

## ASTERACEAE

### A NEW SPECIES OF *TRICHOGYNE* FROM NAMAQUALAND

***Trichogyne lerouxiae*** Beyers, sp. nov. *T. verticillatae* (L. f.) Less. in facie maxime similis sed floribus tribus femineis in quoque capitulo, bracteis circum floribus hermaphroditis rotundatis ad obtusis, pappo pauco vel nullo differt; et *T. polycnemoidi* (Fenzl) Anderb. affinis sed bracteis involucralibus dissimiliter coloratis et numero florum femineorum in quoque capitulo facile distinguenda.

TYPE.—Northern Cape, 3017 (Hondeklip Bay): Namaqualand, 15 km west of Soebatsfontein on road to Riethuis, (–AB), 14-08-1982, *Le Roux 2918* (STE, holo.; PRE, iso.). Figure 8.

Annual viscid erect herb, 40–150 mm tall. *Stems* few to several from the crown, simple or branching near base,

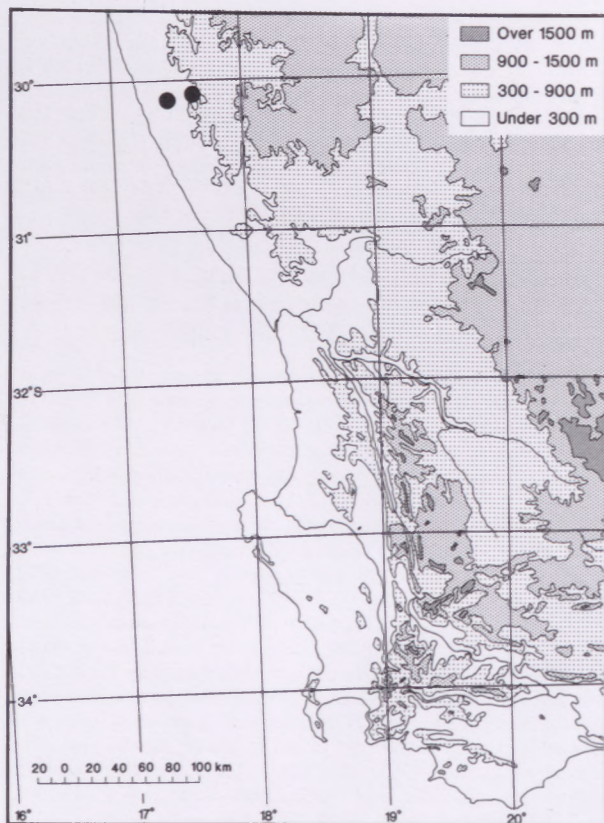


FIGURE 8.—The known distribution of *Trichogyne lerouxiae*.

leafy, with thin cobweb-like indumentum, becoming glabrous. *Leaves*: primary leaves 6.5–10 × 0.5–1 mm, linear-filiform, usually twisted, apex mucronulate, margins involute, abaxial surface with thin cobweb-like indumentum sometimes glabrescent towards apex, adaxial surface white tomentose; secondary leaves similar but much shorter. *Heads* campanulate, 2.2–2.7 × 0.9–1.5 mm, 3 to few in small leafy clusters in axils of primary leaves, which much exceed them. *Involucral bracts* 10–11, the outer 2–3 sterile, elliptic to obovate, apex acute or rounded; following 3 subtending female flowers, readily deciduous, elliptic, obovate or trullate, adaxially concave, abaxially keeled, apex acute or rounded; inner 5 surrounding hermaphrodite flowers, persistent, of which outer 2 trullate, adaxially concave, abaxially convex, apex rounded and innermost 3 elliptic, ovate or obovate, flat-tish, apex rounded or obtuse; all bracts translucent pale golden brown, abaxial surface pilose but 3 innermost bracts surrounding hermaphrodite flowers glabrescent. *Flowers* 4–6; 3 female, corolla filiform, style divided, 2–(3) hermaphrodite, corolla cylindric below, campanulate above, style undivided. *Achenes* 0.8–1.0 mm long, obovoid with minute clavate hairs, ovaries of hermaphrodite flowers aborted. *Pappus* absent in female flowers, scanty or absent in hermaphrodite flowers, slender setaceous with shaft naked below, shortly plumose towards tip. Figures 9 & 10.

Anderberg (1991) has reinstated the genus *Trichogyne* Less. which Hilliard (1981) had regarded as a subgenus of *Ifloga* Cass. This new species has been placed in the genus *Trichogyne* as its outer female florets are subtended by bracts, its functionally male disc florets have undivided styles, and its pappus bristles are apically plumose and

basally without patent cilia, thus corresponding to the characters defined by Anderberg (1991). *T. lerouxiae* resembles *T. verticillata* in general facies, but differs in having 3 [not (0)–1–2] female flowers in a head, the rounded to obtuse (not acuminate) bracts which surround the hermaphrodite flowers and the scanty or absent (not present) pappus. Its affinities also lie with *T. polycnemoides* but it can be readily distinguished by the differently coloured involucral bracts (translucent straw-coloured versus reddish central patch with whitish tip) and the number of female flowers (3 versus 5–10) in a head.

