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A New Species of *Bowlesia* (*Umbelliferae*) from Peru

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(Mit 1 Textabbildung)

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Bowlesia argenticaulis MATH. & CONST., sp. nov.

Plantae perennes decumbentes dense argente stellato-pubescentes vel furfuraceae; folia alternata fasciculataque pilis stellatis conspicue multiradiatis tomentosa in ambitu ovato-reniformia palmatim 3-vel 5-lobata, lobis ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis; umbellae 1-4-florae; sepala 0,8—1 mm longa; petala 0,8 bis 1 mm longa extus tomentosa; fructus ovoideus 3 mm longus 2 mm latus, mericarpiis dorsaliter complanatis dense stellato-tomentosis.

Plants perennial, prostrate or climbing, to 1 m long, dichotomously branching, the stems not inflated, silvery scurfy-stellate with 8-20-rayed peltate scales. Leaves alternate and fascicled on short axillary shoots, thickish, ovate-reniform, 0,5—1,2 cm long, 0,6—1,1 cm broad, shallowly cordate at base with a broad sinus, palmately 3- or 5-lobed, the lobes ovate to ovate-lanceolate, the terminal a little elongate, broadest at base, entire or few mucronulate-dentate, weakly bristly mucronulate, densely tomentose above with a mixture of variously rayed stalked to sessile hairs or scales, densely pannose beneath with mostly subsessile, multiradiate hairs or scales, the petioles slender, 0,5—1,2 cm long, the prominent stipular sheaths bearing 3—6 pairs of linear = lanceolate to linear scales 1—3 mm long; upper cauline leaves crowded, somewhat reduced, usually fascicled, short petiolate, often 3-lobed. Peduncles weak, mostly solitary at the nodes, 0,5—3,5 cm long, the umbels 1-4-flowered. Involucre lacking. Flowers purplish; calyx teeth ca. 0,8 mm long; petals ovate, 0,8—1 mm long, plane, stellate pubescent dorsally, acute; stamens not seen; styles slender, 0,8—1 mm long, ascending, exceeding the stylopodium; pedicels 1—3,5 mm long, spreading. Fruit ovoid, 3 mm long, 2 mm broad, 4-angled, narrowed at apex, slightly cordate at base, the mericarps strongly flattened dorsally, plane to slightly concave on the back, the commissural face convex, stellate pubescent on both surfaces with 8-15-rayed sessile hairs.

Type locality: PERU. Dpto. La Libertad, Prov. Huamachuco: Limestone area, Río Marañon canyon, summit above Aricapampa, 3.970 m altitude, road

