

A NEW SPECIES OF TRICHOCLINE FROM NORTHERN PERU

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Two specimens collected by Barbara Becker in northern Peru have proven to represent an undescribed species of Trichocline. The genus has not previously been known north of southern Bolivia according to Zardini (1975). The new species is named for the collector.

Trichocline beckeri H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae herbaceae perennes acaules rosettiformes; rhizomata in diametro ca. 4 mm erecta. Folia oblanceolata base sensim angustioria, partibus basilaribus foliorum ca. 7-10 mm longis laterioribus et vaginatis, partibus subbasilaribus foliorum 5-15 mm longis petioliformibus; laminae 5-7 cm longae et supra medium 1.5-2.5 cm latae margine inferne lyrato-pinnatifidae superne sensim remote denticulatae vel subintegrae apice obtusae vel breviter acutae supra virides leniter arachnoideo-tomentosae glabrescentes subtus canescentiter tomentosae. Inflorescentiae scaposae unicapitatae; scapi 14-30 cm longi erecti leniter evanescentiter tomentosi, bracteis inferne remotis superne densioribus subulatis ca. 5 mm longis et base 1.5 mm latis. Capitula erecta; involucria 1.7-2.0 cm alta et lata; squamae ca. 60 appressae subimbricatae graduatae lanceolatae 5-17 mm longae et 1-2 mm latae apice longe acutae margine plerumque purpurascentes extus tenuiter albo-tomentosae; receptacula non fimbriata. Flores radii ca. 18 in capitulo; corollae ca. 30 mm longae, tubis ca. 7 mm longis superne sparse minute stipitato-glanduliferae, laminis rubris lineari-ellipticis ca. 2.3 mm longis et ad medio 3 mm latis apice minute trilobatis, lobis interioribus binis linearibus ca. 4 mm longis; staminodia distincta; filamenta leniter papillosa; thecae antherarum albae. Flores disci 15-18 in capitulo; corollae bilabiatae superne rubro-tinctae ca. 15 mm longae, tubis ca. 4 mm longis glabris, faucibus ca. 7 mm longis extus persparse minute stipitato-glanduliferis, labiis exterioribus late oblongis 5 mm longis et 2 mm latis apice trilobatis, lobis interioribus binis linearibus ca. 0.5 mm latis; filamenta inferne hispida superne papillosa; thecae in partibus fertilibus 4 mm longae, appendices basilares ca. 1.5 longae subulatae paucidentatae; appendices apicales lineari-lanceolatae ca. 3 mm longae. Achaenia submatura ca. 3.5 mm longa ad medio 1 mm lata 5-nervata in zonis brevibus apicalibus glabra caetera dense breviter spiculifera et minute stipitato-glandulifera; setae pappi ca. 50-55 subbiseriatae ca. 12 mm longae apice tenues.

Grana pollinis elliptica sublaevia ca. 62 um longa et 52 um lata.

