae) is made based on an earlier name by F.W. Klatt published in 1884.

## RESUMEN

Se hace una nueva combinación en *Archibaccharis* (Asteraceae: Astereae) basada en un nombre anterior de F.W. Klatt publicado en 1884.

Study of a specimen collected in Mexico by F.M. Liebmann shows that a name for an accepted species of *Archibaccharis* was published (as a species of *Baccharis*) by F.W. Klatt nearly 60 years earlier than the name now in use, *A. caloneura* S.F. Blake. The earlier name is brought into current nomenclature by the following combination.

***Archibaccharis trichotoma*** (Klatt) Nesom, comb. nov. *Baccharis trichotoma* Klatt, Leopoldina 20:91. 1884. TYPE: [Locality not specified on specimen], *Liebmann 55*, "Liebm. Pl. Mus. Nr. 10.994" (HOLOTYPE: C, scanned image!).

*Archibaccharis caloneura* S.F. Blake, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 55:117. 1942. TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: Mt. Zempoaltépetl, lower slopes, 19–27 Feb 1937, *W.H. Camp 2701* (HOLOTYPE: NY, fide!; ISOTYPE: US-photo and fragments!).

Klatt's citation of the type of *Baccharis trichotoma* was "Mexico, leg. Liebmann Nr. 55. Herb. Hort. Bot. Hafn." Judging from the handwriting (by comparison with Burdet 1978), the type specimen apparently was first identified by Schultz-Bipontinus as "*Baccharis elegans* HBK.? var." The identification as "*Baccharis trichotoma* F.W. Klatt" presumably was later and by Klatt himself. The provenance of the collection is not noted on the sheet or label, but other details of the specimen, including the earlier tentative identification by Schultz, match the description and protologue published by Klatt. The nature of the three-parted division alluded to by the epithet is not clear.

*Archibaccharis trichotoma* is known to occur from central Oaxaca to Chiapas, Mexico, where it grows in pine-oak, pine, evergreen cloud forests, often with oaks, 1750–2900 meters elevation, flowering in October through April (Jackson 1975; Nesom in prep.). Liebmann travelled in Mexico and Cuba during the years 1840–1843 (McVaugh 1987; University of Copenhagen Botanical Museum 1999); he collected in 1842 (May through

early October) at numerous localities in central regions of Oaxaca (McVaugh 1987), presumably where the type specimen of *A. trichotoma* was gathered.

The leaves of *Archibaccharis trichotoma* are ovate-lanceolate with long-acuminate apices, petiolate, thick and glabrous with prominently raised venation, mucronulate on the distal 2/3–1/2 of the margins, the stems are glabrous and evidently dark-colored, and the capitulescence is compact and primarily terminal, raised above the level of the upper leaves. The type specimen bears staminate heads. *Archibaccharis trichotoma* is placed within *Archibaccharis* sect. *Stricta* Nesom (Nesom 1991) with other species of southern Mexico and Central America that have strictly erect stems and coriaceous leaves.

This taxonomic problem was brought to light through study of a specimen “photographed by the Field Museum of Natural History” and distributed as the type of *Baccharis trichotoma* Klatt. The label of the specimen (W 33218, MO-photo!) identifies it as *B. trichotoma* Klatt and indicates only that the collection was made in “Mexico” by Galeotti, with no other specific collection information visible. H.-G. Galeotti collected in Oaxaca, including regions in the central part of the state where *Archibaccharis trichotoma* is known to occur, from April 1839 to early 1840 (McVaugh 1978). The two branches on the W sheet were taken from pistillate plants that are characteristic of the species as known from the type and other collections. Examination of the photo of the Galeotti collection (not the type) led to a search for the type, ultimately resulting in the reduction of the Blake name to synonymy under the Klatt name.

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