

Zeitschrift: Candollea : journal international de botanique systématique = international journal of systematic botany
Herausgeber: Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève
Band: 5 (1931-1934)

Artikel: New Compositae-Eupatorieae from Brazil
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-880559>

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NEW COMPOSITAE - EUPATORIEAE FROM BRAZIL

by

B. L. ROBINSON

While studying the *Compositae-Eupatorieae* at the Conservatory of Botany in Geneva during the spring of 1927, I was most kindly permitted to borrow a considerable number of specimens for more detailed examination and comparison at the Gray Herbarium. In accordance with the wishes of the management I am glad to publish in the official organ of the Conservatory the diagnoses of the novelties which have been found in this exceedingly interesting and helpful loan.

Most of these new species belong to a series of Brazilian plants labelled as having been collected by Casaretto and bearing the annotation « hb. reg. Turin. 1857 ». Notwithstanding this later date, which presumably indicates merely the time of their accession at or distribution from the herbarium in Turin, it is to be inferred that these are plants collected by Dr. Giovanni Casaretto of Genoa, who visited the coastal parts of Brazil in 1839 and 1840 penetrating the Province (now State) of Rio de Janeiro to the Organ Mountains and to several less explored regions.

To several of his plants Casaretto gave names which do not appear to have been put on public record. It was doubtless his intention to describe these species presumably in later, but never issued parts of his « *Novarum Stirpium Brasiliensium Decades* ». Of his species with these unpublished names, one falls into *Mikania stipulacea* (Vahl) Willd. and another into *M. Lindbergii* var. *collina* Bak., but a third, labelled by Casaretto *M. Riedeliana* Nob., seems pretty clearly to be, even yet, an undescribed species, and a diagnosis of it under the name suggested by Dr. Casaretto is appended to the present paper.

Symphiopappus Casarettoi Robinson, spec. nov. — Verisimiliter fruticosus (basi ignota) erectus adscendenter ramosus glaber. Caulis ramique subteretes, post exsiccationem leviter costulati medul-

losi brunnei ; internodiis elongatis folia valde superantibus. Folia pro genere parva opposita vel subopposita spathulato-oblancheolata obtusa ad apicem versus paucidentata deorsum in petiolum brevem cuneata et integra, 3-nervata, textura subcoriacea, post exsiccationem olivaceo-brunnea, ca. 3 cm. longa 1.2-1.5 cm. lata. Corymbus terminalis compositus planiusculus subdensus 7-14 cm. diametro. Bracteolae perparvae involucri squamas extimas vix aequantes. Capitula ca. 5-flora sessilia vel brevissime pedicellata 1 cm. longa 3 mm. diametro, involucri squamis ca. 15 bene imbricatis obtusis ca. 5-seriatim dispositis, ad apicem versus minute griseo-puberulis (adspectu pulverulis) aliter glabris plerisque 3-nervatis, nervis rubro-purpureis. Corollae ca. 4.7 mm. longae deorsum paullo decrescentes tamen sine faucibus distinctis, dentibus limbi deltoideis 0.4 mm. longis. Achaenia brunnea subglabra paullo lucida deorsum attenuata 5-angulata 3 mm. longa. Pappi setae ca. 50 flavescens albidae, ca. 4 mm. longae.

Brazil: « Insule S. Catharine, leg. Casaretto, No. 193. Hb. reg. Turin, 1857. »

This species is near *S. cuneatus* (DC.) Sch.-Bip. but differs in its smaller spathulate-oblancheolate less prominently veined leaves, elongated internodes and more obtuse phyllaries.

Furthermore the bractlets subtending the sessile heads are minute and inconspicuous, not equalling or much differentiated from the outer phyllaries, while in *S. cuneatus* and in its var. *intermedius* Dusén the bractlets are ligulate-lanceolate and subherbaceous, normally exceeding the much broader subscarios phyllaries.

