

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). XCVI.

A NEW GENUS, LASIOLAENA.

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The distinctive eupatorian flora of the state of Bahia in Brazil is primarily notable for the many gyptoid genera. Among these, some of the most distinctive ones are with spirally inserted leaves, with large carpopodial cells and conical receptacles. To this series we add here a new genus Lasiolaena represented by two known species.

The relationships of Lasiolaena can be given with unusual precision. Related genera include the more widely distributed Barrosoa with its low conical glabrous receptacle, scarcely setiferous achenes; and mostly opposite to subopposite leaves; Dasycondylus with its opposite leaves and enlarged hairy style base, Agrianthus with its imbricated scalelike leaves and broad style branches; and Bahianthus with its glabrous stems and leaves, ridged pedicels and low conical receptacle. Closest relationship actually seems to be either to the widely distributed Conocliniopsis which has the receptacle similarly high conical but glabrous and the pappus setae narrowed at the tip, or to Stylotrichum which has a very similar habit to Lasiolaena but has numerous hairs on the shaft of the style. The most singularly distinctive feature of Lasiolaena is the pubescence of the stems, leaves and involucres after which the genus is named. The scattered hairs on the receptacle also seem rather distinctive.

Lasiolaena R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum
Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae suffruticentes erectae paucè vel multo ramosae; caules, folia, pedicelli et paginae exteriores involucrorum tomentosae. Caules teretes. Folia alterna breviter petiolata, laminis ellipticis subintegris. Inflorescentiae corymbosae; pedicelli ultimi breves. Involucris squamae ca. 20 subimbricatae 2-3-seriatae plerumque oblongo-lanceolatae; receptacula alte conica parce pilosa, maculis magnis. Flores 20-25 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares, lobis aequilateraliter triangularibus utrinque papillois extus glanduliferis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore aliquantum

angustata, cellulis oblongis vel longioribus, appendices parum longiores quam latiores; styli inferne glabri non nodulosi, appendicibus linearibus leniter mammosis; achaenia prismatica 5-costata setifera et glandulifera inferne parum angustiora; carpopodia cylindrica, cellulis magnis quadratis multi-seriatis, parietibus parum incrassatis; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis 20-25 scabris inferne latioribus extus sublaevibus, cellulis apicalibus distinctis subacutis vel obtusis.

Species typica: Eupatorium blanchetii Schultz-Bip.

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

Lasiolaena blanchetii (Schultz-Bip. ex Baker) R.M. King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium blanchetii Schultz-Bip. ex Baker, Mart. Fl. Bras. 6(2): 351. 1876. Brazil.

Lasiolaena duartei R.M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae erectae minimum 4 dm altae pauce ramosae. Folia plerumque quinquefaria supra omnino glabra subtus omnino tomentosa, petiolis ca. 5 mm longis, laminis 2.0-2.5 cm longis 1.0-1.5 cm latis ellipticis obtuse acutis margine serrulatis base cuneatis. Inflorescentiae late corymbosae, pedicelli 2-8 mm longi. Involucri squamae 17-20 acutae 2-4 mm longae. Corollae ca. 3 mm longae, lobis non setiferis, intus leniter papilloso; appendices antherarum vix crenulatae; achaenia sparse setifera, setis obtusis; pappi setae ad apicem plerumque aliquantum dilatatae, parietibus apicalibus tenuibus. Grana pollinis ca. 20 μ diam.

Type: Brazil: Bahia: Lenc es, September 24, 1965, Duarte 9366 (Holotype US!).

The new species is most distinct from L. blanchetii in the broad less compact corymbose inflorescence and in the leaves completely glabrous on the upper surface even on the petiole. Other more microscopic differences are the complete absence of setae on the corolla lobes, the more sparse and blunt-tipped setae on the achene, and the broader more thin-walled apical cells of the pappus setae.

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