

A new species of the genus *Eupatorium* L. (Asteraceae – Eupatorieae) in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

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ABSTRACT – A new species, *Eupatorium hagelundii* Matzenb. (Asteraceae-Eupatorieae) assigned to section *Conoclinium*, is described and illustrated. At the present time the species was confirmed only in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, hence it has to be considered in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Red List criteria as not evaluated (NE) in 2001.

Keywords: *Eupatorium*, *Conoclinium*, Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, taxonomy

RESUMO – Uma nova espécie do gênero *Eupatorium* L. (Asteraceae – Eupatoriaceae) no Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil. Uma nova espécie, *Eupatorium hagelundii* Matzenb. (Asteraceae – Eupatorieae) da seção *Conoclinium*, é descrita e ilustrada. Até o presente esta espécie foi constatada somente no Estado do Rio Grande do Sul e uma vez que sua ocorrência é registrada apenas no local indicado, é considerada não avaliada (NE), segundo os critérios da lista da União Internacional para a Conservação da Natureza (IUCN) em 2001.

Palavras-chave: *Eupatorium*, *Conoclinium*, Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, taxonomia.

Eupatorium hagelundii Matzenb. sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-7)

Suffrutex annuus, erectus, 50-60cm altus, ramis foliosis, teretibus, striatis, oppositis ad suboppositis in apice, dense pubescentibus, trichomatibus pluricellularibus; foliosis usque ad capituliscientiam. Folia membranacea, opposita, petiolata, petiolis 2-5mm longis; ovatodeltoidea, leviter rotundata vel truncata in basi ac attenuata in apice; margine serratodentata, trinervata, pubescentia in epiphyllis et dense strigoso-pubescentia in hypophyllo, 2,5-4,5cm longa, 1,5-3,5cm lata. Capitula numerosa, disposita in cymis corymbosis densis in extremo ramorum; pedicellis dense pubescentibus, 2-3mm longis. Involucrum campanulatum 4-5mm altum, 4mm diametri; bracteis involucralibus 14-16, tetra-seriatis, triplinerviatis, duobus nervis prominentibus in dorso, lineari-lanceolatis, apice acuto, glabratis,

exterioribus gradatim minoribus, interioribus scariosis in margine. Receptaculum conicum, glabratum. Flores 15-20, albi, corolla tubulata 3mm longa, limbo breviter pentalobato in apice, lobis 0,5mm longis; stylus clavatus, papillosum. Cypselae 5 striatae, glabratae, nigrae in maturatione, 1,5-2mm longae, carpodidio symmetricus. Pappus circiter 35 setis albis, barbellatis, staturis inaequalibus, maioribus usque ad 2,5mm longis.

Typus: Granja Sodal, município de Giruá, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil; K. Hagelund 2036, III. 1964 (holotypus ICN 163408; paratypus ICN 163409).

Annual sub-shrubs, with erect stem, 50 to 60cm tall; with leafy shoots, rounded, striated, opposite to sub-opposite at the apex, densely pubescent, with pluricellular trichomes. Leaves until inflorescences, opposite, membranaceous, 2,5-4,5cm long by 1,5 to 3,5cm wide, ovatus-deltoides, slightly rounded or truncated at the base and attenuated at the apex;

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marginally finely serrate, trinervis, pubescent in epiphylo and densely strigosus-pubescent in hypophyllo, petiolate, with petiole 2,0 to 5,0mm long. Numerous capitula, homogamous, arranged in dense corymb at the extreme summits of the branches, pedicels densely pubescent, 2,0 to 3,0mm long. Involucre campanulate, 4,0-5,0mm high, ca. 4,0mm in diameter; involucre bracts very unequal loosely imbricated phyllaries, 14-16, in four series, linear-lanceolate, apex acute, glabrous, the outer gradually smaller, the inner ones squarrosus at the margin, trinervis, with two protruding ribs on the back. Receptacle conical, glabrous. Florets 5-20, white, with tubular actinomorphic corollas, 3,0mm long, with short limb 5-lobed at the apex, with lobes 0,5mm long; club-shaped style branches, bifid, obtuse at apex, short papillose. Cypselae 5 ribbed, glabrous, black when ripe (*carbonized fruits*), 1,5-2,0mm long, with symmetrical carpodium, Pappus consisting of about 35 white bristles, barbellate, of unequal sizes, the largest up to 2,5mm long.

Etymology: The epithet is in honor of Karner Hagelund (1913-1988), who collected the samples for the Hagelund Herbarium collection.

Specimen Examined: BRAZIL, RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Giruá, Granja Sodal, III.1964, K. Hagelund 2036 (ICN 163408); *id.*, III.1964, K. Hagelund 2232 (ICN 163409).

Geographical Distribution: Occurs in the High Uruguay region, northwest of Rio Grande do Sul.

Habitat: Occurs in grasslands and near by riparian forests.

Phenology: Flowers and fruits can be found during the month of March.

