STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). XLIX

A NEW GENUS, CRITONIADELPHUS.

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

The two species from Central America and Mexico that we place here in Critoniadelphus have a habit very similar to Critonia and the two genera seem closely related. Certain features of Critoniadelphus are also reminiscent of Koanophyllon. The new genus is considered here as somewhat intermediate between Critonia and Koanophyllon and most closely related to Urbananthus of the West Indies.

Critoniadelphus differs from Critonia primarily by the slender tips of the pappus setae, the glands on the corolla lobes and achenes and the short anther appendages. Two Central American species of Critonia, C. daleoides and especially C. hospitalis with its enlarged style branches, closely resemble Critoniadelphus. The two species of Critonia, however, are in a specialized group of species with large lactifers in the leaves and slender based achenes, and they are not particularly closely related to the new genus.

Critoniadelphus differs from Koanophyllon primarily by the highly imbricate stramineous phyllaries and by the small lactifers beside the leaf veins. Most species of Koanophyllon are also distinguished by having capitate glands on the leaves. The West Indian genus Urbananthus is most like Critoniadelphus in corolla shape, slender sinuous walled corolla cells, short anther appendages, and small lactifers in the leaves, but the genus differs by the glabrous corollas and achenes, the anthers inserted near the bases of the corollas and the style branches less enlarged below the tips.

Critoniadelphus R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae frutescentes laxe ramosae. Folia opposita periolata glabra, laminis ellipticis, cellulis lactiferis obscuris. Inflorescentiae laxe panicultae. Involucri squamae 25-30 inaequilongae 5-6-seriatae orbiculares vel oblongae stramineae glabrae 2-3-striatae, squamae interiores caducae; receptacula plana minuta. Flores 3-8 in capitulo; corollae tubulares, cellulis angustis, parietibus valde sinuosis, lobis 5 aequilateraliter triangularibus extus glanduliferis; filamenta antherarum prope partes tertias inferiores corollarum inserta; filamenta in parte superiore angusta, cellulis plerumque quadratis vel brevioribus, parietibus inornatis; appendicibus

antherarum brevibus; styli inferne non nodulosi glabri, appendicibus superne late ellipticis sublaevibus; achaenia prismatica 5-costata pauce setifera et glandulifera; carpopodia distincta symmetrica breviter cylindrica, cellulis minute quadratis vel rotundatis, parietibus incrassatis; pappus setiformi uniseriatus, setis 30-35 contiguis scabris persistentibus, superne attenuatis, cellulis apicalibus acutis.

Type species: Eupatorium nubigenum Benth.

The two species of the genus Critoniadelphus can be distinguished as follows:

1. Leaf margins closely serrulate; heads with 4-8 flowers C. nubigenus

1. Leaf margins remotely serrulate or entire; heads usually with 3 flowers C. microdon

Critoniadelphus microdon (B.L.Robinson) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium microdon B.L.Robinson, Proc. Amer. Acad. 54: 252. 1918. Guatemala.

Critoniadelphus nubigenus (Benth.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium nubigenum Benth., Pl. Hartw. 85. 1841. El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico.

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