

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CLXXIII.
A NEW SPECIES OF LOMATOZOMA.

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The genus Lomatozoma Baker was for over a hundred years regarded as monotypic and only recently was a second species described (King & Robinson, 1975). Review of additional Brazilian specimens has now revealed yet another species having the imbricate deciduous phyllaries, flat receptacle, the lack of a carpodium and the short capillary pappus that distinguish the genus. This third species of the genus also possesses dissected leaf-blades, a character that is found to some degree in both of the other species. The new species is most distinct in the large globose glands on the undersurfaces of the leaves and by the small stipitate glands on the stems. The leaves with their few blunt lobes are more deeply dissected than either of the other species. The phyllaries lack glands on the outer surface in contrast to L. artemisiifolia Bak. but have pointed tips unlike L. andersonii K. & R. The heads also are apparently distinct in having only about 10 flowers.

Lomatozoma huntii R.M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.
Plantae suffrutescentes ca. 0.5 m altae plerumque inferne ramosae. Caules pallide fulvescentes subteretes striati sparse hirsuti et dense stipitato-glanduliferi. Folia opposita, petiolis 3-9 mm longis; laminae membranaceae profunde dissectae pauce bipinnatifidae 7-12 mm longae et latae in lobulis obovatis apice rotundatae supra et margine minute stipitato-glanduliferae subtus dense grosse globoso-glandulosae. Inflorescentiae paucicapitatae, pedicellis tenuibus 15-20 mm longis sparse minute stipitato-glanduliferis. Capitula cylindrica ca. 6 mm alta et 2.5 mm lata; squamae involucri imbricatae ca. 15 omnino deciduae 1.5-5.0 mm longae et 1.0-1.5 mm latae apice acutae extus glabrae. Flores ca. 10 in capitulo; corollae pallide lavandulae ca. 3.5 mm longae anguste infundibulares, tubis ca. 0.5 mm longis indistinctis glabris, faucis ca. 2.5 mm longis plerumque utrinque antrorse papillosis, lobis triangularibus ca. 0.6 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis utrinque antrorse papillosis extus perpaucae setiferis; filamenta in parte superiore 0.25-0.30 mm longa cylindrica;

thecae ca. 0.8 mm longae; appendices antherarum ovatae ca. 0.17 mm longae et 0.15 mm latae margine crenulatae; achaenia ca. 2.5 mm longa subtricostata in costis scabrella base scabridioria; carpopodia nulla vel subnulla; setae pappi ca. 22 breves 0.5-1.7 mm longae dense scabrellae superne sensim angustiores, cellulis apicalibus argute acutis. Grana pollinis ca. 23μ in diam. asperula.

TYPE: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Serra Azul, about 7 km W of the Barra do Gargas - Xavantina road, 77 km from Barra do Gargas. Sandstone conglomerate cliffs. Viscid herb, flowers mauvish white. 16.6.1966 D. R. Hunt 6011 (Holotype K, Isotype NY).

