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NEW SPECIES AND COMBINATIONS IN *PERITYLE* (ASTERACEAE) FROM NORTHWESTERN MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

Perityle vandevenderi B. Turner, a new species from near Magdalena, Sonora, is described and a new combination, **P. scopulorum** (M.E. Jones) A.M. Powell & B. Turner, is proposed; both belong to the section *Laphamia*.

KEY WORDS: *Perityle*, Asteraceae, México, systematics.

Examination of unidentified collections of *Perityle* at ARIZ, in connection with a treatment of *Perityle* for México, has revealed a new species and the necessity for a new combination, as noted below.

Perityle vandevenderi B. Turner, sp. nov. TYPE: MÉXICO. Sonora: Palm Canyon, 17 mi SE of Magdalena on road to Cucurpe, "Sierra Baviso," 6 Sep 1976, *N.F. McCarten 2315*, with Tom Van Devender (holotype: ARIZ!; isotype: ARIZ!).

Perityle dissectae (A. Gray) A. Gray similis sed vestimento omnino albitomentoso, capitulis fere sessilibus, et acheniis sine pappo differt.

Suffruticose, low, perennial, white-tomentose herbs 6-15 cm high. Stems pubescent with white, lanose hairs. Leaves opposite, tomentulose, 10-16 mm long, 6-11 mm wide; petioles 5-10 mm long; blades deeply 3-parted, the principal divisions once- or twice dissected, the ultimate divisions 0.5-3.0 mm long. Heads eradiate, single on short terminal peduncles 1-5 mm long. Involucres 6-7 mm long, the bracts subequal, densely to sparsely white lanate with matted hairs. Ray florets absent. Disk florets 20-30, the corollas yellow, ca 5 mm long, the tube densely glandular pubescent, ca 1.5 mm long, the throat tubular, ca 3.5 mm long. Achenes oblanceolate, ca 4 mm long, 1 mm wide, the faces densely hispidulous, the margins with a well developed, eciliate, callose rim; pappus absent.

Additional specimens examined: MÉXICO. Sonora: Palm Canyon, Sierra Baviso, 18 mi E Magdalena, 14 Oct 1979, *J. Kaiser s.n.* (ARIZ); "west face

of Sierra Babiso," just N of Palm Canyon, ca 1100 m, 11 Oct 1987, *M.R. Johnson 87-003* (ARIZ).

A very distinct species, clearly belonging to the sect. *Laphamia* of *Perityle* where it relates to *P. dissecta,* as noted in the above diagnosis. It is a pleasure to name this very distinct species for Dr. Tom Van Devender of the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, Arizona, who has been associated with an ecological-floristic study of the Sierra Baviso, Sonora, since its inception and was with the original party that collected the type material. He is well known for his study of rat middens in the southwestern U.S.A. and adjacent México, especially as these might relate to climatic shifts. He notes (pers. comm.) that the mountain range is actually called Cerro Cinta de Plata on topographic maps and that the locals call Palm Canyon "Cañon del Diablo." He further notes that *Perityle vandevenderi* occurs "about a half mile below the mouth of the palm canyon in the main canyon. In this area a stream becomes perennial and cottonwood-willow riparian trees begin and the canyon narrows and turns. The grey *Perityle* were uncommon, growing on a very large boulder/cliff face on the side of the canyon bed in a deep shady area with abundant *Tillandsia recurvata.* The rock is volcanic ash."

Perityle scopulorum (M.E. Jones A.M. Powell & B. Turner, comb. nov. Based upon *Laphamia scopulorum* M.E. Jones, Contr. Western Bot. 12:48. 1908.

Rydberg (N. Amer. Fl. 34:19. 1914) placed *Laphamia scopulorum* as questionably synonymous with *Perityle coronopifolia* A. Gray, a rather common species of southernmost Arizona and New Mexico. So far as known, it has not been collected in México. Blake (Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb. 29:134. 1945) took *P. scopulorum* to be a good species belonging to the sect. *Laphamia,* which he recognized as a distinct genus. Powell (1974), after examination of fragmentary type material from Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua (the only specimen known to both Powell and Blake), followed Rydberg in retaining this as a questionable synonym of *P. coronopifolia.* Dr. Powell and I have examined an additional recent collection from the vicinity of the type locality (26 km by winding road NW of Colonia Juarez in the "Tinaja," a canyon through the foothills of this region, 1750 m, 28 Jul 1972, *Wilson & Johnston 8480* LL) and conclude that Jones and Blake were correct in their evaluation and thus make the necessary transfer to *Perityle.*

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LITERATURE CITED

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