Mikania (§ *Thrysigerae*) **cardiophylla** Robinson, spec. nov. — Suffrutex vel frutex gracilis volubilis. Caulis subteres flexuosus glaber brunneus albo-medulosus post exsiccationem tenuiter costulatus, internodiis plerisque 5-8 cm. longis. Folia opposita graciliter petiolata suborbiculato-ovata breviter acuminata integra basi profunde sinu saepissime clauso cordata textura ut videtur subcarneo-membranacea utrinque adspectu glabra sed sub lente tenuiter granulata 3-5.2 cm. longa 2-3.8 cm. lata post exsiccationem atrobunnea. Panicula terminalis oppositiramea pyramidata foliaceo-bracteata, ramis late patentibus ultra mediam partem nudis et solum ad apicem versus capituliferis plus minusve puberulis, pedicellis (juvenilibus) 0.5-1.5 mm. longis.

Capitula (valde immatura) ca. 6 mm. longa, squamis involucri oblongis vel anguste ellipticis obtusis vel apice rotundatis ca. 7-venosis, exterioribus 2 mm. latis, interioribus ca. 1.3 mm. latis. Corolla (immatura) subglabra, tubo proprio gracili 1.3 mm. longo, faucibus brevibus turbinato-campanulatis vix 0.7 mm. altis, dentibus limbi linearibus subacutis 1.5 mm. longis. Achaenia 5-angulata deorsum decrescentia 1.5 mm. longa (immatura), pappi setis ca. 75 carneis paullo scabratis.

Brazil: « Rio de Janeiro, leg. Casaretto, no. 1409 ». From experience with other labels of the same series it is inferred that the locality here refers to the state of Rio de Janeiro rather than to the city.

Persistent efforts have failed to place this plant satisfactorily in any hitherto described species. The divaricately branched panicle of pyramidal form and the rather small suborbicular-ovate entire leaves with cordate base and deep closed sinus serve to differentiate the plant from any of the numerous species and varieties of the *M. scandens* affinity, where its small heads, cordate leaves and twining habit seem to place it.

Mikania (§ *Thyrsigerae*) **Casarettoi** Robinson, spec. nov. — Frutex verisimiliter scandens. Caulis firme lignosus subhexagonus ochraceo-tomentellus usque ad inflorescentiam foliosissimus, internodiis plerisque 1-2 cm. longis a foliis multo superatis. Folia opposita breviter petiolata lanceolato-oblonga gradatim acuminata integra basi obtusa vel rotundata, textura firme chartacea, pennivenia, supra glabra vel glabriuscula delicate prominulenter reticulato-venulosa, subtus paullo pallidiora griseo-pilosella 5-7 cm. longa 2-2.4 cm. lata, petiolo gracili ca. 7 mm. longo densissime subadpresseque ochraceo-puberulo. Panicula terminalis sessilis thyrsoida pyramidata 1.5 dm. alta 1 dm. diametro (vix matura) patenter ramosa ochracea subtomentella ad basin versus foliaceo-bracteata. Capitula minima ca. 3 mm. longa (immatura) sessilia prope apices ramulorum subspicate disposita. Involucri squamae oblongae dorso puberulae apice rotundatae 2.2 mm. longae. Corollae glabrae, tubo proprio ca. 0.6 mm. longo, faucibus brevissimis vix ullis, dentibus limbi linearibus acutis ca. 1 mm. longis. Achaenia brevia deorsum gradatim contracta ad summum versus paullo scabrata, pappi setis ca. 30 rubello-albidis.

Brazil: « Rio de Janeiro » [doubtless in reference to the state rather than the city], Casaretto, no. 533.

This species is unquestionably nearest *M. leptotricha* Bak. and *M. pilosa* Bak. From the former it may be distinguished by its smaller, entire and ochraceo-puberulent rather than brown-pilose leaves, which are obtuse or rounded at the base, and also by its smaller subspicate rather than glomerulate heads. From *M. pilosa* it may be separated by the reticulate-veiny upper surface of its leaves, more divaricately branched inflorescence, smaller heads, and different corolla-form, the corolla in *M. pilosa* having a subcylindric throat and relatively shorter teeth. In sequence the species may appropriately be placed next *M. pilosa*.

It may be mentioned that by a loan of material from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, most kindly permitted by the Director, it has been possible to examine the types of both of the Baker species during the study of the novelty here described. From each of them it appears clearly distinct.

