

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (COMPOSITAE). XX.

NEW COMBINATIONS IN SPANIOPAPPUS

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

Spaniopappus is one of the few genera of Eupatorieae apparently endemic to the West Indies. Fortunately a name is already available for the group since one of the species has a rather distinctive pappus. Here, it is only necessary to recharacterize the genus and add four species that have been described in Eupatorium.

The genus Spaniopappus seems related to Ageratina in the densely papillose inner surface of the corolla lobes, the inornate anther collars, and the large, thin-walled cells of the carpogonium. Spaniopappus is readily distinguished by the papillose backs of the corolla lobes and the less papillose style branches. There is some anatomical resemblance also to Gyptis of South America, but the latter genus has prominent annular thickenings in the anther collars and is more herbaceous with a more compact inflorescence.

Spaniopappus B.L.Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 77: 45. 192

Laxly branching shrubs; leaves opposite, elliptical, entire or remotely serrulate; petioles slender, sometimes narrowly winged. Inflorescence rather broadly and laxly corymbose; heads 25-60 flowered; involucre of ca. 15 narrow subimbricate phylls in 2-3 series; receptacle essentially glabrous. Flowers about 1 cm high when mature. Corolla tubular; outer surface of lobes toward tip and margins papillose with strongly projecting cells without hairs or glands, without stomates; inner surface of lobes densely papillose with crowded projecting cells, cells of tube mostly narrow with sinuous walls. Anther collar with numerous quadrate cells below, elongate cells above, with little or no ornate thickening on walls; exothecial cells quadrate or slightly longer than wide, anther appendage large; pollen spherical, tricolpate, spinose. Style base glabrous, not or only slightly swollen; surface cells of appendages laxly bulging to nearly smooth. Achene prismatic, usually 5-costate, glabrous or with a few setae; carpogonium distinct but not sharply limited above, with a few rows of large thin-walled rather quadrate cells; pappus of ca. 40 slender setae, only a few show vestiges in one species, persistent, with pointed apical cell. Chromosome numbers not determined.

Type species: Spaniopappus ekmanii B.L.Robinson.

Our studies indicate that the genus contains the following five species.

Spaniopappus ekmanii B.L.Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 77: 45. 1926. Cuba.

Spaniopappus hygrophilus (Alain) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium hygrophilum Alain, Contr. Ocas. Mus. Hist. Nat. Coleg. "De La Salle" 18: 6. 1960. Cuba.

Spaniopappus iodostylus (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium iodostylum B.L.Robinson, Proc. Amer. Acad. 47: 194. 1911. Cuba.

Spaniopappus ruckeri (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium ruckeri B.L.Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 77: 35. 1926. Cuba.

Spaniopappus shaferi (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium shaferi B.L.Robinson, Proc. Amer. Acad. 51: 537. 1916. Cuba.



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