STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXXXVIII.

A NEW GENUS, CRITONIELLA.

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The name Critoniella is applied here to a new genus of four species native to the northern Andes of South America. The name is indicative of a superficial resemblance to the more widely distributed and more tropical genus Critonia which has similar narrow heads with often stramineous phyllaries. The more herbaceous and more pubescent Critoniella shares basic features with Critonia such as the simple style base and smooth corolla lobes, but actual relationship is closer to numerous other andean Eupatorieae.

The two most distinctive features of Critoniella are the very narrow style appendages and the indistinct carpopodium with thin-walled cells along the bases of the ribs. The style appendages are extremely narrow and no wider than thick. Such terete appendages occur elsewhere only in Hebeclinium, a genus with very different receptacle structure. The cells of the rib-bases are also reminiscent of Hebeclinium and the related Bartlettina but the strongly ornamented cells of the anther collars in Critoniella make close relationship to the Hebeclinium group seem unlikely.

Critoniella R. M. King & H. Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae herbaceae vel suffrutescentes usque ad 3 m altae pauce ramosae glabrae vel breviter tomentosae. Folia opposita distincte longe petiolata, laminis ovatis vel late ovatis breviter acuminatis prope basin valde triplinerviis margine serratis vel serrulatis. Inflorescentiae laxe vel dense corymbosae, capitulis sessilibus in glomerulis congestis. Involucri squamae valde inaequilongae 4-5-seriatae imbricatae oblongae vel ovatae; receptacula plana glabra. Flores in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares 5-lobatae, lobis aequilateraliter triangularibus laevibus extus pauce glanduliferis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore angusta, cellulis inferne exilibus sub-

quadratis superne oblongis vel longioribus, parietibus leniter annulate ornatis, cellulis exothecialibus subquadratis, appendicibus vix longioribus quam latioribus; styli inferne non nodulosi glabri, appendicibus filiformibus dense breviter papillosis; achaenia fusiformia 5-costata pauce vel multo setifera, superne distincte constricta; carpopodia inferne angustata, cellulis exilibus subquadratis multiseriatis, parietibus parum incrassatis, cellulis superioribus elongatis saepe inflatis; pappus setiformis uniseriatus, setis tenuibus ca. 40 contiguis scabris ad apicem laevioribus, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium acuminatum H.B.K.

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

Critoniella acuminata (H.B.K) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium acuminatum H.B.K., Nov. Gen. et Sp. 4: 84. 1818. Ed. fol. Colombia, Venezeula.

Critoniella albertosmithii (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium albertosmithii B.L.Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 80: 12. 1928. Colombia.

Critoniella lebrijensis (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium lebrijense B.L. Robinson, Contr. Gray Herb. n.s. 80: 24. 1928. Colombia.

Critoniella vargasiana (A.P.Decandolle) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium vargasianum A.P. Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 155. 1836. Colombia, Venezeula.

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