Baccharis napaea (Asteraceae, Astereae): a new species of subgen. Tarchonanthoides sect. Coridifoliae from the subtropical highlands of southern Brazil

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Abstract

Baccharis napaea, a new species belonging to subgen. Tarchonanthoides sect. Coridifoliae is described and illustrated. The new species is compared to and distinguished from the sympatric species B. coridifolia, B. erigeroides, and B. scabrifolia, and from the allopatric B. bicolor. Baccharis napaea occurs in open subtropical highland grasslands and the edges and open glades of subtropical mixed forests on the south Brazilian plateau. Additionally, a distribution map and description of habitat and conservation status of the new species are presented.

Resumo


Key words: Baccharidinae, Compositae, subtropical highland grasslands, subtropical mixed forests

Introduction

Baccharis Linnaeus (1753: 860; Asteraceae: Astereae) is a New World genus that comprises between 338 and 400 species (Bremer 1994, Müller 2010). The genus is characterized broadly by the usually tufted indumentum of the leaves and stems, with fused trichomes that have only a single adjoining basal cell, and the common occurrence of dioecy (Müller 2006). Barroso (1976) provided the most recent treatment of the genus for Brazil, encompassing about 130 species. Currently, in a checklist, 167 species of Baccharis are recorded for the country (Heiden & Schneider 2012).

The most recent proposal of a subgeneric classification of Baccharis was published by Müller (2006), who thought the subgenera Baccharis, Pteronioides Heering (1904: 15) and Tarchonanthoides Heering (1904: 26) were probably monophyletic, while he considered Baccharis subgen. Molina (Persoon 1807: 424) Heering (1904: 40) as a possibly paraphyletic assemblage. According to this author, Baccharis subgen. Tarchonanthoides is the morphologically best circumscribed subgenus of Baccharis. This subgenus is characterized by corollas of female florets with five papillose teeth, by male florets with pappus bristles rarely broadened apically and with a style apex nearly fully cleft into lanceolate or ovate branches. This subgenus is