

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE) LXXXII.

A NEW GENUS, AUSTROBRICKELLIA.

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

A new genus, Austrobrickellia, is established for a group of the southern-most relatives of Brickellia including three species long misplaced in the genus, Eupatorium. Though ignored in all previous discussions of the Brickellia complex, the three species show the three primary features of that group, very slender corollas with short rather erect lobes, large clavate style branches, and an enlarged hairy node at the base of the style. The five ribbed achenes have been of primary significance in placement of the group, and this feature along with the smaller cylindrical carpodium, the scarcely fringed pappus setae and the rigidly divergent branching continue to distinguish the group from Brickellia and other related genera.

The present concept of the species of Austrobrickellia is based partly on the study by Cabrera and Vittet (1954). In this treatment a few familiar names are relegated to synonymy, Mikania tenuiflora Griseb. was placed under Eupatorium arnottii Baker, E. patagonicum Klatt and E. vattuonei Hicken were placed under E. patens Don ex Hook. & Arn.

Austrobrickellia R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae frutescentes erectae vel decumbentes multo ramosae, raris recte patentibus. Folia plerumque opposita breviter petiolata, lamina anguste ovatis vel deltoideis integra vel dentatis. Inflorescentiae laxae, ramis ultimis dense corymbosis, pedicellis breviter gracilibus. Involucri squamae 6-22 subimbricatae valde inaequilongae 3-4-seriatae oblongae vel lanceolatae acutae vel subobtusae extus tomentosa vel subglabra; receptacula plana glabra. Flores 3-12 in capitulo; corollae anguste tubulares superne constrictae; lobis brevibus leniter patentibus oblongis duplo longioribus quam latioribus extus glanduliferis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore parum incrassata, cellulis elongatis, parietibus transverse annulate ornatis, appendicibus oblongis $1\frac{1}{4}$ longioribus quam latioribus; styli inferne nodulosi dense hirsuti, appendicibus longe incrassate clavatis laevibus; achaenia 5-costata

breviter setifera plerumque glandulifera; carpopodia breviter cylindrica, cellulis parvis subquadratis parietibus vix incrassatis; pappus setiformis 1-seriatus, setis ca. 30 inferne lateraliter aliquantum fimbriatis superne sensim aliquantum remote scabris, cellulis apicalibus subobtusis.

Species typica: Eupatorium patens Don ex Hook. & Arn.

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

Austrobrickellia arnottii (Baker) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium arnottii Baker, Mart. Fl. Bras. 6(2): 323. 1876. Argentina.

Austrobrickellia bakerianum (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium bakerianum B. L. Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 75: 5. 1925.
Eupatorium cinereum Baker, London Journ. Bot. 20: 226. 1882. Brazil.

Austrobrickellia patens (Don ex Hook. & Arn.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium patens Don ex Hook. & Arn., Comp. Bot. Mag. 1: 242. 1835 (1836). Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay.

Reference

Cabrera, A.L. & N. Vittet. 1954. Catalogo de las Eupatorieas Argentinas (Compositae). Revista del Museo de la Universidad Eva Peron n.s. 8: 179-263.

Acknowledgement

This study was supported in part by the National Science Foundation Grant GB 20502 A #1 to the senior author.



King, Robert Merrill and Robinson, Harold E . 1972. "Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). LXXXII. A new genus, *Austrobrickellia*." *Phytologia* 24(2), 72–73.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/47307>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/219230>

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>.