

A NEW SPECIES OF *Gynoxys* (Asteraceae: Senecioneae) FROM NORTHERN PERU

by

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Resumen

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Se describe e ilustra una nueva especie de *Gynoxys* del norte del Perú, se discuten sus caracteres diagnósticos. El nuevo taxón se dedica al Dr. José Cuatrecasas.

Abstract

A new species of *Gynoxys* (Asteraceae: Senecioneae) from northern Peru is described, illustrated and discussed. *Gynoxys tetroici* is named in honor of Dr. José Cuatrecasas.

During recent efforts to identify specimens from this floristically rich area of Peru, the following new species of *Gynoxys* was discovered and is now described.

Gynoxys tetroici Funk & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Fig. 1

Plantae arborescentes mediocriter ramosae. Caules superne dense tomentosi inferne glabrescentes. Folia opposita, petiolis 20-25 mm longis dense tomentosae; laminae oblongo-ovatae 10-15 cm longae et 4-10 cm latae discolores base truncatae vel obliquae vel subcordatae margine integrae vel remote minute mucronulate denticulatae apice acutae supra intense virides plerumque sparse puberuli glabrescentes in costis anguste albo-tomentellae in nervulis laminarum reticulato-exsculptae subtus cinereo-tomentosae, nervis secundariis utrinque ca. 10 latae patentibus. Synflorescentes in ramis terminalibus ca. 10 cm altae corymbosae, ramis binis basilaribus et axe centralis subequalibus unisiquique 10-20 capitatis, bracteis ramulosis subulatis ca. 3 mm longis, pedunculis ca. 1-3 mm longis tomentellis. Capitula cylindrica radiata 10-12 mm alta et in anthesis sine radii 4-5 mm lata; bractae calyculi minute subulatae ca. 1 mm longae, bractae involucre 5 leniter biseriatae centraliter valde costatae veterne

late asteriformiter patentibus, bractae exteriores 2 lanceolatae 4 mm longae et 2 mm latae apice acutae vel attenuatae leniter tomentellae, bractae interiores 2 lanceolato-ovatae 4 mm longae et 2.5-3.0 mm latae apice rotundatae extus in costis leniter tomentellae lateraliter glabrae et pallidae, bractae 1 inter exteriores et interiores intermediatae; receptacula glabra 7-8 alveolata. Flores radiati 2-3 pistillati corollae flavae, tubis 4.5-5.0 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis extus glabris, limbis 4.5-5.0 mm longis et 1.5 mm latis 4-nervatis apice integris vel subintegris. Flores disci 5-6 bisexuales; corollae flavae 7-8 mm longae extus glabrae, tubis 3.0-3.5 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis, faucibus longe campanulatis 4-5 mm longis et 1 mm latis, lobis 5 1.5-2.0 mm longis et 0.5 mm latis; thecae antherarum 2.0-2.5 mm longae; styli 7-9 mm longi apice breviter triangulares. Achaeina ca. 4 mm longa et 1.0-1.5 mm lata glabra ca. 10-13-costata; setae pappi 50-60 ad 6-8 mm longae.

Trees with moderate amount of branching. Stems densely tomentose on upper portions becoming less so further down, moderately leafy. Leaves opposite, petiole 20-25 mm long, densely tomentose; blade oblong-ovate, 10-15 cm long x 4-10 cm wide, discolored, base truncate to oblique to subcordate, margins entire or remotely minutely mucro-denticulate, apex acute, upper surface dark green, sparsely pubescent to glabrous, narrowly white-tomentose on the midrib, surface reticulately prominent, lower surface light green with greyish

