

## A new *Potentilla* from the Himalayas

### Nový druh rodu *Potentilla* z Himaláje

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*Potentilla tristis*, a new species described from the Himalayas, is related to *P. fallens* from southwest China. *Potentilla peduncularis* var. *elongata* is elevated to the species rank.

### *Potentilla tristis* Soják, sp. nova

Caudex eramosus, apice residuis stipularum appresse crassiuscule pilosus tectus. Caulis 2-10 cm altus, patenter pilosus, 1-4-floris; folium caulinum 1 (-2), saepe 3-7-jugo-pinnatum (stipulis latis serratis, interdum integris).

Folia basalia dense 11-18-jugo-pinnata, raro interrupta. Auriculae foliorum exteriorum connatae, interiorum saepe liberae. Rhachis pilis horizontaliter (interdum arrecte) patentibus mediocriter tenuibus rectiusculis 0.5-2.0 mm longis omnibus  $\pm$  aequalibus obtectae.

Foliola jugi 1 (-2) summi longe vel breviter decurrentia, cetera plerumque sessilia, in dimidio folii superiore 5-14  $\times$  (2-)3-9 mm magna, crebre serrato-crenata dentibus utrinque (2-)6-8(-9) parvis (0.5-2.0  $\times$  0.4-1.5 mm) obtusis vel subacutis latis. Foliola utrinque viridula, pilis tenuibus vel rigidulis modice numerosis usque densis rectis  $\pm$  aequalibus mediocriter longis (subtus ad costam 1-3 mm) vestita, eglandulosa.

Flores 1.4-1.8 cm in diam. Pedicelli et calyces eglandulosi. Petala lutea, 4.5-7.0 mm longa. Stamina  $\pm$  20. Filamenta brevia (0.5-1.5 mm); antherae 0.4-7.0 mm longae. Stylus lateralis, 1.0-1.2 mm longus. Nuculae complanatae globulares, 2.0-3.3 mm longae, laeves vel sculpturatae.

*P. fallens*, species sinensis, calycibus pedicellisque glandulosis, rhachidibus pilis longis crassis et item brevibus tenuibus (ambis numerosis) vestitis, filamentis et stylis longioribus a planta nostra bene differt.

Typus: Nepal: Tukucha, Kali Gandaki. Stainton, Sykes et Williams 7767, 1954, BM.

Specimens examined: India: Uttar Pradesh: Garhwál, Bhowáni, Duthie 3979, BM; Kumaon, Rámam (Kalari), Strachey et Wimperbottom 17, K; Sikkim: Lhonak, Chapman 26, K. Nepal: Hinko cave, upper Kali Gandaki, Barclay et Synge 2282, K; Tukucha, Kali Gandaki, Stainton, Sykes et Williams 1187, BM; Chairogaon, N. of Tukucha, Stainton, Sykes et Williams 835, BM; Manangbhot, Naurgaon, 28° 40' N, 84° 01' O, Lobbichler 193, M; Sauwala Khola, Stainton, Sykes et Williams 3013, BM; Lamjung Himal, Stainton, Sykes et Williams 6209 et 6314, BM; Ganesh Himal, Shior Khola, Gardner 495, BM; Langtang, Polunin 186, Jargeng Khola, Lowndes L 1039, BM.

*Potentilla tristis* (*P. pycnophylla* Soják in sched.) has been found to occur in India (Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim) and Nepal. The only more closely related species is *P. fallens* Cardot from southwest China (Yunnan, Sichuan). *P. fallens* is characterized by long stamens (1.5-2.5 mm) and styles (ca 1.7 mm), petioles with two types of hairs (long thick ones and short thin ones) and by glandulose calyces and pedicels (stipitate large glands). On the other hand, *P. tristis* possesses short stamens and styles, the petiole indumentum

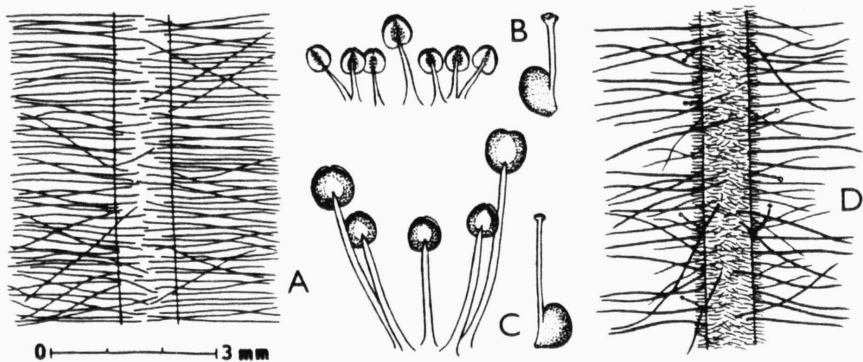


Fig. 1 - A - B, *Potentilla tristis* Soják (A: petiole indumentum; B: stamens and pistil). C - D, *P. fallens* Cardot (C: stamens and pistil; D: petiole indumentum).

is homogenous (long thin hairs), calyces and pedicels are eglandulose. All these diacritical features are constant.

The species pair of *P. tristis* and *P. fallens* occupies a relatively isolated position within the section *Pentaphylloides* (*Anserina*). In their general habit, these species approach *P. tatsienluensis* Wolf (of the *P. stenophylla* group) occurring in the Himalayas from Uttar Pradesh to Arunachal Pradesh and in southwest China. *P. tatsienluensis* differs from them in having leaflets of the uppermost pair sessile (not decurrent) with 2-4 pairs of teeth, long styles (1.7-2.4 mm) and small achenes (ca 1.5 mm) with almost subterminal style. The same differences (excepting the number of teeth) also characterize *P. taliensis* W. W. Sm. from Yunnan. The achenes of *P. tristis* closely resemble those of the Himalayan *P. contigua* Soják of the *P. peduncularis* group. However, the latter has oblong, substantially longer leaflets with mucronate teeth and very fine hairs beneath; particularly, it differs from *P. tristis* by leaves with at least four upper leaflet pairs decurrent. Surprisingly, *P. tristis* has often been misidentified with *P. microphylla* D. Don, which is a species having almost nothing in common with our taxon. It is a cushion-like, dwarf plant with reduced (never pinnate) cauline leaves and very small deeply incised leaflets with 1-4 pairs of lobes. *Potentilla tristis* is rather closer to *P. commutata* Lehm. the latter having, along with other differences, deeply divided leaflets and very small achenes with shorter subterminal styles.

In its general habit *P. tristis* matches *P. fallens*, cf. Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sinicae 37: 262, fig. 1, 1985.

## Appendix

The revision of the *Potentilla peduncularis* group has clearly shown that *P. peduncularis* var. *elongata* Yü et Li from Yunnan represents a distinct species: *P. remota* Soják nom. nov., *P. peduncularis* var. *elongata* Yü et Li Acta Phytotax. Sinica 18:8. 1980 (non *P. elongata* Goldb.) nom. substitutum; type PE!

## Souhrn

*Potentilla tristis*, popsaná z Himálaje (kde roste od státu Uttar Pradesh po Sikkim) má jediný příbuzný druh v Číně (Junnan, S'čchuan). *P. peduncularis* var. *elongata* je povýšena do hodnoty druhu pod novým jménem *P. remota*.

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## Correction

The Editorial Board of *Preslia* would like to apologize to J. R. Haager for the misprint in his paper published in *Preslia* 63(2): 119-121, 1991. The correct spelling of name of the taxon newly described there is *Anthurium hagsaterianum*.