

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CVI.

A NEW GENUS, GYMNOCONDYLUS.

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In the region of central Brazil the Eupatorieae seem to be represented by a number of distinctive members of the Ayapana complex. Among these is the previously described monotypic genus, Monogerion along with species of Ayapana, Heterocondylus and Ayapanopsis. To this series we add here a new genus Gymnocondylus based on Eupatorium galeopsifolium Gardn. of Goyaz.

The new genus is most distinctive among the Ayapana series by the 5-10 pappus setae on each achene and the rather thick densely papillose style. The carpopodium, without larger cells in the lower tier, indicates closest relationship to Heterocondylus but that genus, in addition to fully developed pappus and smoother style branches, has only glands on the outer surfaces of the corolla lobes. Gymnocondylus is reminiscent of Monogerion from Para in Brazil but the latter genus differs most importantly by its compound leaves, the single long pappus seta on each achene, the carpopodium with larger cells in the basal tier, the smaller more rounded anther appendages, and the hairs on the inner surface of the corolla. The style branches of Gymnocondylus are similar in their papillosity to those of Monogerion though the latter are narrower. The style branches have a very different aspect from the laxly long papillose very slender type seen in Ayapana.

Eupatorium galeopsifolium Gardn. has been treated by Baker (1876) as a synonym of E. rupestre Gardn. of Minas Geraes, but the number of pappus setae was cited as 15-20. Material of the latter has not been seen and it seems best to withhold judgement.

Gymnocondylus R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum
Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae herbaceae
erectae paucè ramosae. Folia opposita distincte
petiolata, laminis ovatis vix acuminatis crenulatis,
basi abrupte breviter cuneatis. Inflorescentiae laxè
corymbosae paucè ramosae. Involucris squamulae ca. 50

eximbricatae aliquantum inaequilongae 2-3-seriatae anguste lanceolatae; receptacula leniter convexa glabra. Flores 60-80 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares inferne peranguste tubulares, lobis anguste triangularibus duplo longioribus quam latioribus, extus dense hirsutis, intus glabris laevibus; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore angusta, cellulis breviter oblongis vel longioribus transverse annulate ornatis, appendicibus triangularibus $1\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus quam latioribus; styli inferne valde nodulosi glabri, appendicibus linearibus vix incrassatis dense cylindrice papillosis; achaenia fusiformia 5-costata superne ubique setifera, setis valde argutis; carpopodia superne aliquantum obturaculiformia, cellulis subquadratis vel breviter oblongis, parietibus valde incrassatis minute multiporosis; pappus setiformis 1-seriatus, setis 5-10 scabris superne parum dilatatis, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium galeopsifolium Gardn.

The genus is monotypic.

Gymnocondylus galeopsifolius (Gardn.) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium galeopsifolium Gardn., London J. Bot. 6: 446. 1847. Brazil.

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