A NEW SPECIES OF VIGUIERA (ASTERACEAE: HELIANTHEAE) FROM OAXACA, MEXICO

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Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelty:

Viguiera paneroi B.L. Turner, sp. nov.

Viguierae sylvaticae Klatt similis sed differt capitulis majoribus (10-12 mm altis vs 5-7 mm), capitulescentiis capitulis paucioribus (1-2 vs numerosis), et pappo magis prominenti (aristae laterales ca 5 mm longa vs ca 2 mm).

Perennial herb or shrublet to 1 m (?) high. Stems sparsely pilose with slender, multiseptate, appressed to spreading, hairs 3-5 mm long, beneath these a shorter array of recurved hairs ca 0.5 mm high. Leaves alternate along the upper stems, 10-14 cm long; petioles 2-4 cm long, grading into the blades; blades ovate, pubescent above and below with recurved hairs, their margins coarsely serrate, the under surfaces atomiferous-glandular with golden globules. Capitulescence of only 1 or 2 terminal heads on elongate peduncles. Heads ca 6 cm wide across the extended rays. Involucres 10-12 mm high, the outer bracts subequal, linear-oblancoolate with somewhat ovate apices. Receptacle convex, ca 4 mm wide, paleate with stiff lanceolate bracts ca 14 mm long. Ray florets 13, neuter; tube sparsely pubescent, ca 1.5 mm long; ligules yellow, ca 3 cm long, 0.5-0.7 cm wide. Disk florets 40-60; corollas glabrous, the tube ca 0.5 mm long, the throat 4.5-5.5 mm long, markedly 5-nerved, their lobes ca 1 mm long. Achenes (immature) ca 5 mm long, densely appressed silky-white pubescent; pappus of two lateral, rigid awns, 5-6 mm long, between these 4-8 membranous scales 1-2 mm high.


To my knowledge this novelty has no close relatives in *Viguiera* (sensu Blake 1918), having a very distinctive 2-seriate involucre, the outer bracts longer than the inner and possessed of broad, oblanceolate apices. Vegetatively, it can be compared to *V. sylvatica* Klatt of the section *Diplostichis*, which has broad, ovate, markedly petiolate blades, the under surfaces of which contain golden-colored glandular punctations, similar to those found in *V. paneroi*.

Interestingly, the pales of *V. paneroi* resemble those found in species of *Simsia*, as do the peculiar long epidermal hairs found on its stems, these readily matched by the long epidermal hairs found on the stems of *Simsia foetida*. The achenes, however, both in shape and pappus, place the species in *Viguiera*, but not neatly into any of the series propounded by Blake (1918).

The species is named for my colleague, Prof. Jose L. Panero, long-time student of the genus *Viguiera* and exceptional teacher at The University of Texas, Austin.

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LITERATURE CITED

Fig. 1. *Viguiera paneroi* (Holotype: TEX).