

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). LXX.

A NEW GENUS, BAHIANTHUS.

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The state of Bahia in northeastern Brazil is noted for its distinctive flora. Of the many endemic Eupatorieae, certain species of Agrianthus and Stylotrichium are perhaps the best known. Careful investigation has shown that another eupatorian endemic represents a distinct genus which we name here after the state of Bahia.

The single species Bahianthus viscosus has a synonymy unusually representative of the generic chaos that has prevailed in the Eupatorieae. The species has been placed in Mikania, Kuhnia, Gyptis and Symphyopappus, only recently being placed in Eupatorium, (Steyermark, 1953) the genus where its closest relatives have long resided. The species is strikingly similar in vegetative aspect to the genus Symphyopappus and a relationship is impossible to ignore, but Bahianthus has an irregular flower number ranging from 15-22, papillose corolla lobes, and has a conical receptacle, three characteristics not found in the Disynaphioid complex to which Symphyopappus belongs. Bahianthus actually seems most closely related to Barrosoa in the Gyptoid complex which also has the achenes with glands but no setae on the sides and the carpodia with large thin-walled cells. The new genus differs from Barrosoa in its vegetative appearance with glabrous obovate leaves and also in the details of the style branches which are dilated at the tips and densely papillose. Bahianthus can also be distinguished by the very thick base on the corolla, the large cells of the corolla lobes, the slightly larger than usual pollen with unusually long spines and the coarser more irregular pappus setae.

Bahianthus R.M.King and H.Robinson, genus novum
Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae herbaceae vel
frutescentes erectae paucè ramosae. Caules teretes
striati. Folia alterna distincte petiolata, glabra,
laminis coriaceis obovatis basi cuneatis ad apicem
obtusis serrulatis. Inflorescentiae corymboso-panic-

ulatae; pedicelli glabri striati. Involucri squamae 18-20 subimbricata fere glabra; receptacula conica glabra. Flores 15-22 in capitulo; corollae tubulares carnosae 5-lobatae extus inferne glabrae intus glabrae, cellulis oblongis parietibus interioribus sinuosis, lobis aequilateraliter triangularibus vel longioribus extus glanduliferis superne papillois intus mamillois; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore lata, cellulis plerumque quadratis parietibus annulate vel intricate ornatis, cellulis exothecialibus subquadratis, appendicibus antherarum ovatis; styli inferne non incrassati glabri, appendicibus elongatis ad apicem parum dilatatis dense erecte papillois; achaenia prismatica 4-5-costata parce glandulifera, punctis saepe in seriebus transversis, costis in parte inferiore callosis; carpopodia distincte incrassata, cellulis quadratis inflatis, parietibus tenuibus; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis ca. 30 breviter ciliato-dentatis, dentibus inferioribus irregulariter dispositis superioribus congestis, cellulis apicalibus angustis obtusis.

Species typica: Mikania viscosa Spreng.

The genus is monotypic.

Bahianthus viscosus (Spreng.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Mikania viscosa Spreng. Neue Entdeck.. 1: 277. 1820. Kuhnia baccharoides A.P.Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 128. 1836. Gyptis baccharoides Schultz-Bip. Mss in herb. Symphyopappus viscosus Schultz-Bip. ex Baker, Mart. Fl. Bras. 6(2):366. 1876. Eupatorium harvardianum Steyermark, Fieldiana: Botany 28:636. 1953.

Reference

Steyermark, J.A. 1953. Botanical Exploration in Venezeula. Fieldiana: Botany 28(3):636.

Acknowledgement

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



King, Robert Merrill and Robinson, Harold E . 1972. "Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). LXX. A new genus, Bahianthus." *Phytologia* 23(3), 312–313.

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