Mikania (§ *Erectae*) **neglecta** Robinson, spec. nov. — Herba suberecta glabra, inflorescentia breviter hirtella vel subtomentella excepta. Caulis gracilis subteres brunneus leviter costulatus, internodiis ca. 4 cm. longis. Folia vel alterna vel subopposita breviter petiolata suborbiculata apice basique obtusissima margine paucidentata, dentibus obtusis utroque plerumque 3, utrinque glabra supra basin 3-nervata supra reticulato-venosa (venis impressis) subtus glanduloso-punctata paullo pallidiora 1.6-2.4 cm. longa 1.1-1.9 cm. lata textura subcoricea post exsiccationem olivaceo-brunnea, petiolo 3-5 mm. longo glabro supra sulcato. Panicula terminalis subcorymbosa planiuscula ca. 6 cm. diametro fulvido-puberula, pilis brevissimis saepius incurvis. Capitula breviter pedicellata ca. 6 mm. alta, involucri squamis anguste oblongis obtusissimis ca. 4 mm. longis 1.5 mm. latis brunneis sublucidis subnervatis ad apicem versus dense brevissimeque hirtellis aliter glabris. Corollae glabrae, tubo proprio gracili 1.5 mm. longo, faucibus turbinato-campanulatis 1 mm. altis, dentibus limbi lanceolato-oblongis subacutis 1 mm. longis. Achaenia gracilia argute 5-angulata 2 mm. longa, faciebus paullo scabratis, pappi setis ca. 30 albidis 4 mm. longis.

Brazil, without further statement of locality, Riedel, no. 44. The label bears the annotation : « Acad. Imp. Petropol. 1839 ».

Among the related species, this plant differs from *M. itambana* Gardn. by its much longer internodes which considerably exceed the

leaves, also by its thinner far less prominently veined leaves, and flat-tish rather than ovoid inflorescence. From *M. subverticillata* Sch.-Bip. it may be readily distinguished by its different leaf-arrangement, smaller and less pointed leaves, and puberulent panicle. It is also in many respects similar to *M. virgata* Robinson but that is a species having slightly larger heads, acutish nearly smooth phyllaries and subverticillate leaves, which in length surpass the internodes.

Mikania (§ *Corymbosae*) **Riedeliana** Casaretto, in herb. — Verisimiliter suffruticosa et plus minusve volubilis, basi ignota. Caulis teres glaber purpureo-brunneus, internodiis plerumque 4-7 cm. longis, ramis oppositis patenter adscendentibus obscure puberulis. Folia opposita graciliter quamquam breviter petiolata; lamina ovato-vel elliptico-oblonga argute acuminata integra basi rotundata vel subcordata utrinque puberula paullo supra basin 3-7-nervata subtus pallidiora 6-8 cm. longa 3-5 cm. lata, firme membranacea; petiolo 1-2 cm. longo. Corymbi ramos terminantes densi convexi 3 cm. vel ultra diametro crispe puberuli. Capitula (immatura) breviter pedicellata; involucri squamis elliptico-oblongis subacutis subglabris medio rubro-brunneis firmiusculis margine pallidioribus tenuioribus ca. 6 mm. longis 1.8 mm. latis. Corollae glabrae; tubo proprio gracili 2 mm. longo; faucibus brevissimis vix ullis; dentibus limbi lanceolato-linearibus 2 mm. longis. Achaenia (immaturissima) pilulosa; pappi setis ca. 75 rubellis.

Brazil: State of Rio de Janeiro: on mountains of the Serra dos Orgãos, Casaretto, no. 891.

Though in many respects similar to *M. trinervis* Hook. et Arn. this plant may be readily distinguished by its much denser and distinctly corymbose partial inflorescences, its elliptic-oblong subacute phyllaries and much more numerous pappus-bristles.

The little known *M. nodulosa* Sch.-Bip., which in habit it also resembles, is said to have narrowly lanceolate green phyllaries, nodulose at the base and but 0.5 mm. wide.

Gray Herbarium, Cambridge (Mass.).