

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). LXXI.

A NEW GENUS, HATSCHBACHIELLA.

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Attempts to complete the reorganization of the Eupatorieae of Southern Brazil have revealed a natural group of two species with unenlarged hirsute style bases. For this group we establish a new genus, Hatschbachiella.

The genus is notable for the small narrow leaves with nearly entire margins and for the corymbose inflorescences with subimbricate obtuse phyllaries. The appearance is similar to the related genus Austroeupatorium and one of the species has been frequently confused with a species of the latter genus. Through the kindness of Mr. Charles Jeffrey of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the type specimen of Eupatorium tweedianum has been seen and it proves to have the setiferous achene and short but distinct small-celled carpopodium which we recognize as characters of Hatschbachiella. We have previously placed the species in Austroeupatorium on the basis of misidentified specimens of the superficially similar Eupatorium laetevirens Hook. & Arn. which has only glands on the achene and has an elongate carpopodium of very large cells.

A second genus of close relationship to Hatschbachiella is Stomatanthus which also has setiferous achenes and shorter small-celled carpopodia. Stomatanthus differs from Hatschbachiella in general aspect by the usually pyramidally to thyrsoid-paniculate inflorescences and differs in detail by the unusually short stout and straight filaments of the anthers.

The new genus is named for Dr. Gerdt Hatschbach of the Museu Botânico Municipal, Curitiba, Brazil. Dr. Hatschbach has been an active collector of the Southern Brazil flora.

Hatschbachiella R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae herbaceae erectae paucè ramosae. Caules teretes. Folia opposita vel alterna subsessilia vel brevipetiolata, laminis anguste ellipticis integris vel remote serrulatis. Inflorescentiae corymbosae paniculatae.

Involucris squamae subimbricatae 12-15 bi-triseriate hirsutae et glanduliferae obtusae; receptacula plana glabra. Flores 10-12 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares 5-lobatae extus glanduliferae intus glabrae, cellulis angustis parietibus sinuosis, lobis aequilateraliter triangularibus sublaevibus; filamenta antherarum in parte inferiore longa, in parte superiore angusta, cellulis quadratis vel elongatis, parietibus annulate ornatis, cellulis exothecialibus subquadratis, appendicibus antherarum late ovatis; styli inferne non incrassati hirsuti, appendicibus linearibus vel anguste clavatis distincte papillosis; achaenia prismatica 5-costata setifera et glandulifera; carpopodia valde distincta brevia, cellulis subquadratis non inflatis, parietibus subnodulosis; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis 30-40 scabris ad apicem tenuibus, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium tweedieanum Hook. & Arn.

Our studies of the genus indicate that it contains the following two species.

Hatschbachiella polyclada (Dusen ex Malme) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium polycladum Dusen ex Malme in Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. Ser.. III. xii. No. 2, 39. 1933. Brazil.

Hatschbachiella tweedieana (Hook. & Arn.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium tweedieanum Hook. & Arn. in Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. 1: 242. 1835 (1836). Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Acknowledgement

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