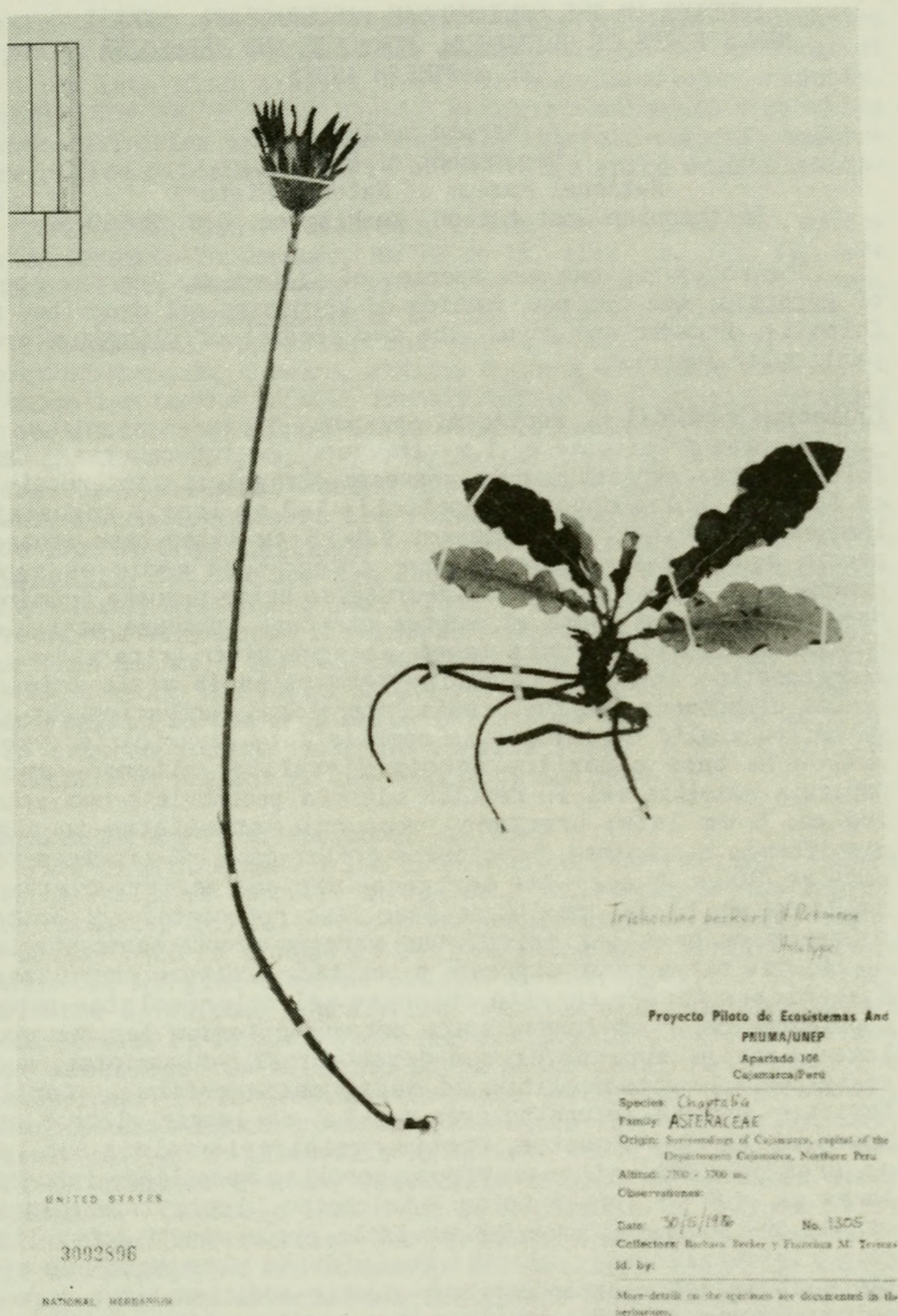
TYPE: PERU: Cajamarca: Surroundings of Cajamarca, alt. 2700-3700 m. 30/5/1986. Barbara Becker and Francisca M. Terrones H. 1305 (Holotype US). PARATYPE: PERU: Cajamarca: Surroundings of Cajamarca, alt. 2700-3700 m. 25/5/1987. Becker and Terrones 1916 (US).

The identity of the species was initially sought in the genus Chaptalia which has some species of rather similar habit in the area of Ecuador and northern Peru. Still, the large rays were regarded as unusual for that genus, and further examination showed bilabiate disk corollas with two linear inner lobes and non-rostrate achenes covered with short mucilage hairs, characters that are not seen in the species of either Chaptalia or Onoseris in northern Peru. Staminodia were also found in the ray flowers, a feature that combined with others to confirm the proper placement of the species in Trichocline as defined by Zardini (1975).

The new species keys in Zardini's (1975) treatment of the genus Trichocline to T. reptans (Wedd.) B. L. Robins. because of the acaulescent habit, the papillose filaments, the non-fimbriate receptacles, the graduated non-foliaceous involucre with triangular ovate outer bracts, the lobed margins and tomentose lower surfaces of the leaves, and the scapes less than 30 cm high with a number of small bracts above. The latter species of northern and central Argentina, southern Bolivia, and western Paraguay has generally shorter scapes with involucre of shorter bracts in fewer series. The new species differs from most members of Trichocline, including T. reptans by the reddish color of the rays.

Literature Cited

- Zardini, E. M. 1975. Revision del genero Trichocline (Compositae). Darwiniana 19: 618-733.



Trichocline beckeri H. Robinson. Holotype, United States National Herbarium. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.



Robinson, Harold Ernest. 1988. "A new species of Trichocline from northern Peru." *Phytologia* 65, 47–49.

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