

Studies on Mikania (Compositae) - XII

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Study of South American specimens of Mikania has revealed one new species and a change of status for another.

MIKANIA PERSTIPULATA W. Holmes, sp. nov.

Suffrutex volubilis; foliis ovatis, 8-10 x 4-6 cm, apice caudatis, basi subcordatis vel cordatis, marginibus denticulatis; capitulescentiis paniculatis; capitulis ca. 5 mm longis; corollis ca. 3 mm longis, dentibus limbi ovatis, ca. 0.5 mm longis; achaenis 2-2.1 mm longis; pappi setis 35-40, ca. 3.5 mm longis, scabridis

Semiwoody twiner. Stems terete, striate, glabrate; internodes 9-14 cm long. Leaves opposite, 8-10 x 4-6 cm; blades ovate, palmately 5 (-7) nerved from the bases, the nerves puberulent primarily near the basal third of the blade; surfaces glabrous, lightly glandular, prominently reticulate, the veinlets exerted from the surface; apices narrowed to a long acumination 1-1.5 cm long; margins denticulate, the teeth 5-10 mm apart; bases cordate to subcordate; petioles 2-3 cm long, lightly crisped-puberulent; opposite petioles connate with an entire-margined, elliptic-ovate stipule-like enation, ca. 2 x 1 cm, the surfaces reticulate. Capitulescence a dense thyrse, 10-15 x 4-5 cm. Bracteal leaves similar to cauline leaves, but reduced in size; branchlets terete, puberulent. Heads ca. 5 mm long, sessile in clusters at the tips of the branchlets; exterior bracts lance-ovate, 1-2 mm long, puberulent. Phyllaries ovate, 3-4 mm long, sparingly glandular and puberulent especially on the outermost pair; apices obtuse, puberulent; bases glabrous, slightly swollen. Corolla ca. 3 mm long, lightly glandular, tube ca. 1 mm long, throat funneliform to semicampanulate, ca. 1.5 mm long, teeth ovate, ca. 0.5 mm long. Achenes 2-2.1 mm long, brown with white ribs. Pappus bristles 35-40, ca. 3.5 mm long, white, the margins scabrid.

TYPE: BOLIVIA, Cochabamba, Incachaca, small power station about 80 miles NE of Cochabamba, 17-00 S, 65-30 W, 8000 ft., 16 Aug 1950, W.M.A. Brooke 6717 (BM).

The new species is the only known Bolivian Mikania with a paniculate capitulescence having enlarged stipule-like enations. Mikania leucophylla (Rusby) B.L. Robins. and M. fiebrigii Hieron. are the only other Bolivian Mikania known to have enlarged stipuliform appendages, but both are easily distinguished from the new species by their corymbose capitulescences.

Mikania comparapensis B.L. Robins. appears to be a very similar plant in nature of leaves, stems, and capitulescence. It is, however, a villous plant totally lacking stipuliform appendages.

MIKANIA EURYANTHELA (Malme) W. Holmes, stat. nov.

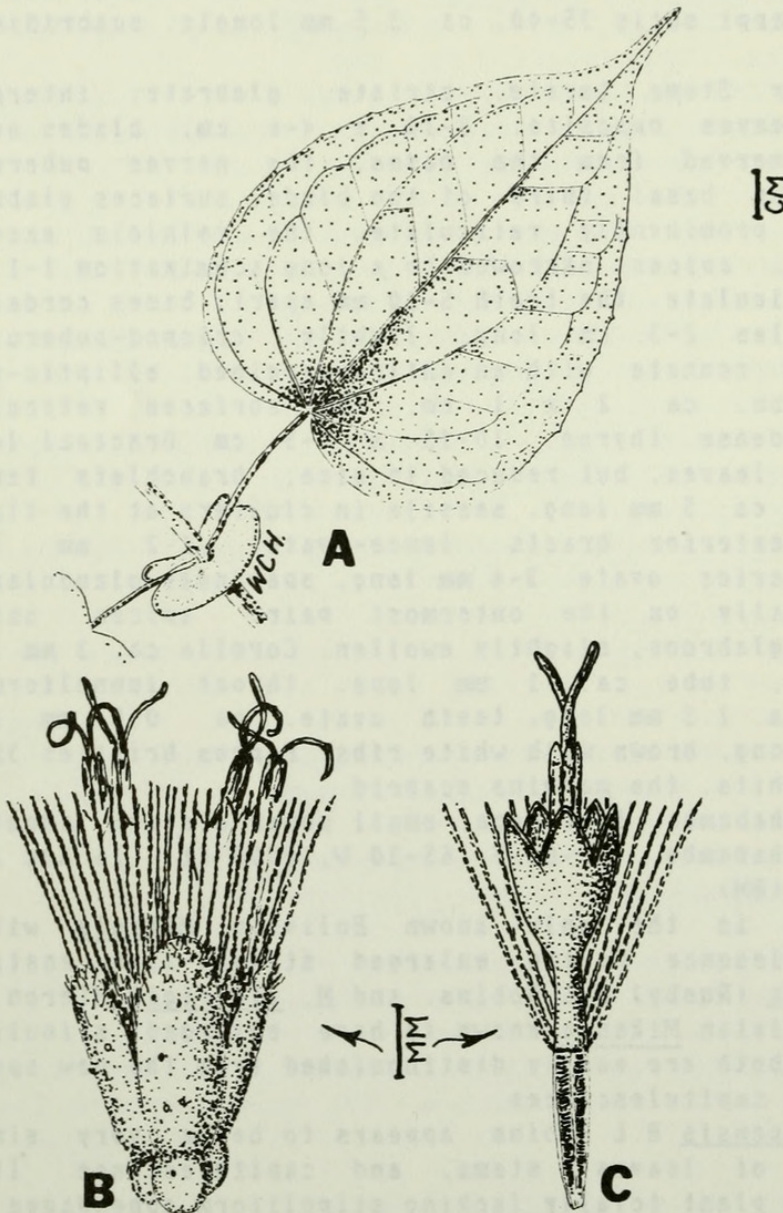
Mikania laxa DC. var. euryanthea Malme, Svensk Vet.-Akad

Handl. Ser. 32 5:37. 1899.

The name Mikania laxa DC. is considered a synonym of M. angularis H. & B. (Holmes & McDaniel, 1979), a plant distributed in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. It is distinguished from M. euryanthela by its leaves which have much more pronounced and pointed basal lobes and achenes with scabrid angles.

LITERATURE CITED

Holmes, W.C. & S. McDaniel. Notes on Mikania (Compositae) - V. Phytologia 41: 183-197.



Mikania nerstipulata W. Holmes. A. leaf: B. head: C. flower and achene.



Holmes, Walter C. 1985. "Studies on Mikania (Compositae)-XII." *Phytologia* 58(4), 243–244.

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