

**A NEW SPECIES OF *TETRACHYRON* (ASTERACEAE:
HELIANTHEAE) FROM MEXICO**

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Tetrachyron chimalapanum* B.L. Turner **sp. nov.**, is described from the more montane regions of eastern Mexico (Veracruz to Oaxaca). The present novelty brings to eight the number of species to be recognized in my forthcoming treatment of the genus for Mexico. A key to the eight taxa concerned is provided

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, *Tetrachyron*, Mexico

Wussow and Urbatsch (1979) provided a systematic study of *Tetrachyron* in which five species were recognized. The present author subsequently added two additional species (*T. oaxacanum* and *T. torresii*). The following novelty brings to eight the number of species to be recognized in the genus for my forthcoming treatment of the Comps of Mexico (tribe Heliantheae, in prep.).

TETRACHYRON CHIMALAPANUM B.L. Turner, **sp. nov.**

Tetrachyron orizabaense Klatt similis sed foliis serratis in sicco nigrescentibus et caulibus perspicue villosis (vs. glabris vel glabrescentibus) differt.

Shrubs 0.5-1.0 m high. Leaves opposite, 5-12 cm long, 2-4 cm wide (including petioles); petioles 4-20 mm long; blades ovate-lanceolate, markedly venose beneath and hirsute along the principal veins, their margins decidedly serrate. Capitulescence a terminal corymbose panicle of 10-50 heads, the ultimate peduncles bracteate, 1-10 mm long, variously hirsute. Involucre campanulate, ca. 5 mm high, 5-6 mm wide; bracts 3-4 seriate, lanceolate, imbricate, glabrous, their apices obtuse or rounded, the outer most series 1-4, mostly



Fig. 1. Distribution of *Tetrachyron chimalapanum*.

reflexed. Receptacle conical, ca. 1 mm across, 2 mm high, paleate. Ray florets 8-11, pistillate; ligules yellow, 3-7 mm long, 2-3 mm wide, 4-5 nervate. Disk florets 20-40 per head; corollas yellow, glabrous, 5-lobed, ca. 3 mm long, the tube ca. 1 mm long. Achenes 3-4 sided, ca. 2.5 mm long, sparsely pubescent; pappus of 4 linear scales ca. 1.5 mm long, interspersed among these 4-8 shorter scales ca. 0.5 mm long.

TYPE: MEXICO. OAXACA: Mpio. San Miguel Chimalapa, ca. 3-4 km al O del paraje palmero "El Gringo," al N del cerro Tres Picos, 1550 m, 26 Aug 1986, Tom Wendt, M. Ishiki I., & Solomon Maya J. 5448 (Holotype: TEX; isotype: CHAPA).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED: MEXICO. OAXACA: Mpio. San Miguel Chimalapa, Cerro Baul, ca. 23 km en linas recta al N de San Pedro Tapanatepec, 2050 m, 18 Jul 1985, Wendt et al. 4984 (TEX). **VERACRUZ:** Mpio Calchahualco, "cerca de Tototzinapa, faldas

del Pico de Orizaba," 2100 m, 2 Jul 1985, M. Chazaro & M. Leach 3466 (TEX).

Tetrachyron chimalapanum is closely related to *T. orizabaensis* but clearly differs as noted in the above diagnosis. Indeed, it apparently occurs near or with the latter, but maintains its distinctive characteristics. Wussow and Urbatsch (1979) did not account for the taxon concerned in their treatment of the genus nor, to my knowledge, did they examine any of the specimens cited herein.

The species is named for the Mpio. Chimalapa, Oaxaca (Fig. 1) from whence first collected.

The following key will distinguish among the eight species to be recognized in my forthcoming treatment of the genus for Mexico.

1. Heads mostly solitary; involucre bracts densely white-tomentose.....*T. grayi*
1. Heads several or more in terminal clusters; involucre bracts glabrous to puberulent.....(2)
2. Blades broad, 2-3 times as long as wide, bi-colored, densely soft-pubescent beneath; Queretero and Hidalgo.....*T. discolor*
2. Blades 3-7 times as long as wide, glabrous to softly puberulous beneath.....(3)
3. Leaves linear to linear-oblongate, 2-8 mm wide.....*T. brandegei*
3. Leaves ovate to elliptical, 12-50 mm wide.....(4)
4. Leaves perfoliate, an interpetiolar flange or disk present.....*T. manicatum*
4. Leaves not perfoliate, interpetiolar flanges absent.....(5)
5. Leaves ovate-deltoid, the blades widest at the base or nearly so; involucre 3-4 mm high; se Oaxaca.....*T. torresii*

5. Leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, the blades widest well above the base; involucre 4.5-8.0 mm high.....(6)
6. Involucre 6-8 mm high.....*T. websteri*
6. Involucre 4.5-5.5 mm high; southern Mexico.....(7)
7. Leaves entire or nearly so, drying pallid-green; petioles and stems glabrous or nearly so.....*T. orizabaense*
7. Leaves decidedly serrate, drying blackish; petioles and stems decidedly villous.....*T. chimalapanum*

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LITERATURE CITED

Wussow, J. and L.E. Urbatsch. 1979. A systematic study of the genus *Tetrachyron* (Asteraceae: Heliantheae). Syst. Bot. 4: 297-318.