

**RECENSION OF THE MEXICAN SPECIES OF SALVIA
(LAMIACEAE), SECT. PENINSULARIS****B. L. Turner**Plant Resources Center
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Epling (1939) established the sect. *Peninsularis* containing two taxa, *Salvia peninsularis* and *S. macei*, both occurring in Baja California Sur. Subsequently (Epling and Jativa, 1968), *S. macei* was reduced to synonymy under *S. peninsularis*. I have added an additional two species to the section, ***Salvia lapazana*, sp. nov.**, and ***Salvia moranii*, sp. nov.**, both from southern-most Baja California. Photographs of the types are provided, along with a map showing the distribution of the several taxa now recognized in the group. *Phytologia* 92(1): 20 - 26 (April, 2010).

KEY WORDS: *Salvia*, sect. *Peninsularis*, Mexico, Baja California

84. SECT. PENINSULARIS

Perennial or suffruticose herbs or shrubs 1.0-3.0 m high; stems pubescent with short or elongate mostly simple hairs; leaves mostly 4-9 cm long, 2-4 cm wide; petioles 1-2 cm long; blades lanceolate to sub-deltoid, sparsely to densely pubescent above and below, mainly along the venation, surfaces glandular-punctate, the margins crenulate to serrate; spikes 4-20 cm long, congested to interrupted; flowers 12-30 mm long, 4-16 to a node, the pedicels 2-5 mm long; floral bracts linear-lanceolate, soon deciduous, rarely not; calyces (flowering) 4-9 mm long, lips short, the upper lip 3-7-veined; corollas purple, the tubes 8-20 mm long; upper lips 3-13 mm long; stamens included; styler shafts flattened, pilose, the upper branches 2-4 times as long as the lower; nutlets ovate, glabrous, ca 2 mm long, 1 mm wide.

TYPE: *Salvia peninsularis* Brandegee.

Key to species

1. Leaves markedly bicolored; stems pubescent with dense cottony-white hairs.....**S. moranii**
 1. Leaves not bicolored; stems not as described in the above.....(2)
2. Flowers 12-15 mm long; La Paz and southwards.....**S. lapazana**
 2. Flowers 20-25 mm long; Sierra de la Giganta and northwards.....
**S. peninsularis**

SALVIA LAPAZANA B.L. Turner, *sp. nov.* **Fig. 1, 3**

Salviae peninsulari Brandgee similis sed differt habitu fruticoso 1.5-3.0 m in altitudinis (vs herbis perennis usque ad 1 m), foliis minoribus, calycibus (asdfsad) minoribus (5-6 mm longis vs 8-10 mm), et corollis minoribus (11-14 mm longis vs ca 30 mm), et bracteis floralibus majoribus lineari-lanceolatis persistentibus.

Perennial suffruticose herbs or shrubs to 3 m high. **Stems** minutely puberulent with appressed hairs. **Leaves** mostly 3-5 cm long; petioles 1-2 cm long, pubescent below with appressed hairs, mostly along the venation, surfaces glandular-punctate, the margins serrulate. **Flowers** 12-15 mm long, 6-12 to a node. **Floral bracts** linear-lanceolate, soon deciduous. **Spikes** congested, 4-6 cm long, sessile or nearly so. **Calyces** (flowering) 4-6 mm long, minutely appressed-pubescent, the upper lip 5-veined. **Corollas** purple, 10-15 mm long; tubes 8-10 mm long; upper lips 3-4 mm long, somewhat shorter than the lower. **Nutlets** ovoid, glabrous, ca 1.5 mm long, 1.0 mm wide.

TYPE: MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: Mpio. La Paz, “Los Limpios, Sierra La Laguna, al E de Todos Santos, Selva baja caducifolia alterada, Suelo arenoso amarillo.” 18 Oct 1985, *P. Tenorio L. 10585* (Holotype: TEX) [con C. Romero de T., J.I. Solis y J. Agudes E.]

Additional Specimen Examined (sterile): Same Mpio. as above: “Arroyo San Bartolo, 2.5 km above San Bartolo, 400 m, ca 23 43.5 N, 109 53 W, common in wash, “shrub to 3 m tall.” 8 Jan 1959, *Moran 6953* (CAS).

The present novelty is clearly related to *S. peninsularis* but is smaller in all parts; it also occupies a distinct geographical area and vegetational type.

The taxon is named for the Mpio. La Paz, where first obtained.

SALVIA MORANII B.L. Turner, **sp. nov.**, **Fig. 2, 3**

Salviae peninsulari Brandegeae similis sed differt habitu subfruticoso usque ad 1.5 m in altitudinis (vs. herbis perennis usque ad 1 m), caulibus vestimento trichomatorum albo-gossypinorum, foliis bicoloribus, et calycibus valde 7-nervatis (vs. 3-nervatis).

