



Nomenclatural novelties in *Baccharis* subgen. *Molina* (Asteraceae, Astereae)

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The number of species recognized in *Baccharis* Linnaeus (1753: 860), a Neotropical genus characterized by the tufted indumentum of leaves and stems and by the unisexual florets generally in separate specimens (Müller 2006), ranges from 354 (Müller 2013) to ca. 500 species (Malagarriga 1976). The infrageneric classification (Heiden 2014, Heiden & Pirani 2016) currently recognizes seven subgenera: *Baccharis* subgen. *Baccharis*, *Baccharis* subgen. *Coridifoliae* (Giuliano in Giuliano & Freire 2011: 339) Heiden in Heiden & Pirani (2016: 286), *Baccharis* subgen. *Heterothalamulopsis* (Deble *et al.* 2004: 1) Heiden in Heiden & Pirani (2016: 287), *Baccharis* subgen. *Heterothalamus* (Lessing 1830: 145) Heiden in Heiden & Pirani (2016: 288), *Baccharis* subgen. *Molina* (Persoon 1807: 424) Heering (1904: 40), *Baccharis* subgen. *Oblongifoliae* (Candolle 1836: 416) Heiden in Heiden & Pirani (2016: 289), and *Baccharis* subgen. *Tarchonanthoides* Heering (1904: 26).

Baccharis subgen. *Molina* is characterized by the style apex of male florets almost always entirely cleft into lanceolate branches, female florets mostly with corollas with truncate apex and a subapical wreath of trichomes, and the cypselae generally covered by twin and/or biseriate glandular trichomes (Müller 2006, Heiden 2014). This is the second most species-rich subgenus, comprising 150 species with the inclusion of the following five species based on the new statuses and combinations. Four new statuses and combinations are proposed, from subspecies to species level, to accommodate *Baccharis clavata*, *B. farallonensis*, *B. glabrata* and *B. multibracteata*, while one new status and combination is provided to *B. potrerillana*, from variety to species level. Comments on the distribution of these species and their closest congeneric species are provided, as well as morphological characters to differentiate them.

Baccharis clavata (Müller 2006: 284) G.Heiden, **comb. & stat. nov.** *Baccharis juncea* subsp. *clavata* Müller (2006: 284). Type:—BOLIVIA. Tarija: Avilez, upper Río Rosario near Rosario, shrubby vegetation on gravel along river, ca. 3700 m, 21°55'S, 65°07'W, 27 February 2002, ♀, *J.Müller 9212* (holotype JE, digital image!; isotypes BR, G!, GH, HBG!, LPB, MICH, MO!, NY!, P!).

Baccharis clavata occurs along the Andes from southeastern Peru, through Bolivia up to Northwestern Argentina, and can be separated from the Southern Cone species *B. juncea* (Cassini 1828: 254) Desfontaines (1829: 163), occurring in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, based on its pappus in female florets 1-seriate, pappus bristles in female florets apically clavate to subglobose, cypselae 0.8–1.2 mm long, and pappus bristles in male florets cylindrical, apically obtuse, with short-protruding cell ends (vs. pappus in female florets multiseriate, pappus bristles in female florets apically acute, cypselae 1.2–2.3 mm long, and pappus bristles in male florets laterally flattened, apically acute, with long-protruding cell ends).

Baccharis farallonensis (Cuatrecasas 1953: 10) G.Heiden, **comb. & stat. nov.** *Baccharis grandiflora* subsp. *farallonensis* Cuatrecasas (1953: 10). Type:—COLOMBIA. Valle del Cauca: Los Farallones, Cordillera Occidental, extremo N, vertiente NW, entre Alto del Buey y Quebrada de los Ramos, 3350–3450 m, 12 October 1944, ♂, *J.Cuatrecasas 18026* (holotype F!; isotype COL!).

Baccharis farallonensis is endemic to the department of Valle del Cauca in Colombia and can be separated from *B. grandiflora* Kunth in Humboldt *et al.* (1818: 45), which occurs in the departments of Caldas, Valle del Cauca, Nariño and Tolima, based on the tomentose branches with short and thick trichomes, leaves tomentose abaxially, and petioles 3–5 mm long (vs. lanose branches with long and thin trichomes, leaves lanose abaxially, and petioles 8–18 mm long).

Baccharis glabrata (Hoover 1970: 302) G.Heiden, **comb. & stat. nov.** *Baccharis plummerae* subsp. *glabrata* Hoover (1970: 302). Type:—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. California: San Luis Obispo, Forks of San Simeon Creek, [35.62533 - 121.05462 + -712m], on dry rocky slope in shade, 09 September 1949, ♀, *R.F.Hoover 7756* (holotype OBI, digital image!).

Baccharis glabrata is endemic to the San Luis Obispo county in California and can be separated from *B. plummerae* (Gray 1880: 48), which is also endemic to California and occurs in the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles County, Matilija Canyon in Ventura County, the western slopes of the Santa Ynez Mountains and Santa Cruz Island in Ventura County (Beauchamp & Henrickson 1996), based on the glabrate and glandular stems and leaves 1–2(–3) mm wide (vs. villous and eglandular stems and leaves (3–)5–13 mm wide).

Baccharis multibracteata (Müller 2008: 96) G.Heiden, **comb. & stat. nov.** *Baccharis salicifolia* subsp. *multibracteata* Müller (2008: 96). Type:—PERU. Apurímac: Vicinity of Acobamba, in flood plain and on the bottom of the deep valley of the Rio Chalhuanca, 5 km NW of Chalhuanca, weeds in fields and hedgerows, thickets above water courses and between terraced fields, 14°S 72°W, 17 December 1962, ♀, H.H.Iltis, C.M.Iltis, D.Ugent & V.Ugent 611 (holotype MO!).

Baccharis multibracteata is endemic to the Departments of Junín, Apurímac and Cusco in central and southern Peru and can be separated from *B. salicifolia* (Ruiz & Pavon 1798: 210) Persoon (1807: 425), which is the most widespread species of *Baccharis*, occurring from USA to Southern South America in Argentina and Chile, based on its thick and coriaceous leaves, >8-seriate involucre of female capitula (while *B. salicifolia* has thin and chartaceous leaves, 4–7-seriate involucre of female capitula). Additionally the cypselae of *B. multibracteata* are somewhat papillose and the pericarp cells are rather broad, characters not found in *B. salicifolia* fide Müller (2008).

Baccharis potrerillana (Ariza Espinar 1973: 240) G.Heiden, **comb. & stat. nov.** *Baccharis niederleinii* var. *potrerillana* Ariza Espinar (1973: 240). Type:—ARGENTINA. La Rioja: [Famatina], ladera W Sierra de Famatina, Río Potrerillos, 2200 m alt, 17 January 1949, ♂, A.Krapovickas & J.H.Hunziker 5443 (holotype CORD!; isotype BAB!).

Baccharis potrerillana is endemic to the Sierra de Famatina in the province of La Rioja in Argentina and can be separated from *B. niederleinii* Heering (1916: 164), which occurs in the La Rioja and Mendoza in Argentina, based on the narrow obovate or linear leaves with entire margins or one pair of apical teeth (vs. broad spatulate leaves with dentate margins).

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