

Parasenecio weiningensis (Asteraceae), a new species from Guizhou, SW China

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Parasenecio weiningensis S.Z. He & H. Peng, a new species in the Asteraceae from Guizhou, SW China, is described and illustrated in line drawings. *Parasenecio weiningensis* is compared with the morphologically fairly similar *P. delphiniphyllus*.

Key words: Asteraceae, new species, *Parasenecio*, taxonomy

Parasenecio consists of about 60 species distributed from East Asia and Sino-Himalayas to European Russia and the Far East (Chen 1999). There are 51 species recorded from China, and the Hengduan Mountains in the Yunnan–Xizang border is a diversity center. *Parasenecio* is characterized by having a one-layered involucre with five lobes, homomorphic bisexual flowers, a tubiform corolla, a branching style tip, clavate stigmas with glandiform hairs, glabrous and ribbed achenes, and a one-layered pappus.

***Parasenecio weiningensis* S.Z. He & H. Peng, sp. nova (Fig. 1)**

Affinis P. delphiniphylli, sed antheris super corollam projectis, corolla extrinsecus ad medium saepe appendicibus duabus vel una sericeis differt.

TYPE: China. Guizhou Province, Weining County, alt. 2550 m, along mountain slope, 7.IX.1986 Zhao Ying-Rui 318

(holotype KUN; isotype Herbarium of Guizhou Institute of Chinese Materia Medica = HGCM).

Perennial herb, rhizome stout. Stem single, 38–40 cm tall, with distinct stripes. Leaves with petiole; leaves on lower part of stem not withered during blooming; leaves on middle part of stem two or three. Leaf blade wide-ovate as a whole, 5.5–8.7 cm long, 4.3–9.2 cm wide, apex acuminate, base truncate, palmatilobate, lobes five, obovate or ovate, apex acute or acuminate, lobes sometimes pinnately lobed, with sparse serration on margin, each tooth with an awn on apex; nerves conspicuous on both surfaces, lateral nerves bifurcate upwards; upper surface with short hairs, lower surface with yellow-brown hairs, dense along nerves; petioles unwinged, 1.4–2.4 cm long, glabrous; leaves on upper part of stem smaller. Capitulum numerous, forming a narrow panicle on stem tip, peduncle and pedicels short-glandiform-haired, pedicels 1–3 mm long, with 1–2 linear or triangular bractlets. Involucre campanulate, involucre lobes five,