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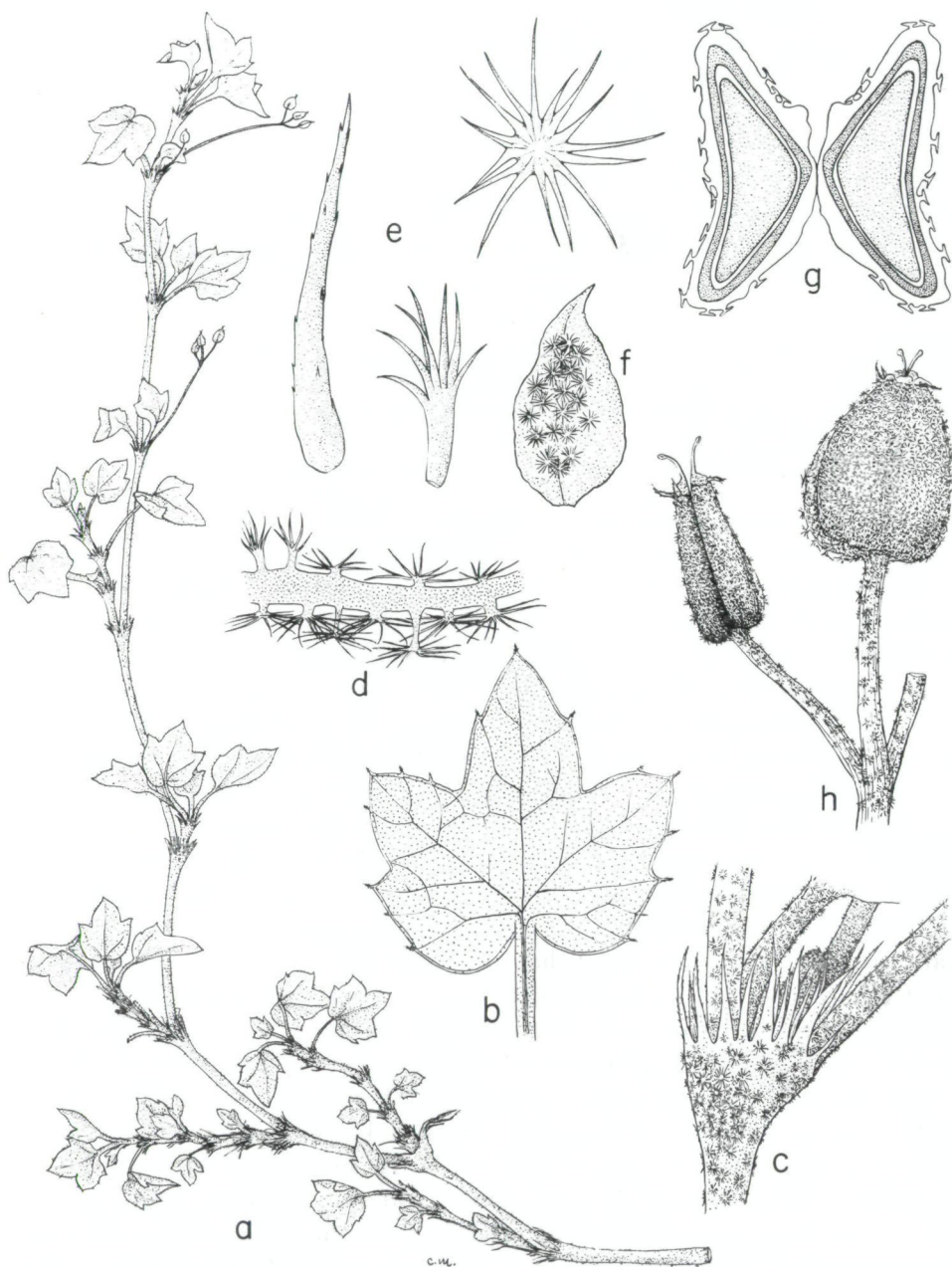


Figure 1. *Bowlesia argenticaulis* MATH. & CONST. a) Habit, $\times 1$. b) Leaf lamina (cleared), $\times 4$. c) Stipular leaf sheath, $\times 7$. d) Transsection of leaf towards tip, showing mixture of hair types, $\times 30$. e) Trichomes or scales from upper leaf surface, $\times 40$. f) Dorsal surface of petal, $\times 24$. g) Fruit transection, $\times 16$. h) Fruiting umbel, $\times 8$.

to Huamachuco, 10-VIII-1964, P. C. HUTCHISON, J. K. WRIGHT & R. M. STRAW 6,261 (UC — Holotype!).

A small fragment of this remarkable new species had already been sent to us by Mr. HUTCHISON (then still in the field) just too late to be included in our recent study of *BOWLESIA* and its relatives (1965).

Bowlesia argenticaulis is to be compared with such species as *B. tropaeoliifolia* GILL. & HOOK. and *B. lobata* R. & P., which Mr. CONSTANCE has been able to examine in Chile and Argentina, respectively, and both of which do occur also in Peru. The most striking distinction of the new taxon is the possession of a dense covering of multiradiate, peltate scales or hairs that gives to the stem its characteristic silver-scurfy aspect. These scales are remarkably reminiscent of those found in *Homalocarpus integerrimus* (TURCZ.) MATH. & CONST., of which we remarked, "This species shows the maximum specialization, within this group of genera, of the stellate hair into a peltate scale" (1965, p. 71). The second distinction is the conspicuous congestion of leaves on axillary short shoots; the persistent, fimbriate sheaths give older parts of the stem a jointed, *Polygonum*-like appearance.

Bowlesia argenticaulis apparently has not been collected by anyone prior to the Seventh University of California Botanical Garden Expedition to the Andes in 1963–1964. The collectors note that the plants were found in a limestone area, a fact which suggests that it may represent a calciphile of restricted distribution. Whether or not this proves to be true, it is evident that the "opening up" of the Río Marañón region to travel is revealing a whole new vista of botanical diversity in Peru's already extraordinarily rich flora.

Literature Cited

- MATHIAS, Mildred E. and L. CONSTANCE (1965): A revision of the genus *Bowlesia* RUIZ & PAV. (*Umbelliferae-Hydrocotyloideae*) and its relatives. Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. **38**: 1–73.

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