Observations: The genus *Eupatorium* displays as many as 58 taxa in the Rio Grande do Sul State, as in taxonomic thesis (Matzenbacher, 1979), plus six new species citations in an interactive key of the genus (Matzenbacher & Schneider, 2008). During such research, some examples were found that did not indicate morphological convergency of characteristics with already known taxa. This material was part of the Karner Hagelund Herbarium collection, subsequently incorporated with the ICN Herbarium of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, collected in the town of Giruá in the High Uruguay region. There were no records of this

plant subsequent to the findings which had already taken place, probably due to the intense anthropic activity developed in that region. The new species has affinity with *Eupatorium laxicephalum* Cabrera (Cabrera & Vittet, 1963), but differs from it due to the higher number of capitula in capitulescences, shorter pedicels, less attenuated leaves at the apex, pubescent in epiphylo and densely strigosus-pubescent in hypophyllo, and conical receptacle. It is also similar to *Conocliniopsis prasiifolia* (DC.) R. M. King & H. Rob. (King & Robinson, 1987), which is found in the states of Bahia, Pernambuco, Alagoas and Minas Gerais, but differs from it by its leaves, which in this species are opposite, and by its flowers, which are purple.

The new species is included in the section *Conoclinium* (Baker, 1876; Cabrera & Vittet, 1963).

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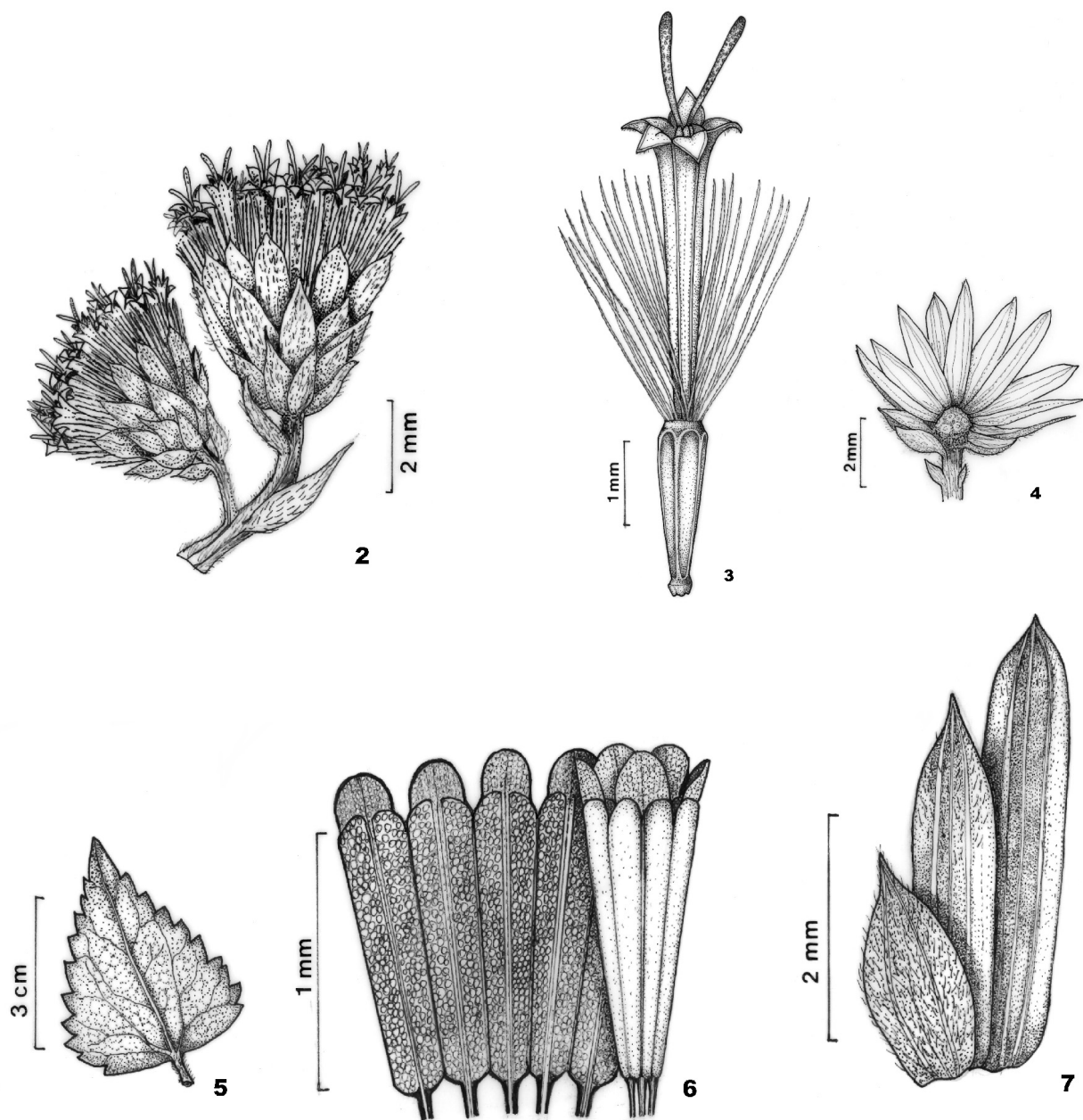
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Fig. 1. Habit of *Eupatorium hagelundii* Matzenb.



Figs. 2-7. *Eupatorium hagelundii* Matzenb. 2. Detail of capitula; 3. Bisexual disk floret. 4. Inside view of phyllaries and conical receptacle; 5. Leaf; 6. Inside view of the anthers and the outside view of the anthers connate into a tube; 7. Involucral bracts.