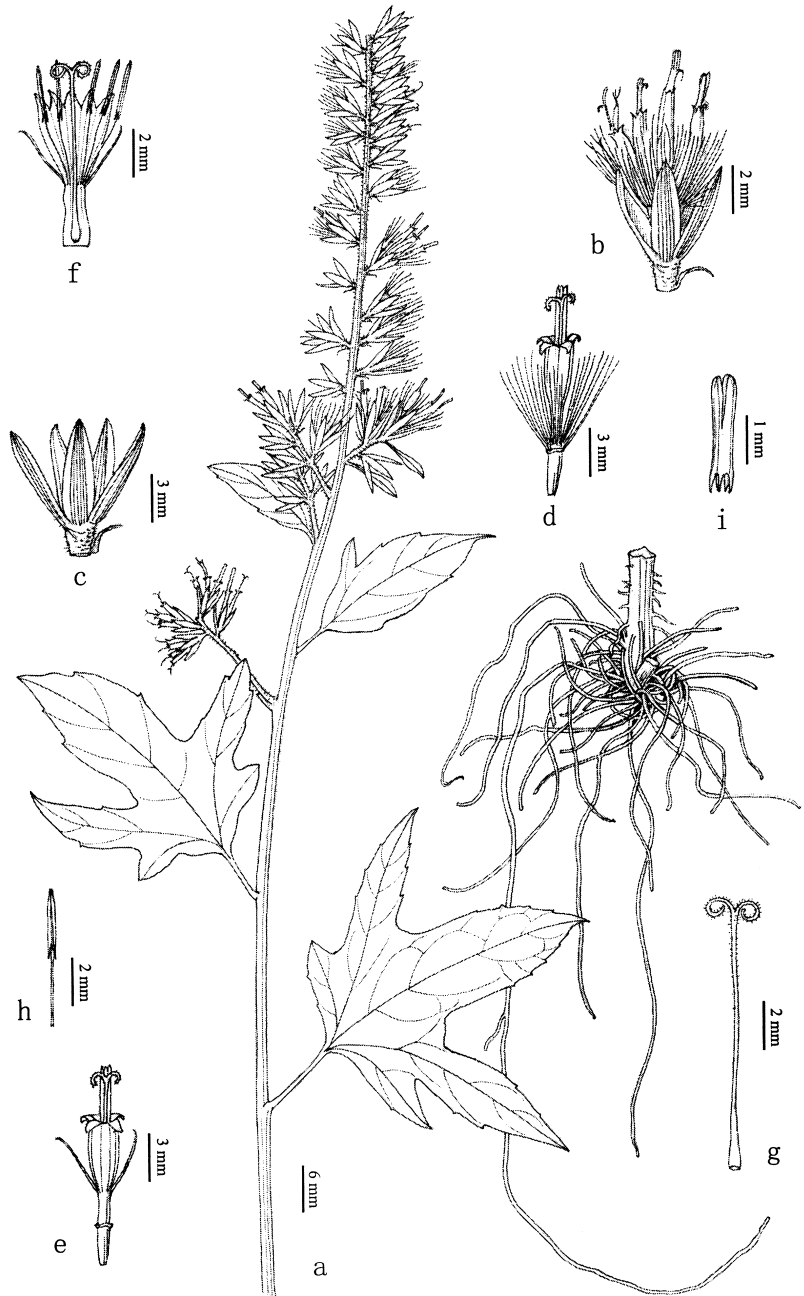


Fig. 1. *Parasenecio weiningensis* (from holotype, drawn by Xi-Lin Wu). — **a**: Part of a flowering branch. — **b**: Capitulum. — **c**: Involucre. — **d**: Flower with pappus. — **e**: Flower without pappus, showing attachments on corolla tube. — **f**: Flower opened, showing stamens, pistil and attachments. — **g**: Pistil. — **h**: Stamen. — **i**: Anther.

oblong or obovate, 5–6 mm long, 1–2 mm wide, apex obtuse or with a short awn, margins membranous, both surfaces glabrous. Each capitulum consisting of four or five flowers, corolla yellow, protruding above involucre, about 6 mm long; lower half of corolla tube thin, upper half thicker, oblong, lobes five, about 0.5 mm long; two or one silk-like attachments often

present (resembling hairs of pappus) on outside wall between thin and thick part of corolla tube. Stamens five, inserted at middle of corolla tube; anthers five, projecting above corolla, 3.2 mm long, filaments silk-like, 4 mm long. Style about 1 cm long, tip branching, stigmas clavate, with glandiform hairs. Achene cylindrical, red-brown, 2–3 mm in length, about 0.5 mm in diam-

Table 1. Morphological comparison between *Parasenecio weiningensis* and *P. delphiniphyllus*.

Features	<i>P. weiningensis</i>	<i>P. delphiniphyllus</i>
Stem	38–40 cm in height	80–150 cm in height
Leaf	leaves on lower part of stem not withered during blooming	leaves on lower part of stem withered during blooming
Involucrum lobes	both surfaces glabrous	outside covered with short hairs
Pappus	white	light brown
Corolla	with two or one silk-like attachment(s) on outside wall of corolla tube	without attachment(s) on outside wall of corolla tube
Stamen	anthers projecting above corolla tube	anthers not projecting above corolla tube

eter, glabrous and ribbed; pappus white, about 6 mm long. Flowering July to September, fruiting August to October.

Parasenecio weiningensis resembles *P. delphiniphyllus* by having deeply split leaves, a narrow panicle, a five-lobed involucre and a five-flowered capitulum. However, there are many differences between the two species. For example, *P. weiningensis* has anthers projecting above the corolla, and often there are two or one silk-like attachments on the middle part of the corolla tube. Table 1 gives more morphological differences between the species.

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