

A NEW SPECIES OF *CONOCLINIUM* (ASTERACEAE, EUPATORIEAE) FROM MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Conoclinium mayfieldii* T.F. Patterson, is described and illustrated from northern México.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, *Conoclinium*, México, systematics

Research in the preparation of a revision of *Conoclinium* has revealed a heretofore undescribed species.

Conoclinium mayfieldii T.F. Patterson, *spec. nov.* Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Tamaulipas: Sierra de Tamaulipas, Tres Piedras Canyon, xeric pine-oak ridge on intrusive igneous rock, along trail to Los Cerritos, 740 m, near 23° 12' N, 98° 15' W, 7 Oct 1993, M. Mayfield & T.F. Patterson 7308 (HOLOTYPE: TEX!; Isotypes: F!, GH!, MEXU!, MICH!).

Conoclinio dissecto A. Gray similis sed foliis tantum crenatis vel lobatis (vs. dissectis), receptaculis pubescentibus (vs. glabris), et capitulis minoribus (6-8 mm altis vs. 8-10 mm) differt.

Reclining suffruticose herbs to 7 dm high. Branches few, arising from the caudex, unbranched to capitulescence, striate, sparsely to densely pilose. Leaves opposite; 2-4 cm long, 1-3 cm wide; petioles three-nerved, 5-20 mm long, basal leaf margin long-decurrent with petiole; blades ovate to broadly ovate, crenate to lobed margins, glandular punctate beneath, pilose, especially along veins. Heads 6-15, 5-8 mm wide, 6-8 mm high, arranged in tight subumbellate clusters. Involucre hemispheric, tips even with lobes of mature corolla; the bracts 25-35, in 3 series,