“**Lax shrub** 1 ½ m. tall.” **Stems** densely pubescent with white-cottony hairs. **Leaves** mostly 6-9 cm long, 2-3 cm wide; petioles 0.5-1.2 cm long; blades ovate to ovate-lanceolate, penninervate, bicolored, the lower surfaces densely white-pubescent, the margins minutely serrulate. **Capitulescence** terminal, 6-10 cm long, 4-10 flowers to a node, the pedicels 1-4 mm long. **Floral bracts** ovate, soon deciduous. **Calyces** (flowering) 10-12 mm long, 5-7 mm across; pubescent like the stems; lips obtuse, ca equal in length, the upper lip markedly 7-veined. **Corollas** ca 3 cm long, “rose-purple,” the upper lips ca 12 mm long, pilose with purple hairs, ca as long as the reflexed lower lip. Stamens with anthers included. **Stylar shafts** pilose, the upper branch 2-3 times as long as the lower. **Nutlets** not observed.

TYPE: MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: La Aguja, 1900 m, ca 23 34 N, 110 01 W, 18 May 1959, *Reid V. Moran 7449* (Holotype: CAS).

Moran identified the above type as “*Salvia marci* Epling vel aff.” I treat the latter as a synonym of *S. peninsularis*, as noted below. *Salvia moranii* is markedly distinct from *S. peninsularis*, as noted in the Latin diagnosis; indeed, it might well belong to yet another section of *Salvia*. I have included it herein largely on the basis of its overall gestalt, and geography.

The species is named for the well-known American botanist, Reid Moran, perhaps best known for his fieldwork in the Southwestern

U.S.A., his wit (cf. Thomas 1977). and his penchant for making light of the pretentious systematic practitioner (System. Bot. 28: 191-207. 2003.).

SALVIA PENINSULARIS Brandegee, Zoe 5: 108. 1901.

Salvia marci Epling ex M.E. Jones

Perennial or suffruticose herbs 1.0-1.5 m high; leaves mostly 6-11 cm long, 2-4 cm wide; petioles 1-2 cm long; blades lanceolate to sub-deltoid, spikes 6-20 cm long, congested to interrupted (with age); flowers 20-30 mm long, 4-14 to a node, the pedicels 2-4 mm long; calyces (flowering) 8-9 mm long, lips short, the upper lip 5-7-veined, pubescent like the stems; corollas purple, the tubes 10-20 mm long; upper lips 6-9 mm long, as long as, or somewhat longer, than the lower; nutlets, glabrous, somewhat mottled, ca 2 mm long, 1 mm wide.

Epling (1939) suggested that *Salvia marci* might be the same as the present taxon; he subsequently reduced it to synonymy (Epling and Jativa 1968), as noted in the above listing. Wiggins (1980), however, retained the latter, restricting this to central Baja California, *S. peninsularis* confined to the Sierra Gigantea.

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Fig. 1. Holotype of *Salvia lapazana*.



Fig. 2. Holotype of *Salvia moranii*.

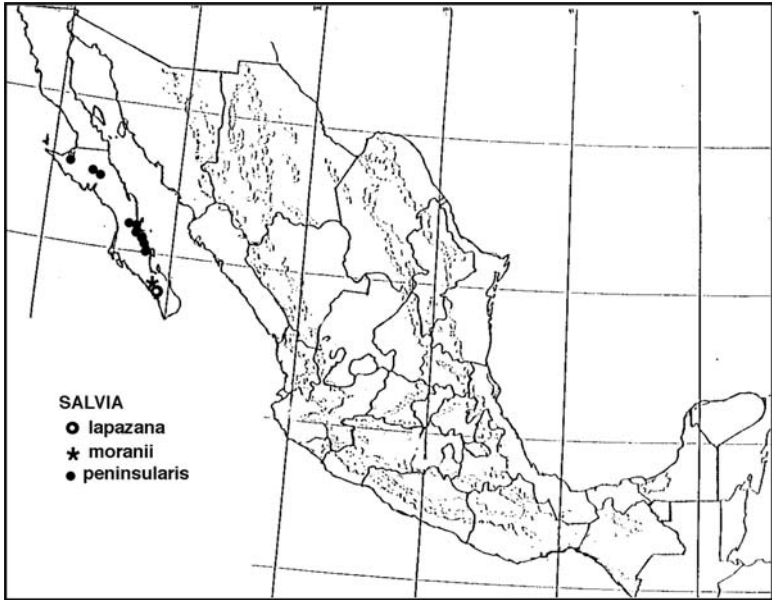


Fig. 3. Distribution of *Salvia lapazana*, *S. moranii* and *S. peninsularis*.