*T. lerouxiae* is only known from two localities in the sandveld of Namaqualand growing in sandy clay soil at altitudes ranging from 150–250 m. According to Hilliard (1981), *T. verticillata* is confined to the southwestern Cape, with its western distribution as far north as Lambert's Bay occurring on coastal dunes and low-lying sandy flats at altitudes not above 250 m. *T. polycnemoides* on the other hand occurs in Namaqualand, and is confined to altitudes between 600 and 900 m.

#### Specimens examined

NORTHERN CAPE.—3017 (Hondeklip Bay): Namaqualand, 15 km W of Soebatsfontein on road to Riethuis, 150 m, (–AB), 14-08-1982, *Le Roux* 2918 (PRE, STE); Namaqualand, Kookfontein 466, 250 m, (–BA), 03-09-1986, *Le Roux & Lloyd* 458 (STE).



FIGURE 9.—*Trichogyne lerouxiae*: holotype, illustrating habit, *Le Roux* 2918 (STE).



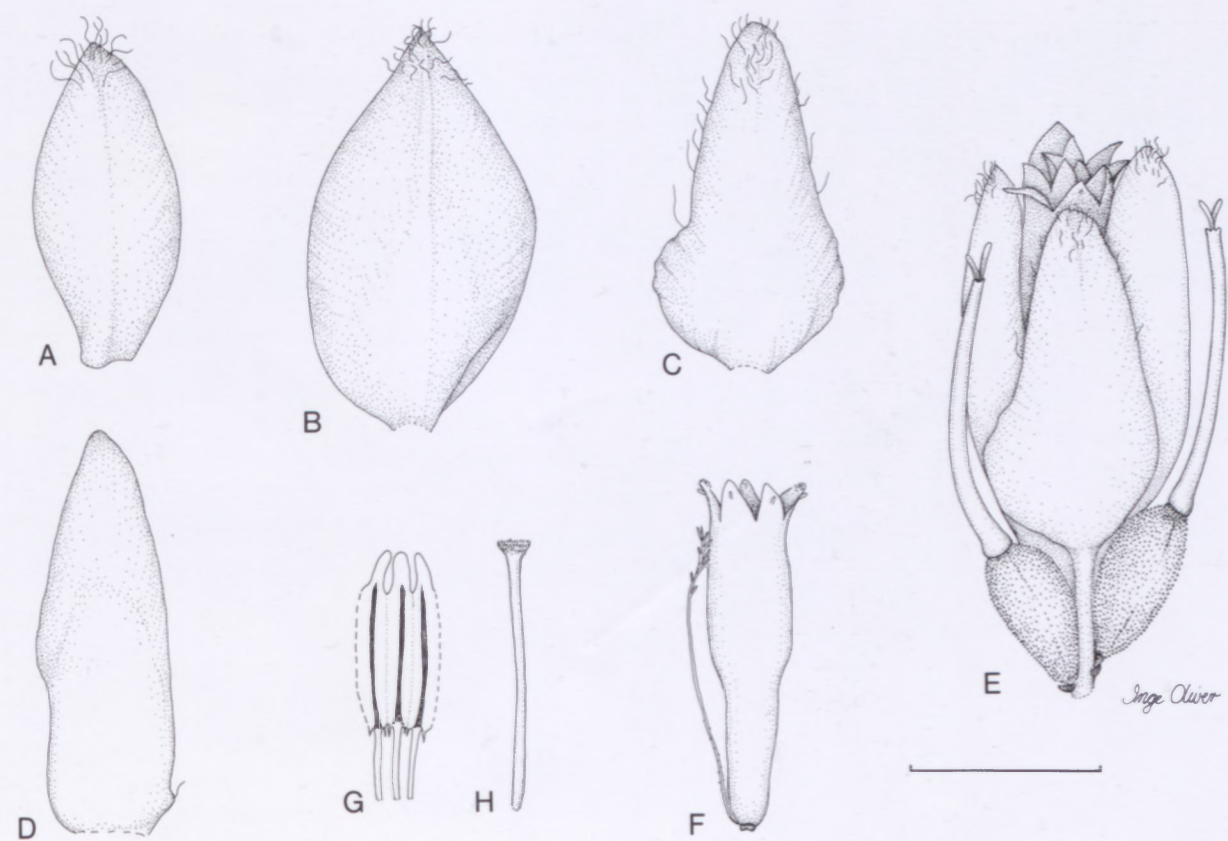


FIGURE 10.—*Trichogyne lerouxiae*. A–D, involucral bracts, abaxial view: A, sterile bract; B, bract subtending female flower; C & D, persistent bracts surrounding hermaphrodite flowers. E, head with deciduous bracts removed to reveal two female flowers. F–H, hermaphrodite flower: F, with pappus; G, stamens; H, style. All drawn from the type, *Le Roux 2918* (STE). Scale bar: 1 mm.

It gives me great pleasure to name this new species after Ms Annelise le Roux who has for many years been involved with the study and conservation of the flora of Namaqualand and is the co-editor of the forthcoming *Flora of Namaqualand* for which this new species is required.

HILLIARD, O.M. 1981. A revision of *Ifloga* in southern Africa, with comments on the northern hemisphere species. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 82: 293–312.

J.B.P. BEYERS\*

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\* Stellenbosch Herbarium, National Botanical Institute, P.O. Box 471, Stellenbosch 7599.  
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