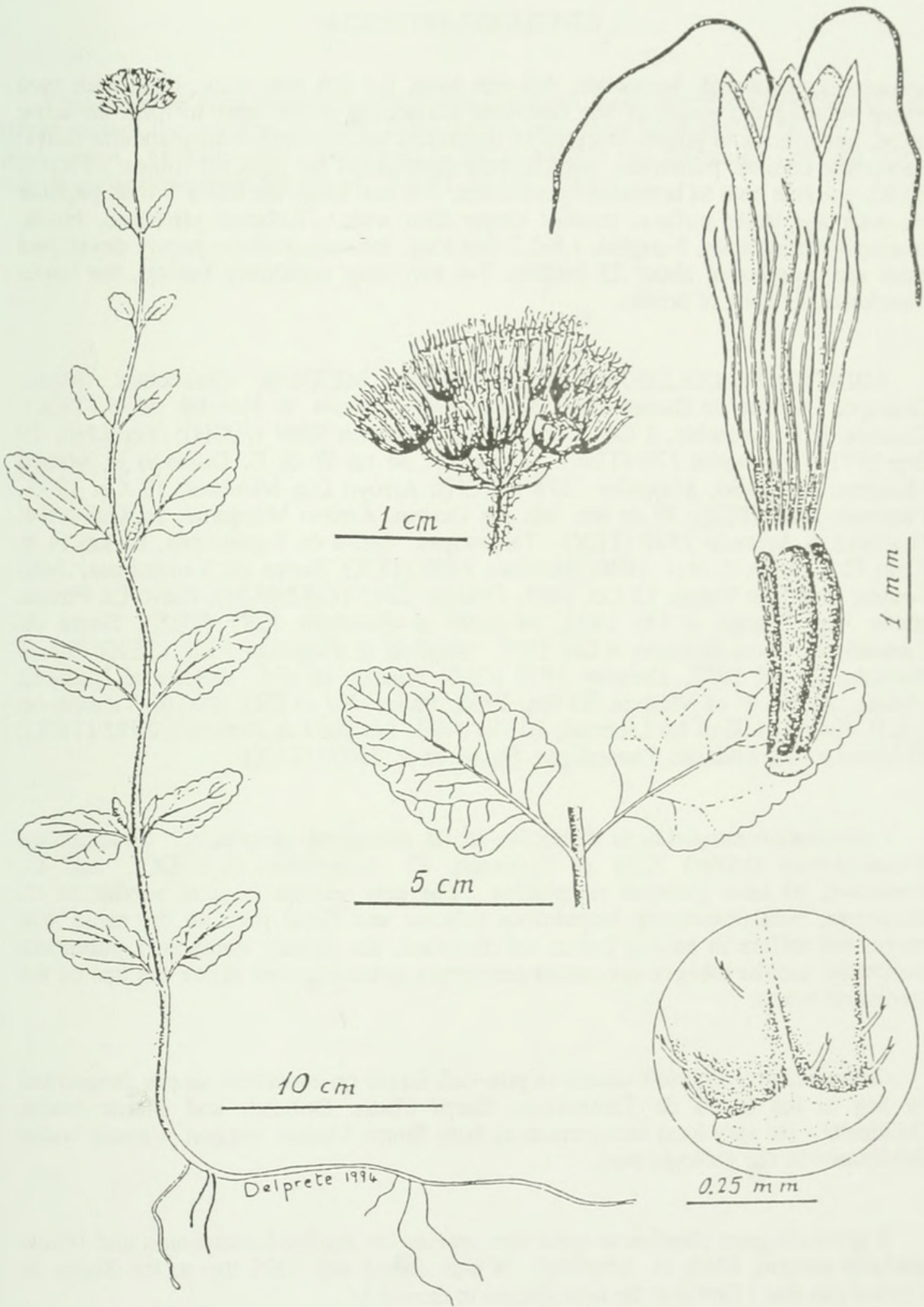


Figure 1. *Conoclinium mayfieldii* from holotype.

herbaceous, subequal, lanceolate, 4-6 mm long, 0.5-0.6 mm wide, rigid with two costae running the length of the bract and connecting at the apex to form an acute point, puberulous to pilose, margins of innermost bracts ciliate with glandular hairs. Receptacle conical, pubescent, with sockets surrounded by lignified ridges. Florets 60-90, corollas blue to lavender, funnellform, 3-4 mm long, the lobes 5 with papillae on outer and inner surface, usually longer than wide. Achenes prismatic, black, sparingly hispidulous, 5-angled, 1.8-2.2 mm long, the carpopodia a poorly developed basal rim; pappus of about 25 bristles, 3-4 mm long, antrorsely barbed, the barbs rounded at the apex of bristle.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS EXAMINED: MEXICO. Chihuahua: Mpio. Ocampo, Cascada de Basaseachic, 20 Oct 1986, *Nesom & Vorobik* 5636 (TEX); Cascada de Basaseachic, 1 Oct 1989, *King & Peterson* 9884 (F,GH); Yepachic, 19 Sep 1971, *Pennington* 170 (TEX). Durango: 34 mi W of C. Durango in Arroyo Mimbres, Jun 1950, *Maysilles* 7078 (MICH); Arroyo Los Mimbres, 19 Oct 1993, *Patterson* 7467 (TEX); W de Sta. Ma. de Ocotan, Arroyo Mezquital, 16 Oct 1984, *Gonzalez & Acevedo* 1548 (TEX). Tamaulipas: Sierra de Tamaulipas, 14 km N el Ejido El Cabrito, 5 Nov 1986, *Martinez* 1468 (TEX); Sierra de Tamaulipas, Juan Tomas, E of Las Yucas, 13 Oct 1957, *Dressler* 2385 (GH,MICH); Cerro La Pinoso above Juan Tomas, 6 Oct 1993, *Mayfield & Patterson* 7281 (TEX); Sierra de Tamaulipas, Cerro Borrado, 8 Oct 1993, *Mayfield & Patterson* 7362 (TEX); Sierra Borrado, 23 Jul 1957, *Dressler* 1973 (GH); Camino de Cd. Victoria al Ejido El Molino, 30 km W of Victoria, 23 Sep 1985, *Yanez* 461 (TEX); SW of Victoria on S.L.P. Hwy 101 E of La Libertad, 10 Oct 1993, *Mayfield & Patterson* 7393 (TEX); El Mirador near Hidalgo, Tamaulipas, *Hinton et al.* 25030 (TEX).

Conoclinium mayfieldii is distinctive in its pubescent receptacle. *Conoclinium betonicifolium* (Miller) King & Robinson, *C. coelestinum* (L.) DC., and *C. dissectum*, all have glabrous receptacles. The new species is most similar to *C. dissectum*, both possessing hispidulous achenes and floral parts in the same size range, but differs in having leaves not dissected, the already mentioned pubescent receptacle, and the lobes of the mature corolla not extending well above the tips of the involucre bracts.

Conoclinium mayfieldii occurs in pine-oak forest on mountain slopes frequented by fog in the Sierra de Tamaulipas, Sierra Madre Oriental, and Sierra Madre Occidental. Its very local occurrences in both Sierra Madres suggest a much wider distribution in the geologic past.

It gives me great pleasure to name this species for my field-companion and fellow graduate student, Mark H. Mayfield. It was during our 1993 trip to the Sierra de Tamaulipas that I first saw the new species in the field.

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