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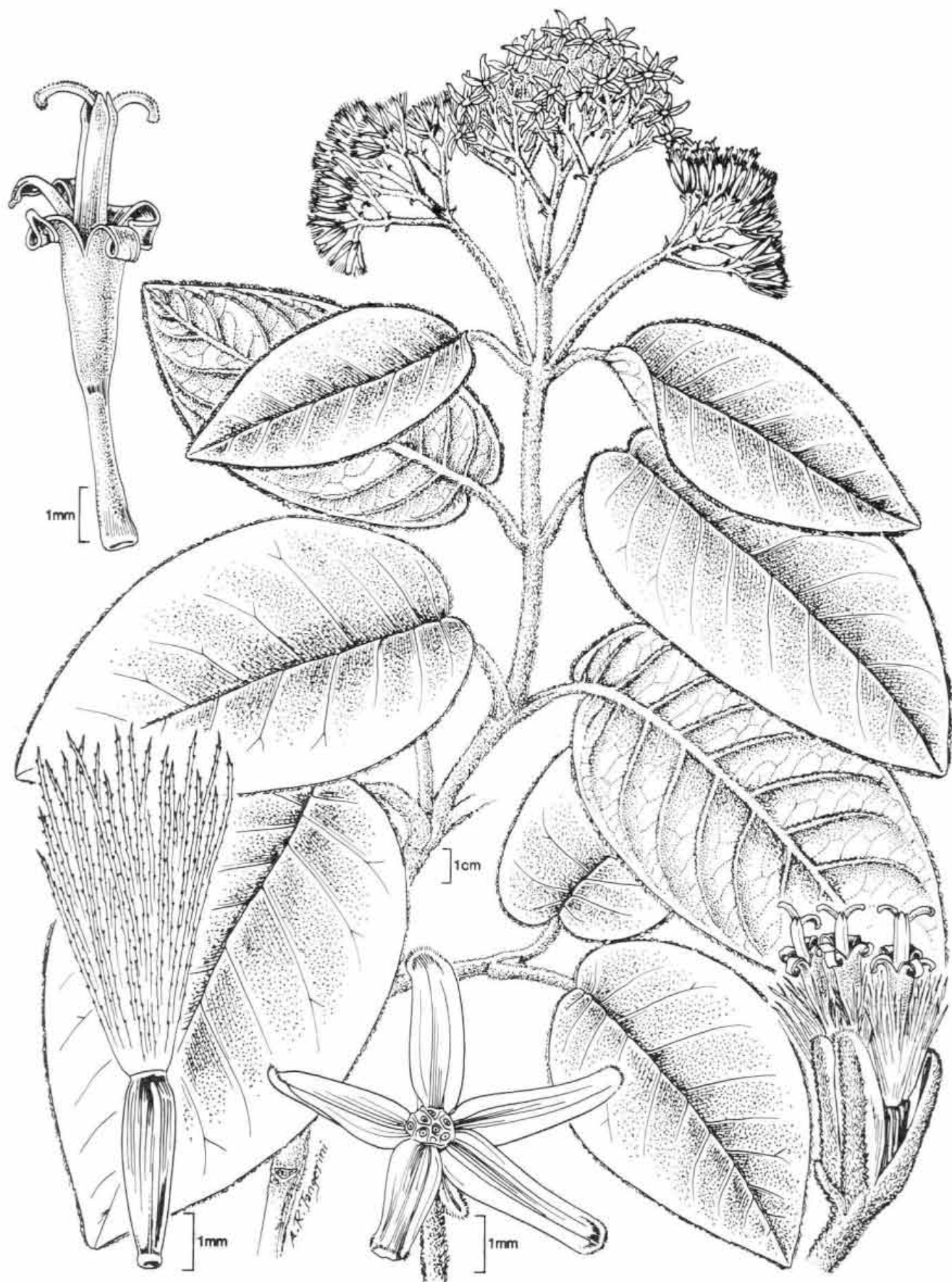


FIGURA No. 1

Gynoxys tetraici V. A. Funk & H. Robinson, habit drawing is in center, surrounded by (beginning in upper left corner) the mature disc floret, achene, receptacle showing the alveolae and a capitulum after the ray florets have fallen off. Illustration drawn by Ms. Alice Tangerini, Smithsonian Institution.

tomentum scattered over surface, secondary nerves ca. 10 on both sides of the midrib. Synflorescence, branched, terminal, ca. 10 cm tall, corymbose, consisting of three branches, two paired at the base and one central, each with 10-20 capitula and subtended by tomentose bracts ca. 3 mm long, peduncles 1-3 mm long, tomentose. Capitula cylindrical, radiate, 10-12 mm high, 4-5 mm wide without rays; calyculus of 1-2 small, densely pubescent bracts.

Involucral bracts 5, thickened in the middle, weakly biseriate, outer bracts 2, lanceolate, 4 mm long x 2 mm wide, apex acute to attenuate, lightly tomentose, inner bracts 2, lanceolate-ovate, 4 mm long x 2.5-3.0 mm wide, apex rounded, dorsal ridge lightly tomentose, margins glabrous, light in color, 1 bract intermediate in shape between outer and inner bracts, after achenes are dispersed bracts reflexed to give involucre a star-like appearance; receptacle glabrous with 7-8 alveola. Ray florets 2-3, pistillate, apparently yellow, 9-10 mm long, glabrous, tube 4.5-5.0 mm long x .05 mm wide, limb strap-like, 4.5-5.0 mm long x 1.5 mm wide with 4 veins, margins entire or nearly entire, achenes forming, pappus bristles 6 mm long. Disc. florets 5-6, bisexual, color apparently yellow, 7-8 mm long, glabrous, tube 3.0-3.5 mm long x 0.5 mm wide throat campanulate, 4-5 mm long x 1 mm wide, 5-lobed, lobes 1.5-2.0 mm long x 0.5 mm wide anthers 2.0-2.5 mm long, stigma 7-9 mm long, apex short-triangular. Achenes ca. 4 mm long x 1.0-1.5 wide, glabrous, ca. 10-13 ribs. Pappus of 50-60 bristles 6-8 mm long.

Type: PERU, Department of Piura. Bosque de Huamba, 2950 m, 20 september 1987, *Valencia*

1991 (HOLOTYPE: US; Isotype USM). Known only from the type locality.

Etymology: This species is named in honor of Dr. José Cuatrecasas who has contributed much to our knowledge of this genus and to other members of the Asteraceae and as well as many other flowering plant families.

Although enough material was available for an adequate description, both plant specimens were past anthesis and the flowering material was in poor condition. Some florets remained but the number of florets was determined mostly from scars of over-ripe receptacles.

Gynoxys is a large neotropical genus with well over 100 species. The genus is confined to the Andes. It is estimated that there are 40 species of *Gynoxys* in Peru alone (Dillon & Sagastegui, 1988). The new species keys to *Gynoxys costihirsuta* Cuatr. of Amazonas, Peru, in the treatment by Herrera de Loja (1980). However, *G. costihirsuta* is evidently a shrub with glabrous involucre bracts and with stronger pubescence on the stems and leaf midribs. *G. tetraici* has larger leaves with longer petioles, a larger sized head and shorter and wider involucre bracts.

LITERATURE CITED

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