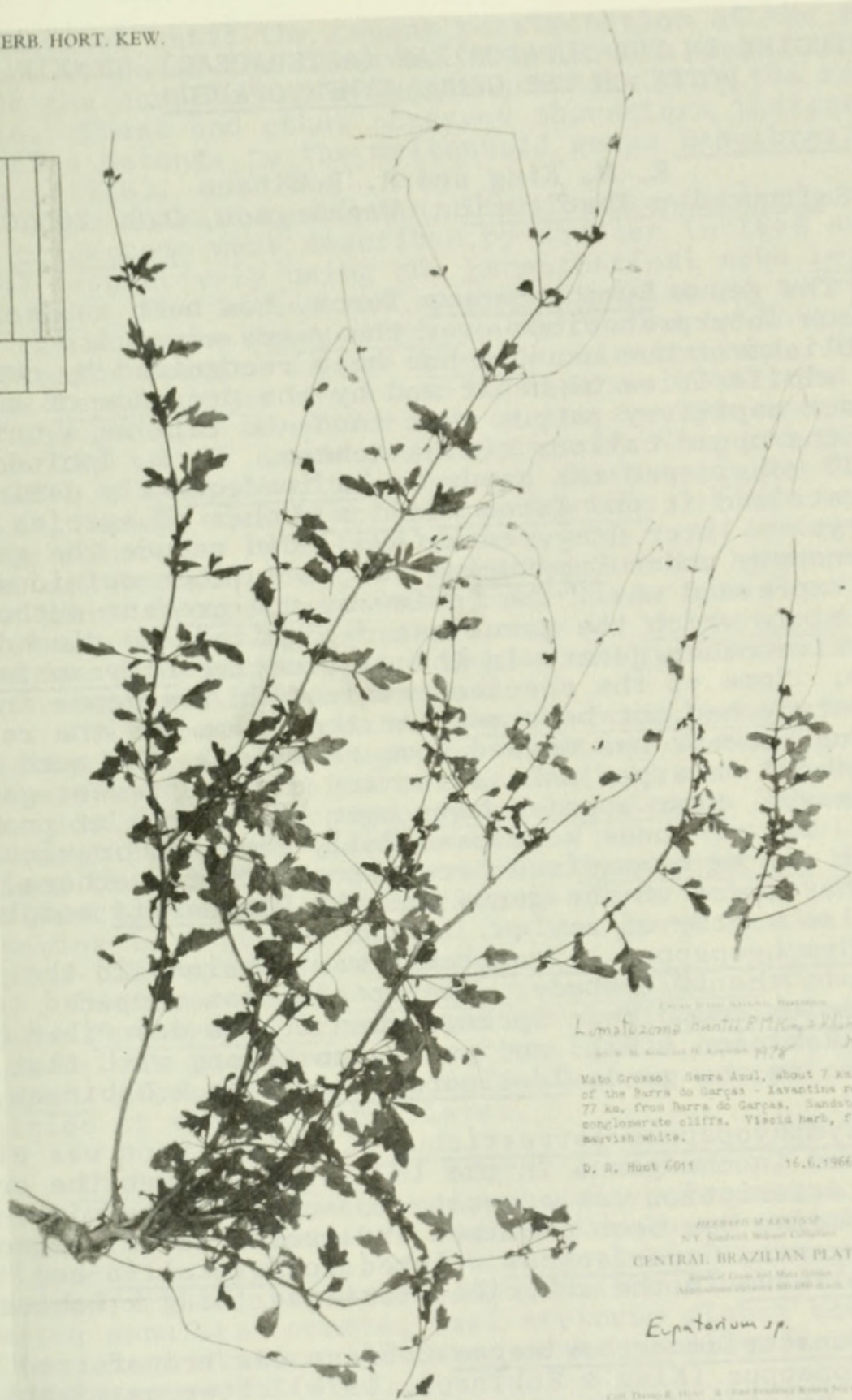
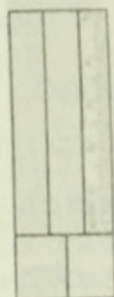
Reference

King, R. M. & H. Robinson 1975. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). A new species of Lomatozoma. Phytologia 32:246-249.

Acknowledgement

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HERB. HORT. KEW.



Lomatozoma huntii R.M. King & H. Robinson
 Holotype

Mata Grossa, Serra Azul, about 7 km. west
 of the Barra do Garças - Iavantina road,
 77 km. from Barra do Garças. Sandstone
 conglomerate cliffs. Viscid herb, fls.
 bluish white.

D. S. Hunt 6011

16.6.1966

HERBARIUM MONTANUM
 N.Y. Herbarium, Mount Collection
 CENTRAL BRAZILIAN PLATEAU
 Region of Cuiabá and Mato Grosso
 Approximate altitude 300-500 m.

Eupatorium sp.

Coll. D. S. Hunt & R. M. King & H. Robinson, 6011

Lomatozoma huntii R.M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype
 Kew. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer,
 National Museum of Natural History.



King, Robert Merrill and Robinson, Harold E . 1978. "Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). CLXXIII. A new species of Lomatozoma." *Phytologia* 39(3), 129–131.

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