

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (COMPOSITAE). XXXV.

A NEW GENUS, LOURTEIGIA.

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

Six species from the northern Andes are here recognized as a new genus related to Gyptis (King & Robinson, 1971a), Conoclinium (King & Robinson, 1970b), Barrosoa (King & Robinson, 1971b), and showing some microscopic resemblance to Fleischmannia (King & Robinson, 1970a). Some of the species have been referred to the section Conoclinium but they lack the conical receptacle of that group. The most distinctive features of the genus Lourteigia are the rather consistent presence of 20 flowers per head, the distinct carpopodium of small firm-walled cells and the extreme constriction of the achene under the pappus. In this latter feature, the achene is narrowed to a third or less of its normal width and the pappus which is easily broken off, has a flat or even concave undersurface.

Some resemblance has been noted between Lourteigia and Fleischmannia. Actual close relationship is doubted. The cells on the inner surface of the corolla lobes of Lourteigia do not have the projecting upper ends that are so distinctive in Fleischmannia. In fact, the corolla lobes can hardly be called papillose on the inside though they have recessed walls between the cells. The cells on the insides of the corolla lobes are not markedly distinct from those of the corolla tube as they are in the genus Barrosoa. The cells at the base of the anther collars in Lourteigia are obviously short and some have obliquely or vertically oriented thickenings. The anther collars of Fleischmannia have only transverse thickenings and any short cells are not obvious.

Lourteigia R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Compositarum (Eupatorieae). Plantae perennes herbaceae repentes vel frutescentes paucè vel dense ramosae. Paginae caulium et paginae abaxiales foliorum saepe mollissime albo-tomentosae. Folia opposita ovata vel anguste elliptica crenulata vel serrata, petiolo brevi. Inflorescentiae dense corymbosae. Involucris squamae ca. 20-25 inaequilongae 3-4-seriatae lanceolatae; receptacula plana glabra vel minute pubescentia. Flores 20 in capitulo; corollae infundibulares intus nonpapillosae glabrae, cellulis angustis, parietibus sinuosis, lobis extus dense setiferis et ad apicem valde papillosis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore tenuia, cellulis plerumque breviter rectangularibus inferioribus brevioribus, parietibus dense tranverse vel oblique ornatis, cellulis exothecialibus plerumque subquadratis vel brevioribus, appendicibus antherarum late ovatis vel oblongis;

styli inferne non nodulosi glabri, appendicibus valde antrorse papillatis; achaenia prismatica 5-costata pauce setifera vel subglabra superne valde constricta; carpopodia distincta plerumque asymmetrica obturaculiformia, cellulis quadratis paullo parvis, parietibus inter cellulas incrassatis dense moniliformibus; pappus saepe in monadis deciduus, setis ca. 30 gracilibus persistentibus, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium stoechadifolium L. f.

Chromosome number determined as $n = 10$ (Powell & King, 1969).

It is with great pleasure that we name this new genus in honor of Dr. Alicia Lourteig of the Laboratoire de Phanérogamie, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. Her work has contributed greatly to the taxonomy of South American plants.

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

Lourteigia dichroa (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium dichroum B.L.Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. 73: 10. 1924. Colombia.

Lourteigia humilis (Benth.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Conoclinium humile Benth., Pl. Hartw. 199. 1845. Colombia.

Lourteigia lanulata (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium lanulatum B.L.Robinson, Proc. Am. Acad. 54: 249. 1918. Colombia.

Lourteigia microphylla (L.f.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium microphyllum L.f., Suppl. 355. 1781. Colombia.

Lourteigia ornatiloba (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium ornatilobum B.L.Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. 80: 27. 1928. Colombia.

Lourteigia stoechadifolia (L.f.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium stoechadifolium L.f., Suppl. 355. 1781. Colombia, Venezuela.

Acknowledgement

This study was supported in part by the National Science Foundation Grant GB-20502 to the senior author.

Literature Cited

King, R. M. & H. Robinson. 1970a. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Compositae). XVIII. New combinations in Fleischmannia. Phytologia 19: 201-207.

——— & ———. 1970b. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Compositae). XIII. The genus Conoclinium. Phytologia 19: 299-300.

——— & ———. 1971a. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Compositae). XXXIII. The genus Gyptis. Phytologia 21: 22-25.

——— & ———. 1971b. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Compositae). XXXIV. A new genus, Barrosoa. Phytologia 21: 26-27.



King, Robert Merrill and Robinson, Harold E . 1971. "Studies in the Eupatoricae (Compositae). XXXV. A new genus, *Lourteigia*." *Phytologia* 21(1), 28–30.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/47413>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/219174>

Holding Institution

New York Botanical Garden, LuEsther T. Mertz Library

Sponsored by

The LuEsther T Mertz Library, the New York Botanical Garden

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Phytologia

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.